

THE
SATAPATHA-BRÂHMAṆA

ACCORDING TO THE TEXT OF THE

MÂDHYANDINA SCHOOL

TRANSLATED BY

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PART V

BOOKS XI, XII, XIII, AND XIV

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	xiii

ELEVENTH KÂṆḌA.

The Full and New-Moon Sacrifice (Supplementary Remarks).	
Time of Sacrifice	1
Additional oblations to Indra Vimr̥śdh and Aditi	5
Expiatory oblations (to Agni, Indra, Vishṇu) at New Moon	7
Birth of Pragâpati from golden egg	12
He creates Gods (Agni, Indra, Soma, Parameshîṇin) and Asuras	13
Sacrifice representing universe and man	18
Brahman (n.), the origin and immortal element, of gods and universe	27
Sacrifice, the Year	38
The Agnihotra (esoteric doctrines)	46
The Brahmaîârin	48
Uddâlaka Âruzi and Svaidâyana	50
Saulvâyana and Ayasthûza	61
The Mitravindâ Sacrifice	62
Sṛî dismembered	62
Purûravas and Urvasî	68
The Seasonal Sacrifices (Kâturmâsya)	74
Saukeya Prâîṇayogya and Uddâlaka Âruzi on the Agnihotra	79
The Upanayana, or Initiation of the Brâhmanical Student	86
The Sâvitṛî formula	87
The Satâtirâtra Sattrâ	91
The Morning-Litany (prâtaranuvâka) of the Atirâtra	92
The Svâdhyâya, or Daily Study of the Veda	95
The three Vedas, or triple science	102

	PAGE
The Adâbhya Cup of Soma	105
Varuṇa and his son Bliṛigu (on future states of existence).	108
Ganaka of Videha on the Agnihotra	112
Yâgñavalkya and Sâkalya (on the gods and the supreme deity).	115
The Animal Sacrifice, of two kinds	118
The Sacrificial stake (yûpa)	123
The Victim and its deity.	127
The King of the Kesiṇ and his Samrâg-cow	131

TWELFTH KÂṆDA.

The Sacrificial Session (Sattra)	135
Man, the Year	144
The Tâpasvita Sattra	171
Expiatory Ceremonies of the Agnihotra	178
The going out of one of the fires	187
The death of the Agnihotrin	197
The burying of the dead body.	200
Expiatory Oblations of Soma-sacrifice	205
The Sautrâmanî	213
Namuṣi slain by Indra	216, 222
Preparation of the Surâ-liquor.	223
Oblations of milk and Surâ	231
Oblations to the Fathers	234
The Âsvina, Sârasvata, and Aindra cups	245
Indra assisted and healed by the Asvins and Saraṣ- vatî.	223, 249
Consecration of Sacrificer	249
Cakes to Indra, Savitrî, and Varuṇa	247, 260
The Avabhṛitha, or purificatory bath	264
Kâkra Sthapati performs Sautrâmanî for Dushârîtu Paumsâyana	269

THIRTEENTH KÂṆDA.

The Asvamedha, or Horse-sacrifice	274
Fettering and sprinkling of Horse	276
Stokiyâ oblations	280

	PAGE
Prakrama oblations	282
Three cake-offerings to Savitṛi	284
Dhṛtī oblations	285
Lute-playing by Brâhmaṇa and Râganya	285
Dīkshâ, or Initiation	289
Vaisvadeva oblations	289
Audgrabhaṇa oblations	291
First Soma-day (Agnishōma)	295
Annahomas (food oblations)	296
Second Soma-day (Ukthya)	298
Fettering of victims	298
Bahishpavamâna-stotra	304
Setting free of the wild victims	307
Sacrificer drives with Horse to pond of water and back	311
Horse anointed and adorned by Sacrificer's wives	312
Brahmodya of Hotṛi and Brahman	314
Sprinkling of Horse by Adhvaryu (and Sacrificer)	316
Killing of Horse on cloths and plate of gold	320
Wives led up to circumambulate and fan the Horse	322
Mahishî addresses the Horse	323
Priests' colloquy with wives	324
The Knife-paths made with needles	326
The two Mahiman Cups of Soma	327
The Chanting of the Kātushōma	329
Araṇye-nûkya oblations	336
Svishṭakṛt oblations of blood	337
Oblations to the Deaths	340
Asvastomîyâ oblations	341
Dvipadâ oblations	342
Expiatory Offerings	345
Right time for performing the Asvamedha	347 ✓
Preliminary Ceremonies :—the mess of rice	348
Sacrificer and wives pass the night in the sacrificial hall	349
Offering to Agni Pathikṛt—the mouth of the Sacrifice	350
Offering to Pûshan	352
Leading up of the Horse, assisted by its noble keepers	353
Three Sâvitṛa offerings (performed daily for a year)	355
Brâhmaṇ lute-player sings three gâthâs	356
Horse and keepers sent to range the quarters	359

	PAGE
The Pâriplava Âkhyâna, or revolving legend	361-370
Prākrama and Dhr̥zi oblations	363
Râganya lute-player sings three gâthâs	364
Dîkshâ, or Initiation (at end of year)	371
Sutyâ-days	372
The set of twenty-one sacrificial stakes	373
The chanting of Gotama's <i>Katushtoma</i>	375
The Sastras and Stotras of the Central (Ekavimsa) day	377
The animal sacrifices of that day	382
The Adhrigu litany	385
The Mahishî and the Horse	386
Colloquy of priests, chamberlain and women	386
Brahmodya of priests	388
The first Mahiman Cup of Soma	391
The offering of the omenta (vapâ)	392
The second Mahiman Cup of Soma	394
The Stotras of the third (Atirâtra) day	395
Various Arrangements of the Asvamedha Chants	396
Offering of barren cows	402
Animal sacrifices performed in following year	402
The Purushamedha, or Human Sacrifice	403
Animal sacrifices	404
The (symbolical) human victims	407
Purusha-Nârâyana litany (Purusha-sûkta)	410
Traidhâtavi offering	412
Uttara-Nârâyana litany	412
Enumeration of the human victims	413
The Sarvamedha, or All-Sacrifice	417
The ten Sutyâ-days thereof	418
Funeral Ceremonies	421
Burial-ground (smaśâna)	421
Locality of the tomb	424
Form and size of the tomb	428
Preparation (sweeping, ploughing, sowing) of the site	429
Depositing of charred bones	433
Arranging of bones limb by limb	434
Body completed by bricks, like bird-shaped altar	435
Height of sepulchral mound	435
Driving in of pins marking site of mound	436

	PAGE
Furrows, dug south and north, filled with (milk and) water	437
Passing the northern ones on three stones thrown in by each	437
Purification by Apâmârga plants and bath	438
Home-going, and offering to Agni Âyushmat on house- fire	439
Depositing of clod midway between grave and village	440

FOURTEENTH KÂṂDA. :

The Pravargya	441
Sacrificial session performed by the gods at Kuru- kshetra	441
Vishnu excels and becomes overweening	442
Bowstring, gnawed by ants, cuts off his head . . .	442
✓ The names 'Gharma, Pravargya, Mahâvîra, Samrâg' explained	442
Vishnu's body divided between the gods	443
Dadhyañk Âtharvana warned by Indra not to teach the sweet doctrine	444
His head cut off by Indra, and restored by the Asvins	445
Rule of abstinence observed when teaching the Pravargya	446
Collecting materials for making the Mahâvîra pot .	447
• Pragâpati, as the boar Emûsha, raises the Earth .	451
The making of the Mahâvîra vessels in shed . . .	453
The fumigating and baking of the vessels . . .	456
Depositing of vessels and implements in front of Gârhapatyâ	458
The Hotri's recitation	459
Sprinkling of pot with lustral water	460
The Mahâvîra's (imperial) Throne-seat south of Âha- vanîya	461
The pot anointed with ghee	462
The pot set down on mound upon burning reed- sheaths	463
The Sacrificer invoking blessings upon the earth .	464
Pieces of Vikankata wood laid round, and a gold plant upon the pot	466

	PAGE
Fanning of the fire with three pieces of antelope-skin 'till aglow	467
Revering of the heated pot with the Avakâsa verses .	469
Offering of the first Rauhîna cake	472
✓ Samrâg-cow tied and milked	474
The pot lifted from the fire and placed on the tray .	476
Cooling of pot with goat's milk ; and pouring in of cow's milk	477
Oblations made by (muttering) the (twelve) wind-names	478
Pouring of spilt milk and ghee from tray into pot .	481
Oblation to Asvins	482
Anumantrana to the rising milk	484
Mahâvîra pot placed on mound	485
Offering of the steeped Vikaṅkata chips (to Pûshan, &c.)	486
Pouring of remaining milk from pot into tray . . .	488
Offering of the second Rauhîna cake	489
Śacrificer drinks the remaining Gharma	489
Cleansing, and performance of Upasad	490
Rules for priests as to how and for whom to perform the Pravargya	490
Pravargyotsâdana, or 'setting out' of the implements	493
Kindling of bundles of faggots, and offering thereon .	494
Procession led by Prastotri singing a Sâman	496
Arrangement of apparatus in form of human body .	498
Singing of Vârshâhara-sâman and departure . . .	501
Mode of performance at continued Soma-sacrifices .	502
Dakshinâs, or sacrificial fees	503
Expiatory ceremonies in case of breaking of pot .	504
Laudation of Pravargya	507
INDEX TO PARTS III, IV, AND V (VOLS. XLI, XLIII, AND XLIV)	511
Additions and Corrections	591

Transliteration of Oriental Alphabets adopted for the Trans- lations of the Sacred Books of the East	593
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INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume completes the theoretic exposition of the sacrificial ceremonial, and thus brings us to the end of our task. The remaining six chapters of the last book of the *Brāhmaṇa* form the so-called *Bṛihad-âraṇyaka*, or great forest-treatise, which, as one of the ten primitive Upanishads, is included in Professor F. Max Muller's translation of those old theosophic treatises, published in the present series. The portion of the work contained in this volume forms practically a continuation of the first five *kāṇḍas*, the intervening five books being devoted to the consideration of the *Agniṣayana*, or construction of the sacred brick-altar, which had come to be recognised as an important preliminary to the Soma-sacrifice. The circumstances which seem to have led to this somewhat peculiar distribution of the different sections of the work have been explained in the introduction to the first volume of the translation. As was there shown, the inclusion of the *Agniṣayana* in the sacrificial system of the *Vāgasaneyins*, or theologians of the White Yagus, appears to have resulted in a definite settlement of the sacrificial texts of the ordinary ritual, as contained in the first eighteen *adhyâyas* of the *Vāgasaneyi-samhitâ*, as well as of the dogmatic explanation of that ritual as given in the first nine *kāṇḍas* of the *Satapatha-brāhmaṇa*. Considerable portions of the remaining sections of both works may have been, and very likely were, already in existence at the time of that settlement, but, being excluded from the regular ceremonial, they were naturally more liable to subsequent modifications and additions than

those earlier sections which remained in constant use. Whilst the tenth *kāṇḍa*, included in the preceding volume of the translation, consisted of speculations on the sacred fire-altar, as representing Puruṣa-Pragâpati and the divine body of the Sacrificer—whence that book is called the *Agnirahasya*, or mystery of the fire-altar—the present volume contains the supplementary sections connected with the sacrificial ceremonial proper.

The eleventh and twelfth *kāṇḍas* are mainly taken up with additional remarks and directions on most of the sacrifices treated of in the first four *kāṇḍas*, especially with expiatory ceremonies and oblations in cases of mishaps or mistakes occurring during the performance, or with esoteric speculations regarding the significance and mystic effect of certain rites. In this way the eleventh book deals with the New and Full-moon sacrifices; the Seasonal offerings (XI, 5, 2), the Agnihotra (XI, 5, 3; 6, 2), the Soma-sacrifice (XI, 5, 5; 9), and the Animal-sacrifice (XI, 7, 2-8, 4); whilst the twelfth *kāṇḍa* treats of the 'Gavâm ayanam'—or most common sacrificial session lasting for a year, thus offering a convenient subject for dilating upon the nature of Pragâpati, as the Year, or Father Time;—of additional expiatory rites for Soma-sacrifices (XII, 6), and of the *Sautrâmanî*, consisting of oblations of milk and spirituous liquor, supposed to obviate or remove the unpleasant effects of any excess in the consumption of Soma-juice (XII, 7-9). Though supplementary notes and speculations on such ceremonial topics cannot but be of a somewhat desultory and heterogeneous character, they nevertheless offer welcome opportunities for the introduction of much valuable and interesting matter. It is here that we find the famous myth of Purûravas and Urvasî (XI, 5, 1); and that of Bhrîgu, the son of Varuṇa, vividly illustrating the notions prevalent at the time regarding retribution after death (XI, 6, 1); as also the important cosmogonic legend of the golden egg from which Pragâpati is born at the beginning of the evolution of the universe (XI, 1, 6). Of considerable interest also are the chapters treating of the way in which

the dead body of the pious performer of the Agnihotra, or daily milk-offering, is to be dealt with (XII, 5, 1-2); of the initiation and the duties of the Brâhmanical student (XI, 3, 3; 5, 4); and, last not least, of the study of the 'Vedas' (XI, 5, 6-7) and their subsidiary texts amongst which we meet, for the first time, with the Atharvângiras as a special collection of texts recommended for systematic study.

With the commencement of the thirteenth *kânda*, we enter once more upon a regular exposition of a series of great sacrifices like those discussed in the early books; the first and most important of them being the Asvamedha, or Horse-sacrifice. Like the Râgasûya, or inauguration of a king, the Asvamedha is not a mere sacrifice or series of offerings, but it is rather a great state function in which the religious and sacrificial element is closely and deftly interwoven with a varied programme of secular ceremonies. But whilst the Râgasûya was a state ceremonial to which any petty ruler might fairly think himself entitled, the Asvamedha, on the contrary, involved an assertion of power and a display of political authority such as only a monarch of undisputed supremacy could have ventured upon without courting humiliation¹; and its celebration must therefore have been an event of comparatively rare occurrence. Perhaps, indeed, it is owing to this exceptional character of the Asvamedha rather than to the later origin of its ritual and dogmatic treatment that this ceremony was separated from the Râgasûya which one would naturally have expected it to succeed. It is worthy of remark, in this respect, that, in Kâtyâyana's *Anukramanî* to the *Vâgasaneyi-samhitâ*, the term 'khila,' or supplement, is not applied to the Asvamedha section² (Adhy. XXII-XXV), while the subsequent sections are distinctly characterised as such. As a matter of fact, however, the Asvamedha has

¹ Cf. Taitt. Br. III, 8, 9, 4,—*parâ vâ esha siḥyate yoḥbaloḥsvamedhena yagate*:—'Verily, poured away (dislodged) is he who, being weak, performs the Asvamedha;' Āp. Sr. XX, 1, 1, 'a king ruling the whole land (*sârvabhauma*) may perform the Asvamedha;—also one not ruling the whole land.'

² Cf. Weber, *History of Indian Literature*, p. 107; Max Muller, *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, p. 358.

received a very unequal treatment in the different rituals. Of the two recensions of the Brâhmana of the *Rîg-veda* priests, the Aitareya-brâhmana takes no account whatever of the Horse-sacrifice, whilst its last two books (VII, VIII)—generally regarded as a later supplement, though probably already attached to the work in Pânini's time—are mainly taken up with the discussion of the Râgasûya. The Kaushîtaki-brâhmana, on the other hand, passes over both ceremonies, their explanation being only supplied by the Sâṅkhâyana-sûtra, along with that of some other sacrifices, in two of its chapters (15 and 16), composed in Brâhmana style, and said to be extracted from the Mahâ-Kaushîtaki-brâhmana¹. In the principal Brâhmana of the Sâman priests, the Pañikavimsa-brâhmana, the Asvamedha, as a trirâtra, or triduum, is dealt with in its proper place (XXI, 4), among the Ahînas, or several days' performances. As regards the Black Yagus, both the Kâṭhaka and the Maitrâyani Samhitâ give merely the mantras of the Asvamedha², to which they assign pretty much the same place in the ritual as is done in the White Yagus. In the Taittirîya-samhitâ, on the other hand, the mantras are scattered piecemeal over the last four kândas; whilst, with the exception of a short introductory vidhi-passage, likewise given in the Samhitâ (V, 3, 12), the whole of the exegetic matter connected with this ceremony is contained, in a continuous form, in the Taittirîya-brâhmana (VIII and IX). Lastly, in the Vaitâna-sûtra of the Atharva-veda—doubtless a comparatively late work, though probably older than the Gopatha-

¹ Besides the two chapters referred to, nothing more than quotations are known of this work. Possibly, however, the difference between it and the Kaushîtaki-brâhmana consisted merely of such supplements which would thus be very much of the same character as the last two pañikâs of the Aitareya-brâhmana, except that they never became so generally recognised.

² Though this circumstance seems to favour the supposition of the more recent ritualistic treatment of the Asvamedha, it may not be out of place to notice that, in the Maitrâyani Samhitâ, the Asvamedha section is followed by several Brâhmana sections; amongst them that of the Râgasûya which is not found in the Kâṭhaka at all. Sat. Br. XIII, 3, 3, 6, calls the Asvamedha an 'utsanna-yagña'; but it is not quite clear what is meant thereby, seeing that the same term is applied to the Kâturmâsyâni, or Seasonal offerings (II, 5, 2, 48).

*brâhmana*¹—the *Asvamedha* is treated immediately after the *Râgasûya*, and followed by the *Purushamedha* and *Sarvamedha*; these four ceremonies being characterised at the end as the *Kshatriya's* sacrifices² (*medha*).

With regard to the earliest phase of Vedic religion, there is no direct evidence to show that the horse-sacrifice was already at that time a recognised institution. Two hymns of the *Rîg-veda* (I, 162; 163), it is true, relate to that sacrifice³, but they evidently belong to the latest productions⁴ of that collection, though still sufficiently far removed from the time of the oldest of the ritual works just referred to. Seeing, however, that animal sacrifices generally are not alluded to in the *Râksamhitâ*⁵, whilst there is every reason to believe that they were commonly practised from remote antiquity, this absence of earlier positive evidence regarding the horse-sacrifice cannot be taken as proving the later origin of that institution. As will be seen further on, there are sufficient indications to show that even human sacrifices were at one time practised amongst the Aryans of India, as they were amongst their

¹ See Professor M. Bloomfield's paper on 'The Position of the *Gopatha-brâhmana* in Vedic Literature,' *Journ. Am. Or. Soc.*, vol. xix.

² Cf. *Mahâbh.* XIV, 48, where these four sacrifices are specially recommended by Vyâsa to Yudhishthira as worthy of being performed by him as King.

³ Possibly also, the hymn *Rîg-veda* I, 164 (*Ath.-v.* IX, 9, 10)—on which see P. Deussen, *Allg. Geschichte der Philosophie*, I, 1, p. 105 seq.—may have been placed after the two *Asvamedha* hymns to supply topics for the priests' colloquy (*brahmodya*) at the *Asvamedha*. Cf. XIII, 2, 6, 9 seqq.; 5, 2, 11 seqq. The fact that the *Asvamedha* is not treated of in the *Aitareya-brâhmana* cannot, of course, be taken to prove the later origin of the hymns referred to, though it might, no doubt, fairly be used as an argument in favour of assuming that those parts of the *Asvamedha* ceremonial in which the *Hotri* takes a prominent part were probably not introduced till a later time.

⁴ Haug, *Ait. Br.* I, introd., p. 12 seqq., argues against the assumption of a comparatively late origin of the hymn I, 162; but his argument meets with serious lexical and other difficulties.

⁵ We may leave out of account here one or two vague allusions, such as X, 155, 5 'these have led around the cow (or bull) and have carried around the fire; with the gods they have gained for themselves glory: who dares to attack them?' The question also as to whether the so-called *Âpri*-hymns, used at the fore-offerings of the animal sacrifice, were from the very beginning composed for this purpose, cannot be discussed here.

European kinsmen. The fundamental idea which underlay this practice doubtless was the notion that man, as the highest attainable living being, could not but be the most acceptable gift that could be offered to the gods, and, at the same time, the most appropriate substitute for the human Sacrificer himself. || For the same reason no doubt only domesticated animals were considered suitable for sacrifice; and amongst these the horse was naturally looked upon as ranking next to man (Sat. Br. VI, 2, 1, 2), although considerations of practical expediency and even of social distinction might prevent its use for ordinary sacrificial purposes.

In the speculations of the Brâhmaṇas, a deep mystic significance is attached to the Horse-sacrifice. In the last two chapters of the 'Mystery of the Fire-altar' (Sat. Br. X, 6, 4, 1; 4), the *Asvamedha*—i. e. the sacrificial horse itself—is coupled with the *Arka*, the mysterious name of the sacred fire, as the representative of *Agni-Pragâpati*, the Sun. The horse-sacrifice is called the bull (XIII, 1, 2, 2), and the king (XIII, 2, 2, 1), of sacrifices, just as the horse itself is the highest and most perfect of animals¹ (XIII, 3, 3, 1; Taitt. Br. III, 8, 7; 8, 9, 1); the horse selected for sacrifice, in particular, being said to be worth a thousand cows (XIII, 4, 2, 1). The connection of the sacrificial horse with 'the lord of creatures' is, of course, fully accounted for by the theory of the identity of the sacrifice generally with *Purusha-Pragâpati*, discussed in the introduction to part iv of this translation. The sacrificial horse accordingly belongs to *Pragâpati*, or rather is of *Pragâpati*'s nature (*prâgâpatya*); nay, as the Taitt. Br. (III, 9, 17, 4) puts it, it is a form of *Pragâpati* himself (*prâgâpate rūpam aśvaḥ*), and is, of all animals, the one most conformable (*anurûpatamaḥ*) to *Pragâpati*. Hence also, in the cosmogonic account at the commencement of the *Agnikayana* section (VI, 1, 1, 11), the horse is represented as having originated, immediately after the Brahman (sacred lore) and *Agni*, directly from the

¹ 'They (the Massagetae) worship the sun only of all the gods, and sacrifice horses to him; and the reason for this custom is that they think it right to offer the swiftest of all animals to the swiftest of all the gods.' Herod. I, 216.

egg produced by Pragâpati from the cosmic waters ; whilst, according to other accounts (VII, 5, 2, 6 ; XIII, 3, 1, 1), the horse originated from Pragâpati's eye. But, since the offering also represents the offerer himself, or rather his divine self awaiting him in the other world (XI, 1, 8, 6 ; 2, 2, 6), the sacrificial horse is also identified with the Sacrificer (yagamâno vâ asvak, Taitt. Br. III, 9, 17, 4) who thereby obtains the fellowship of the Lord of creatures and a place in his world (ib. III, 9, 20, 2).

Besides Pragâpati, there is, however, another deity who lays claim to the possession of the sacred steed ; for the horse is Varuṇa's sacrificial animal (Sat. Br. V, 3, 1, 5 ; VI, 2, 1, 5 ; Taitt. Br. III, 9, 16, 1) ; nay, Varuṇa is even the lord of all one-hoofed cattle (Vâg. S. XIV, 30 ; Sat. Br. VIII, 4, 3, 13). This connection of the horse with Varuṇa seems natural enough, seeing that this god, as the king of heaven and the upholder of the law, is the divine representative of the earthly king ; whence the Râgasûya, or coronation-ceremony, is called Varuṇa's consecration (Sat. Br. V, 4, 3, 21 ; cf. II, 2, 3, 1). For this reason the barley also is sacred to Varuṇa¹ (XIII, 3, 8, 5) ; and accordingly, during the same ceremony, the king offers a barley-mash to Varuṇa, in the house of his Sûta, or charioteer and herald ; a horse being the sacrificial fee for this offering (V, 3, 1, 5). In the Vedic hymns, this association of the god Varuṇa with the noble quadruped finds a ready, if rather commonplace, explanation in a common natural phenomenon : Varuṇa's horse is none other than the fiery racer who pursues his diurnal course across the all-encompassing arch of heaven, the sphere of Varuṇa², the all-ruler. It is in the

¹ Dr. Hillebrandt, 'Varuṇa und Mitra,' p. 65, is inclined to refer this connection to Varuṇa's character as the god of waters and the rains, as favouring the crops and fertility generally.

² Whilst it may be a matter of opinion whether, with Professor Brugmann (Grundr. II, p. 154), we have to take the original form of this name to be 'vorvanos,' or whether the 'u' of the Sanskrit word is merely due to the dulling influence of the preceding r (cf. taruṇa, dhâruṇa, karuṇa), the etymological identity of 'varuṇas' and οὐρανός is now probably questioned by few scholars. The ethical attributes of this mythological conception seem to

form of the horse that the Sun is thus lauded in the hymn *Rig-v.* I, 163, recited by the *Hotri* on the second Soma-day of the *Asvamedha*, after the horse has been led up to the sacrificial stake, and to the slaughtering-place¹:—1. 'When, first born (just born), thou didst neigh, uprising from the sea, or from the vapoury region, the falcon's wings and the deer's feet—praiseworthy greatness was innate in thee, O steed!' . . . 4. 'Three fetherings², they say, are thine in the sky, three in the waters, three within the sea; and like unto *Varuṇa*, O steed, dost thou appear to me, where, they say, thy highest birth-place is.' And since, as in these verses, the upper regions commonly present themselves to the eye of the Vedic singer under the semblance of a heavenly sea, *Varuṇa* also comes to be looked upon as the divine representative of the waters; whilst the horse, for the same reason, is supposed to have sprung from the waters. Of any connection of the sacrificial horse with *Pragâpati*, on the other hand, as of the *Pragâpati* theory of the sacrifice generally, clearly shadowed forth in the *Purusha-sūkta*, and so decidedly dominant during the *Brâhmaṇa* period, no trace is to be found in the earlier hymns. Indeed, if we have any right to assume that the horse-sacrifice was known and practised in the earlier times, it can scarcely be doubted that King *Varuṇa* must have been the deity to whom this victim was chiefly consecrated.

The close and natural relations between the sun and the heavens find their hallowed expression in the divine duad *Mitra* and *Varuṇa*. Though, judged by the number of

me to find a sufficiently intelligible explanation without resorting to outside influence to account for them. Indeed, Dr. Hillebrandt's '*Varuṇa und Mitra*' gives a fairly complete and satisfactory account of this figure of the Indian panthéon in all its relations.

¹ See *Sat. Br.* XIII, 5, 1, 17, 18.

² That is, probably, three halting-places (? the points of rising, culminating, and setting). Perhaps also the three statements are merely meant as an emphatic repetition of one and the same locality—the sky, the sea of waters; though, possibly, three different strata of the upper region may be intended. Professor Ludwig, on the other hand, takes '*trîṇi bandhanâni*' in the sense of 'three fetters,' and Professor Hillebrandt, l. c., in that of 'three relations' (or connections, *Beziehungen*).

hymns addressed to them, singly or jointly, this pair of deities occupies a somewhat subordinate position in the Vedic pantheon, there is reason to believe that it formed a more prominent feature of a phase of belief lying beyond the period reflected in the hymns of the *Rig-veda*. Judging from the peculiar character of these deities, one might indeed be inclined to claim for the people that formed religious conceptions such as these a long period of peaceful dwelling and normal intellectual growth. If such was the case, the occupation of the land of the seven rivers and the gradual eastward drift certainly proved a turning-point in the development of this Aryan people. But, in any case, the decided change of climate¹, and the close contact with aboriginal tribes of inferior culture, could hardly fail, along with the changed conditions of life, to influence considerably the character of the people, and to modify their religious notions and intellectual tendencies. As, in their struggles against hostile tribes, the people would naturally look to leaders of deed and daring rather than to mild and just rulers, so the violent war of elements, periodically convulsing the heavens in these regions, after long and anxious seasons of heat and drought, and striking awe and terror into the minds of men, might seem to them to call for a heavenly champion of a different stamp than the even-headed and even-tempered Varuna,—it would need a divine leader of dauntless, and even ferocious, spirit to fight the worshipper's battle against his earthly and unearthly foes. Such a champion the Vedic Aryans indeed created for themselves in the person of Indra, the divine representative, as it were, of their warlike kings, and the favourite subject of their song. And side by side with him, and sharing with him the highest honours—nay, even taking precedence of him—we find the divine priest, Agni, the deified fire of sacrifice, as representing the all-pervading, all-supporting

¹ Whilst the climate of Baluchistan is regulated, as in Europe, by the succession of four seasons, the climate of the districts east of the Indus, as of India generally, shows the characteristic threefold division of rainy, cool, and hot seasons (S. Pottinger, *Beloochistan*, p. 319 seqq.).

light of heaven ; just as we found Mitra, the sun, by the side of Varuṇa, the god of the all-encompassing heaven. Not as if Agni and Indra had ever entirely superseded Mitra and Varuṇa. On the contrary, all these gods continue to share, in a greater or less degree, the affections of the Vedic singers ; and as regards Varuṇa and Indra in particular, their relations are well expressed by Vasishṭha when he says (*R̥g*-v. VII, 82, 2 ; 5), that the one (Varuṇa) is ' samrâḡ ' (universal ruler, overlord) ; and the other (Indra) ' svarâḡ ' (self-ruler, independent lord) ;—and that, ever since the time when these two, by their power, created all the beings in the world, Mitra serves Varuṇa in peace, whilst the mighty (Indra) goes forth with the Maruts in quest of glory. Even in the sacrificial ritual, Mitra and Varuṇa continue to play an important part, seeing that one of the priests—the Maitravaruṇa—is named after them, that they receive various oblations, and that at the end of every Soma-sacrifice at least one sterile cow is offered to them, apparently as an expiatory victim, for shortcomings in the sacrifice¹, thus accentuating once more the ethical character of these deities. It is thus not to be wondered at that, whilst Agni and Indra are most commonly referred to in the Brāhmanas as the divine representatives of the Brahman and Kshatra, or the spiritual and the political powers—the high priest and king—respectively, the very same is the case as regards Mitra and Varuṇa² ; and the Maruts, representing the common people, are accordingly associated with Varuṇa,

¹ Taitt. S. VI, 6, 7, 4, explains this offering as symbolically smoothing down the sacrifice torn up by recited verses and chanted hymns, even as a field, torn up by the plough, is levelled by a roller (' matya,' taken however by Sây. in the sense of ' cow-dung '). The Sat. Br. does not allude to the expiatory character of the offering, but there can be no doubt that it is of an essentially peculiar significance. It need scarcely be mentioned that the ' avabhṛtha,' or lustral bath, at the end of Soma- and other sacrifices, is distinctly explained (II, 5, 2, 46 ; IV, 4, 5, 10) as intended to clear the Sacrificer of all guilt for which he is liable to Varuṇa. Cf. Taitt. Br. III, 9, 15, ' At the lustral bath he offers the last oblation with " To Gumbaka hail ! " for Gumbaka is Varuṇa : he thus finally frees himself from Varuṇa by offering.'

² See, for instance, Sat. Br. IV, 1, 4, 2 ; V, 3, 2, 4 ; IX, 4, 2, 16 ; Maitt. S. IV, 5, 8 ; Taitt. Br. III, 1, 2, 7 (kshatrasya râḡâ Varuṇo = dhirâḡâ).

as their king or ruler (Sat. Br. II, 5, 2, 34), just as they are with Indra (II, 5, 2, 27). One might thus expect that Indra would claim the same special connection¹ with the sacrificial horse as that which is conceded to Varuna. The reason why this is not the case probably is that, in the Brâhmana period, the notion of the horse having, like the sun, originated from the cosmic waters had become as firmly established as was the traditional connection—nay, even identity²—of Varuna with the element of water generally.

As regards Varuna's and Pragâpati's joint connection with the sacrificial horse, the Taitt. S. (II, 3, 12, 1) records the following legend which may perhaps have some bearing on this point:—Pragâpatir Varunâyâsvam anayat, sa svâm devatâm ârkhat, sa pary adîryata, sa etam vârunam katushkapâlam apasyat, tam nir avapat, tato vai sa varunapâsâd amukyata, Varuno vâ etam grîhînâti yo'svâṁ pratigrîhînâti, yâvato'svân pratigrîhînyât tâvato vârunâñ katushkapâlân nir vaped, Varunam eva svena bhâgadheyenopa dhâvati, sa evainam varunapâsân muñkati:—'Pragâpati led up the horse to Varuna: he (thereby) impaired his own godhead, and became racked all over with dropsy. He beheld that four-kapâla (cake) sacred to Varuna, and offered it, and thereupon was freed from Varuna's noose; for Varuna seizes him who takes (receives) a horse,—as many horses as one takes so many four-kapâla (cakes) one ought to offer to Varuna: one (thereby) hastens up to Varuna with his (V.'s) own share, and he (V.) frees him from Varuna's noose.'

The interpretation of this legend presents, however, some difficulties. Dr. Hillebrandt, 'Varuna und Mitra' (p. 64), translates the first sentence by—'Pragâpati führte dem

¹ Since all the gods are concerned in the Asvamedha—whence the horse is called 'vaisvadeva'—Indra would of course have a general interest in it. Indra is also associated with the horse in so far as he is said to have first mounted it, *Rîg-veda* I, 163, 2, 9. Indra's two bays (harî) of course belong to a different conception.

² Âpo vai Varuna's, Maitr. S. IV, 8, 5.

Varuṇa das Ross fort¹—‘Pragâpati led the horse away from Varuṇa’: this would undoubtedly make better sense, but, unfortunately, the construction of ‘nî’ with the dative in this sense would involve a decided solecism. Sâyana, on the other hand, takes it in the same sense as we have done, and he explains that it is just by giving away the horse whose deity he himself is that Pragâpati forfeits his godhead². He feels, however, afterwards constrained to assign to ‘pratigrîhṇâti’ the causal force of ‘he causes it to be taken, he gives it away,’ which is clearly impossible. But whatever the correct interpretation of the opening clause may be, it seems at all events clear that the sacrificial horse is represented in the legend as undergoing a change of ownership from the one deity to the other.

When one compares the ceremonial of the Asvamedha, as expounded in the Brâhmana, with the ritual indications contained in the two hymns already referred to, one is struck by the very marked contrast between the two. For whilst, on the central day of the Asvamedha alone, the ritual requires the immolation of not less than 349 victims bound to twenty-one stakes (p. 311, n. 1)—not counting two sets of eleven Savanîya victims (p. 383, n. 3) subsequently added thereto—the hymns (I, 162, 2-4; 163, 12) seem only to mention two victims, viz. the horse itself, and a he-goat. This latter animal which is to precede the horse when led to the sacrificial ground (and stake), and to

¹ This, no doubt, might possibly be taken to mean ‘Pragâpati led away the horse for Varuṇa,’ but Dr. Hillebrandt could hardly have meant it in this sense, since his argument apparently is that the horse (like Varuṇa himself) represents the aqueous element, and that thus, by taking to himself the horse, Pragâpati incurs dropsy. The exact point which interests us here, viz. the relation between Pragâpati and Varuṇa as regards the sacrificial horse, lies outside Dr. Hillebrandt’s inquiry.

² In Dr. Hillebrandt’s interpretation, it is also not quite easy to see in what way Pragâpati, by carrying off Varuṇa’s horse, impaired—‘griff an,’ attacked, assailed—his own godhead. One might possibly refer ‘svām’ to the horse, but this would make the construction rather harsh. The verb ‘nî’ here would seem to refer to the leading up of the sacrificial horse to the offering-ground, either for being set free for a year’s roaming, or for sacrifice, for both of which acts the verb ‘ud-â-nî’—i. e. to lead up the horse from the water where it was washed—is used (Sat. Br. XIII, 4, 2, 1; 5, 1, 16).

be slaughtered first in order to carry the welcome news of the sacrifice to the gods, is in one place referred to as Pûshan's share, and in another as going forward to the dear seat of Indra and Pûshan¹. Sâṅkhâyana (Srautas. XVI, 3, 27-30), however, takes these statements of the *Rîshi* to refer to two different he-goats, both of which he includes amongst the victims tied to the horse's limbs, viz. one, sacred to Pûshan, tied to the forehead, and another, sacred to Indra and Pûshan, fastened to the navel, of the horse². The corresponding 'paryāṅgya' victims recognised by the *Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā* (III, 13) and the White Yagus (*Vāg. S.* XXIV, 1), on the other hand, are a black-necked he-goat for Agni, tied to the forehead, and a black or grey (*syāma*) one, bound to the navel, and consecrated by the one authority to Pûshan, and by the other to Soma and Pûshan. But, curiously enough, the *Taittirīya* school (*Taitt. Br.* III, 8, 23; *Āp. Sr.* XX, 13, 12) recognises not only Sâṅkhâyana's two victims, but also the one for Agni; whilst in regard to the other victims also it differs considerably from the other schools of the *Yagur-veda*. Seeing, then, that there is so little agreement on these points even amongst different branches of the same Veda, one can hardly escape the inference that, in this respect at least, there was no continuity of ritual practice since the time of those two hymns. As regards the other points therein alluded to, the he-goat and horse are referred to

¹ *Rig-veda S.* I, 162, 2. 'When, held by the mouth (by the bridle), they lead round the offering of the (horse) covered with rich trappings, the all-coloured he-goat goes bleating in front right eastwards to the dear seat of Indra and Pûshan. 3. This he-goat, fit for all the gods, is led in front of the swift horse as Pûshan's share; like (?) the welcome cake, *Tvashîrî* promotes it, along with the steed, to great glory. 4. When thrice the men duly lead around the horse meet for offering along the way to the gods, then the he-goat walks first, announcing the sacrifice to the gods. . . . 16. The cloth which they spread (for the horse to lie upon) and the upper cloth and the gold, the halter, the steed, the shackle—these they bring up as acceptable to the gods.'—I, 163, 12. 'Forth came the swift steed to the slaughter, musing with reverent mind; his mate, the he-goat, is led in front; and behind go the wise singers.'

² According to the *Taittirīyas*, this second he-goat is tied to the cord surrounding the horse's limbs somewhere above the neck of the horse.

as being led round thrice in accordance with the sacred ordinance. Now, this ceremony is quite foreign to the later practice in animal sacrifices. *Sâyana* accordingly takes it to refer to the rite of 'paryagnikarana,' or carrying fire round the victims¹; but the text of the passage evidently does not admit of such an interpretation; and, besides, in *Rîg-v.* X, 155, 5, the sacrificial cow is apparently referred to as first being led round, and then fire being carried round it. It is therefore more probable that the victims were in the first place made to circumambulate the fire, or the fire and stake combined.

Further, the allusion to the *pasu-puroḍāsas*, or cakes offered in connection with the victims, as well as to the two cloths and the piece of gold placed on the ground, as they are in the later practice, for the dead horse to lie upon, might seem to suggest that even then this sacrifice was not performed in quite so simple a manner, but somewhat more in accordance with the later ceremonial than the scanty allusions in the hymns might lead one to suppose. At all events, however, we shall probably not be far wrong in assuming that, from the very beginning, the performance of the horse-sacrifice must have had connected with it a certain amount of ceremonial of a purely secular and popular character. Even at the time of the fully developed ritual this was almost certainly the case to a larger extent than would appear from the exposition of it given in the *Brâhmanas* and *Sûtras* which, indeed, are mainly concerned with the religious side of the ceremonial. For this reason considerable interest attaches to the description of the horse-sacrifice given in the *Āsvamedhika-parvan* of the *Mahābhārata* in which much greater stress is laid on the popular and chivalrous aspect of this religious observance. Though this epic account manifestly emanates from a much later period², it seems, upon the whole, to present the

¹ See p. 307, note 5.

² It has even been supposed to be merely a condensed version of a comparatively modern work ascribed to Gaimini, the (*Āsvamedha-parvan* of the) *Gaimini-Bhārata*.

traditional features of this royal ceremony, embellished no doubt by all the exercise of that poetic fancy to which the occasion so readily lends itself.

On the completion of the great war between the Pândava and Kaurava princes, Yudhishtîra, having re-ascended the throne of his fathers, resolves on performing the horse-sacrifice, as calculated to cleanse him of all guilt¹ incurred by the slaughter of his Kaurava kinsmen. Having been initiated on the day of the Kaitra full-moon (beginning of spring), 'the king, clad in a linen (? silk) garment and the skin of a black antelope, bearing a staff in his hand, and wearing a gold wreath, and a round gold plate² round his neck, shone like a second Pragâpati at the holy cult.' The chosen steed³, of black and white colour like the black buck, is then led up, and is set free by the sage Vyâsa himself; and that model of knightly perfection, Arguna, the king's second brother, is appointed to guard the priceless victim during its year's roaming. He accordingly starts after it on his chariot yoked with white steeds, attended by a picked body-guard⁴, amidst the rejoicings and fervent blessings of all Hastinâpura—men, women, and children. Thus followed by its martial escort, the noble steed roams at will over the lands

¹ Vyâsa remarks to Yudhishtîra (XIV, 2071), 'For the Asvamedha, O king of kings, cleanses away all ill-deeds: by performing it thou wilt without doubt become free from sin.' Cf. Sat. Br. XIII, 3, 1, 1, 'Thereby the gods redeem all sin, yea, even the slaying of a Brahman they thereby redeem; and he who performs the Asvamedha redeems all sin, he redeems even the slaying of a Brahman.' As a rule, however, greater stress is laid in the Brâhmana on the efficacy of the ceremonial in ensuring supreme sway to the king, and security of life and property to his subjects.

² The 'rukma' is borne by the Agnikîta, or builder of a fire-altar, which is required for the Asvamedha; cf. VI, 7, 1, 1.

³ It is carefully selected by charioteers and priests, Mahâbh. XIV, 2087.

⁴ Whilst, according to the Brâhmana (XIII, 4, 2, 5), the body of 'keepers' is to consist of 100 royal princes clad in armour, 100 noblemen armed with swords, 100 sons of heralds and headmen bearing quivers and arrows, and 100 sons of attendants and charioteers bearing staves; the epic gives no details, except that it states that 'a disciple of Yâgyavalkya, skilled in sacrificial rites, and well-versed in the Veda, went along with the son of Prithâ to perform the propitiatory rites,' and that 'many Brâhmanas conversant with the Veda, and many Kshatriyas followed him at the king's behest.'

over which sovereign sway is claimed by the Pāṇḍava king—to wit, the whole of India from sea to sea—first pressing eastwards towards the sea, then turning southwards along the eastern shore as far as the extreme point of the peninsula, and finally northwards again, on its homeward way, along the western coast. Time after time the determined attempts to impede its progress, or even to capture and retain it as a precious trophy and token of national independence, are successfully repelled by the dauntless son of Prithā; but, mindful of his brother's injunctions, he spares the lives of the kings and princes who oppose him, and, having obtained their submission, he invites them to attend the sacrifice of the horse at Hastināpura. On the other hand, not to take up the challenge implied in the progress of the horse was considered a sign of weakness or cowardice. Thus the king of Manipura is censured severely by Arguna for receiving him meekly, accompanied only by Brāhmins and with presents to offer to the intruder, being told that he had lamentably fallen away from the status of a Kshatriya, and acted the part of a woman. At length tidings of the approach of the horse reach the king, and forthwith preparations are made for getting ready the sacrificial ground, and to provide accommodation, on a right royal scale, for the numerous guests expected to witness the ceremonial. Specimens of all available species of animals are brought together to serve as victims¹ along with the sacred horse; and dialecticians,

¹ That is, real or symbolic, only the domesticated animals being offered, whilst the wild ones are set free after the ceremony of 'paryagnikarāṇa.' Amongst these animals the poet curiously enough also mentions (XIV, 2542) 'vṛiddha-strīyaḥ,' which Prātāpa Chandra Rāy translates by 'old women.' This is of course impossible; if it is not a wrong reading, it has doubtless to be taken in the sense of 'old female (kine),' probably the (21) barren cows offered at the end of the Asvamedha to Mitra-Varuṇa, the Visve Devāḥ, and Brh̥haspati (XIII, 5, 4, 25) being intended. In its enumeration of the victims, the Taitt. Saṃhitā (V, 6, 21) indeed mentions 'vairāḡī puruṣhī,' taken by the commentator to mean 'two human females consecrated to Virāḡ.' If it be for this or a similar purpose that the 'vṛiddha-strīyaḥ' were intended, we may refer to Taitt. Br. III, 9, 8, where it is distinctly stated that 'the man' and the wild animals are to be released as soon as the 'paryagnikarāṇam' has been performed on them. But no 'man' being mentioned amongst the victims, Sāyana

eager to vanquish one another, foregather to discuss the nature and origin of things. At last Arguna arrives, and, having met with an enthusiastic welcome, he 'takes repose like a seafaring man who has reached the shore after crossing the ocean.' Then commences the performance of the sacrifice, the general outline of which, as sketched in the epic¹, fairly corresponds to the ordinary ceremonial; the chief points of difference being the form and material of the altar, which is described as three-cornered, like the heavenly bird *Garuḍa*, and as being composed of a 'trunk,' measuring eighteen cubits, and made, like the wings, of gold bricks,—the structure thus shining like the altar of *Dakṣha Prajāpati*. The sacrifice over, a great public festival ensues for which 'mountains of food and sweetmeats, rivers of spirituous and other beverages, and lakes of ghee' are provided, and the feasting goes on through day and night till every one has had his fill,—a festival, indeed, of which the poet remarks people continued to talk to his day.

From the fanciful narrative of Arguna's martial exploits whilst following his precious charge, one could not of course venture to draw any conclusion as to the kind of adventures the sacred horse might have met with, at the time of the *Brāhmaṇa*, during the period of its roaming at large. As a rule, however, the closely-watched animal would probably not range very far from the place where the sacrifice was to be performed; and though its body of guardians were not permitted at any time to force it to retrace its steps, they could have had little difficulty in keeping it within a certain range of grazing. Indeed, on the occasion of King *Daśaratha's* *Asvamedha*², described in the first canto of the *Rāmāyaṇa*, no mention whatever is made of

takes the 'purusham' here to refer to the 'vairāgi puruṣhī' mentioned in the *Saṃhitā*. Perhaps, however, this passage has rather a wider sense, referring to human victims generally at any sacrifice.

¹ Draupadi's *Arva-upasaṃvṛtanam* is referred to, but no further particulars are mentioned.

² The king's object, in performing the sacrifice, was to obtain the birth of a son. Cf. *Sat. Br. XIII*, 1, 9, 9, 'for from of old a hero was born to him who had performed the (*Asvamedha*) sacrifice.'

anything having happened to the horse during its time of grace. The expedient mentioned in the *Brâhmaṇa* (XIII, 4, 2, 5) that a hundred worn-out horses should be sent along with the horse to keep it company would doubtless, as a rule, prove a sufficient check ; but seeing that neither the *Taitt. Brâhmaṇa* nor *Sâṅkhâyaṇa* alludes to this expedient, it is probably meant as a practical suggestion rather than as a positive injunction. That the horse intended for sacrifice was by no means always safe from violent assaults¹ is clear from the directions given in the *Brâhmaṇas* as to what should be done in the event of foes getting possession of it². Even more pointed, in this respect, are the stanzas quoted in our *Brâhmaṇa* (XIII, 5, 4, 21. 22),—‘*Satânika Sâtrâgita* seized a sacrificial horse in the neighbourhood, the sacrifice of the *Kâsis*, even as *Bharata* (seized that) of the *Satvats*. The mighty *Satânika* having seized, in the neighbourhood, *Dhṛitarâshṭra*’s white sacrificial horse, whilst roaming at will in its tenth month³, the son of *Satârâgita* performed the *Govinata* (form of) sacrifice.’ As a rule, however, the fortunes of the roaming horse would doubtless depend largely on personal circumstances. Whilst a strong ruler who had already made his power felt amongst his neighbours would probably run little risk of having his consecrated victim kidnapped even though it were to stray beyond its master’s boundaries, a prince of greater pretensions than resources might find it very difficult to secure the safety of his horse even if it kept well within the territory over which he ruled. In any case, however, the capture of the noble beast would doubtless

¹ Whilst cattle-lifting generally, such as formed the object of the invasion of the land of the *Matsyas* by the *Trigartas* (as related in the *Virâṭa-parvan*), was probably a practice pretty prevalent from ancient times, the stealing of the sacrificial horse would offer an additional temptation, from the political point of view, on account of the exceptional character of the animal as the symbol of its master’s claim to paramountcy.

² *Sat. Br.* XIII, 1, 6, 3 ; *Taitt. Br.* III, 8, 9, 4.

³ One might feel inclined to take this specification of that month as implying the existence, at the poet’s time, of the practice of confining the horse in a pen or shed (made of *Arvattha* palings) during the last two months, mentioned *Taitt. Br.* III, 8, 12, 2.

cause not a little bad blood, and might lead to complications and struggles not less serious than those occasioned by Vasishṭha's cow, or, in Irish legend, by the brown bull of Queen Medb (Mab) of Connaught.

Whilst the epic account of the Asvamedha thus presents an instructive, though extravagant, illustration of possible occurrences during the preliminary period of the sacrifice, some items of the ceremonial on which further information might have been acceptable are altogether ignored in it. Two of these at least one might have expected to find mentioned there, seeing that they are of special interest to Kshatriyas, viz. the practice of a Brāhmaṇa and a Kshatriya lute-player singing¹, morning and night, stanzas composed by themselves in honour of the king; and the so-called 'revolving legend' (XIII, 4, 3, 1 seqq.) related by the Hotṛi, in a ten days' cycle all the year round. It is especially in regard to this latter point that the statements of the ritualistic works might with advantage have been supplemented. During the ten days' cycle a different god, or some mythic personage, is assumed, on each successive day, to be king, having some special class of beings assigned to him as his subjects, and a certain body of texts as his Veda from which a section is then recited. But from the particulars given it even remains uncertain whether any legend connected with the respective deity was actually related; whilst regarding the form and nature of some of the specified texts—such as the *sarpavidyā* (snake-science), *devaganavidyā* (demonology), *mâyā* (or *asuravidyā*, magic art)—we really know next to nothing. Nay, even regarding the *Itihâsas* and *Purâṇas*, likewise figuring as distinct texts, additional knowledge would by no means be unwelcome. And though regarding some of the divinities referred to the Hotṛi might easily have made up some kind of short tale, others would have required some

¹ See XIII, 1, 5, 1 seqq.; 4, 2, 8 seqq.; Taitt. Br III, 9, 14. In connection with the 'revolving legend,' the conductors of bands of lute-players seem to have sung additional stanzas in which the royal Sacrificer was associated with pious kings of old; see XIII, 4, 3, 3.

exercise of ingenuity, unless he had at his disposal materials other than those accessible to us. As a rule, however, legends of this kind would seem to have been of the simplest possible description, as may be gathered from the particulars regarding the 'Nârâsamsâni,' or recitals in praise of (pious) men, which, according to Sâṅkhâya (XVI, 11), take the place of the 'revolving legend' in the ten days' cycle of the Purushamedha. The Hotri's recitals on that occasion consist simply of certain verses, or hymns, of the *Rig-veda*, generally celebrating the liberality shown by some patron to his priest, preceded by a brief statement merely consisting, it would seem, of a prose paraphrase of the respective verses recited thereafter. This latter set of recitations and legends thus consists entirely of matter taken from, or based on, the *Rig-veda*, which is indeed the proper source for the Hotri priest to resort to for his utterings. The recitations required for the Asvamedha, on the other hand, consist of matter drawn not even from the three older Vedas alone, but also from the Atharvans and Aṅgiras whose names combined usually make up the old designation of the hymns and spells of the Atharva-veda, whilst they are here taken separately as if still representing two different collections of texts ;—nay, the materials, as we have seen, are even drawn from other, probably still later, sources¹. This circumstance, added to the fact that the texts of the Black Yagus make no mention of this item of the ceremonial², might well make one suspect its comparatively late introduction into the Asvamedha ritual; though even this would not, of course, make it any the less strange that no allusion should be made, in the epic account, to this by no means the least interesting feature of the performance. One must, however, bear in mind that the poet's mind was evidently more intent on telling about the wonderful deeds

¹ It is hardly likely that some of the texts mentioned (*devaganavidyâ*, *sarpavidyâ*, &c.) refer merely to portions of the Vedic texts.

² The singing of stanzas in honour of the king, by a Brâhmana and a Kshatriya, with the accompaniment of lutes, on the other hand, does form part of the Taittirîya ritual. Taitt. Br. III, 9, 14.

of the semi-divine bowman in foreign lands than on recording the regularly recurring rites performed, in the meantime, at home in the presence of the royal sacrificer himself. Even in cases where the horse was kept within a convenient distance from the sacrificial compound all the year round, its warders, themselves partly of royal blood, could hardly have had an opportunity of attending the performance of these rites; though the popular character of some of these rites, as well as certain expressions used in connection with the 'revolving legend,' would lead one to suppose that they were meant to be witnessed by at least representatives of the various classes of the population.

The ritual arrangements of the Purushamedha, or human sacrifice, of which the *Brâhmaṇa* treats next, seem to have been developed out of those of the *Asvamedha*. Its first three Soma-days are essentially the same as the three days of the horse-sacrifice, except as regards the difference of victims on the second day. To these the authorities of the White *Yagur-veda*—and apparently also those of the Black *Yagus*¹—add two more days, whilst the *Sâṅkhâyana-sûtra*², on the other hand, recognises but one additional day. Like the *Vaitâna-sûtra*, *Sâṅkhâyana* also differs from the other authorities in giving an entirely different character to the central feature of this performance, inasmuch as he makes it a real human sacrifice instead of a merely symbolic one. A peculiar interest thus attaches to this difference of theory, seeing that it involves the question as to how far down the practice of human sacrifices can be traced in India³. That such sacrifices were prac-

¹ Whilst the three *Samhitâs* contain no section relating to the *Purushamedha*, the *Taittirîya-brâhmaṇa* (III, 4) enumerates the (symbolic) human victims in much the same way as does the *Vâgasaneyi-samhitâ* (see the present vol. p. 413 seqq.); and the *Âpastamba-sûtra* makes the performance similar to what it is in the White *Yagus* texts. The *Vaitâna-sûtra* of the *Atharva-veda* also makes it a five days' performance.

² Like the chapter on the *Asvamedha*, that on the *Purushamedha* is stated to be taken from the *Mahâ-Kaushîtaki-brâhmaṇa*.

³ On this question see especially A. Weber, *Zeitsch. d. D. M. G.* 18, p. 262 ff., repr. in *Indische Streifen*, II, p. 54 ff.

tised in early times is clearly shown by unmistakable traces of them in the ritualistic works ; but in this respect India only shares a once almost universal custom. The question, then, which chiefly interests us here is whether or not this practice was still kept up at the time with which we are here concerned. Now, as regards the texts of the Yagur-veda—that is, the text-books of the sacrificial priest κατ' ἐξοχήν—it seems pretty clear that they no longer recognise the sacrifice of human beings ; and the same may be said of the remaining ritualistic literature with the exception of the two works above referred to with regard to this particular sacrifice. The points bearing on this question, being very few in number, may be briefly reviewed here.

First as regards the story of Sunaśsepa which is recited at the Râgasūya sacrifice¹, and has been several times treated before². King Harisandra, being childless, prays to Varuṇa to grant him a son, vowing to sacrifice him to the god. A son is born to him, and is called Rohita ; but, in spite of the god's repeated demands, the fulfilment of the vow is constantly deferred ; till at last the youth, having been invested in armour, is told of the fate awaiting him. He, however, refuses to be sacrificed, and escapes to the forest. The king thereupon is seized with dropsy ; and the son, hearing of this, hastens homeward to save his father. On the way he is met by Indra who urges him to wander, and he accordingly does so for a year. The same is repeated five different times. In the sixth year, the prince, while wandering in the forest, comes across a starving Brāhman, Agîgarta, who lives there with his wife and three sons, and who consents to sell him one of his sons for a hundred cows to serve him as a ransom to Varuṇa. The Brāhman wishing to keep his eldest son, whilst the mother refuses to part with the youngest, the choice falls upon

¹ See part iii, p. 95.

² Cf Max Muller, *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, p. 108 ff. ; M. Haug, *Aitareya-brāhmaṇa*, II, p. 460 ff. ; R. Roth, *Weber's Ind. Stud.* I, 475 ff. ; II, 112 ff.

the second boy, called Sunaṅsepa. Rohita now returns to his father who, having been told of the transaction, then proposes to Varuṇa to offer the Brāhman youth in lieu of his son; and the god, deeming a Brāhman better than a Kshatriya, consents to the exchange, and orders the king to perform the Rāgasūya sacrifice, and to make the youth the chief victim on the Abhishekanīya, or day of consecration. Four renowned Ṛishis officiate as offering-priests; but when the human sacrifice is to be consummated, no one will undertake to bind the victim. The boy's own father, Agṛigarta, then volunteers to do so for another hundred cows; and subsequently he even undertakes to slay his son for a similar reward. But when the poor lad sees his own father coming towards him, whetting his knife, and becomes aware that he is really to be slain, 'as if he were not a man,' he bethinks himself of calling upon the gods for help; and by them he is successively referred from one to another, till by uttering three verses in praise of Ushas, the Dawn, he is released from his fetters, whilst the king is freed from his malady. Subsequently one of the four priests, the royal sage Visvāmītra, receives Sunaṅsepa as his son, conferring upon him the name of Devarāta (Theodotos), and refuses to give him up to Agṛigarta; and when the latter calls on his son to return to him, and not to desert his ancestral race, he replies, 'What has never been found even amongst Sūdras, thou hast been seen with a knife in thy hand, and hast taken three hundred cows for me, O Aṅgiras!' And on his father avowing his guilt, and promising to make over the cattle to him, he again replies, 'He who has once done wrong will commit another sin; thou hast not abandoned the ways of a Sūdra: what thou hast done is irremediable'; and 'is irremediable,' echoes Visvāmītra, who then formally adopts him as his son.

This legend¹, so far from bearing witness to the existence

¹ The earliest reference to the myth or story of Sunaṅsepa is in Ṛig-veda I, 24, 11-13; V, 2, 7, where he is apparently alluded to as having been actually

of human sacrifices as a generally recognised practice, at the time when it originated, would rather seem to mark this particular case as an exceptional one. For, if it were not so, how comes it that the king's four high-priests—who, if any, must have been looked upon as thorough masters of the sacrificial science—should have refused to assist in the immolation of the human victim ordered by the deity, leaving it to be accomplished by the sullied hands of the wretched father? But there is another feature of the story which cannot but strike one as very peculiar. Why should the childless king pray for the birth of a son only to make a sacrifice of him? He has been told to do so by the holy sage Nārada: is one then to understand that the sage's advice, as well as Varuṇa's consent, is given merely to try the king's faith and truthfulness? If so, the case is similar to that of Abraham's sacrifice in the land of Moriah, only that the king's faith proves less intense and exalted—perhaps more humanly faint-hearted—than that of the Jewish patriarch. But the most striking feature of the legend doubtless is the part played in it by the unnatural father; and this feature seems indeed to impart to the tale something of the character of an allegorical representation of the contrast between a barbarous (and perhaps earlier) and a more civilised phase of life and moral feeling¹. In this respect two points deserve to be noticed, viz. the coarseness of the synonymous names ('dog's tail') of the three sons of the Brāhman²; and the fact that the latter belongs to the Angiras stock, a name intimately associated with super-

rescued from the stake, or from (three) stakes to which he was bound either for sacrifice, or, as Roth prefers, for torture.

¹ In the Sabhāparvan of the Mahābhārata (II, 6275 seqq.), as was first pointed out by Lassen, *Kṛiṣṇa* accuses *Garāsandha*, king of Magadha and Kēdi, residing at Mathurā, of having carried off numerous vanquished kings and princes to his city, and keeping them confined in his mountain stronghold with a view to afterwards sacrificing them (at his Rāgasūya) to the lord of Umā (Rudra); adding subsequently (v. 864) that 'the immolation of men was never seen at any time.'

² His own name 'Agīgarta,' on the other hand, is taken by the St. Petersburg Dictionary to mean 'one who has nothing to swallow,' and would thus be merely descriptive of his condition of life.

stitious rites¹ on the one hand, and with the ritual of the fire-altar² on the other.

Now, it is exactly in connection with the building of the fire-altar that the clearest, and most unmistakable trace of an old practice of human sacrifices—or rather of the slaying of men for sacrificial purposes—occurs. In laying down the bottom layer of the altar, the pan which had been used by the Sacrificer for carrying about the sacred fire for a year is built into this layer, with heads of the five recognised sacrificial animals³—man, horse, ox, sheep, and goat—put therein, in order to impart stability to the altar (Sat. Br. VII, 5, 2, 1 seqq.). In a previous passage of the Brâhmaṇa⁴ (I, 2, 3, 6 seq.) where the relative value of non-animal offering-materials and the five sacrificial animals is discussed, it was stated that, whilst the gods were making use of one after another of these animals, the sacrificial essence gradually passed from one to the other, thus rendering the previous one useless for sacrifice, until it finally passed into the earth whence it entered the rice and barley afterwards used for sacrificial dishes. The general purport of this passage would seem to be to indicate a gradual tendency towards substituting the lower for the higher animals, and ultimately vegetable for animal offerings; though, as a matter of fact, animals continued of

¹ Viz. in their connection with the Atharva-veda. In Mahâbh. V, 548-51 Aṅgiras praises Indra by means of 'Atharvavedamantraik.' Cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. I, p. 297.

² Both in making the fire-pan (ukhâ) and in laying down the bricks of the fire-altar, the expression 'aṅgrasvat' (as in the case of Aṅgiras) frequently occurs in the formulas; cf. VI, 1, 2, 28; 3, 1, 38 ff.; 4, 1, 1 ff.

³ All that is said in the Brâhmaṇa regarding the headless bodies of the five victims is (VI, 2, 1, 7 seqq.) that Pragâpati, having cut off the heads, and put them on (the altar, i. e. on himself), plunged four of the trunks into the water, and brought the sacrifice to a completion by (offering) the he-goat (not a he-goat, as translated), and that he subsequently gathered up the water and mud (clay) in which those corpses had lain, and used them for making bricks for the altar. The view that the other four bodies should likewise be offered is rejected by the author, who rather seems to suggest that they should be allowed to float away on the water.

⁴ A very similar passage occurs in Ait. Br. VI, 8, on which cp. Max Muller, History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, p. 420.

course to be commonly sacrificed in later times. Now as regards the heads of the five victims, the author subsequently (VI, 2, 1, 37 seqq.) makes some further remarks which go far to show that his previous statements referred only to the traditional practice which, however, was no longer in use in his own day, and had probably not been so for generations past. He mentions various expedients adopted by some priests with a view to keeping up at least some semblance of the old custom,—viz. either by procuring real heads from some source or other, or by using heads made of gold or clay; but they are summarily dismissed as profane and fraudulent counterfeits; and the author then remarks somewhat vaguely and diplomatically that 'one may slay those five victims as far as one may be able (or inclined) to do so, for Pragâpati was the first to slaughter them, and Syâparṇa Sâyakâyana the last, and in the interval also people used to slaughter them; but at the present day people slaughter only (one of¹) those two, the (he-goat) for Pragâpati, and the one for Vâyū;' after which he proceeds to explain in detail the practice then in ordinary use. Later on (VII, 5, 2, 1 seqq.), the Brâhmana expounds in the usual way the formulas used in the traditional, and theoretically still available procedure, though in the actual performance perhaps only the formulas relating to the particular heads² used would be muttered.

While Yâgñavalkya thus, at least in theory, deals rather cautiously with this feature of the traditional custom, the theologians of the Black Yagus³ take up a somewhat bolder position. Indeed it is evidently against this older school of ritualists that some of the censure of our Brâhmana is directed. For though they too allow, as an alternative practice, the use of a complete set of five heads, they make

¹ This doubtless is what is meant (cf. Kâty. XVI, 1, 38); and 'atha' at the beginning of VI, 2, 2, 6 ought accordingly to have been taken in the rather unusual sense of 'or' ('or rather'), instead of 'then.' Cf. VI, 2, 2, 15.

² According to Âp. Sr. XVI, 17, 19-20, however, even if there is only one head (that of Vâyū's he-goat) all the formulas are to be pronounced over it.

³ The Maitr. Samhitâ, however, does not seem to refer to this particular point in its Brâhmana sections.

no mention of a man being killed for this purpose, but enjoin that a dead man's head is to be bought for twenty-one beans¹, which is then to be laid against an ant-hill with seven holes in order to again supply it with the seven 'vital airs of the head'; whereupon three stanzas relating to Yama are to be sung round about it to redeem it from the god of death. Besides the four animals, there is also to be a he-goat sacred to Pragâpati, the offering of which is to complete the animal sacrifice². In this school also³, the ordinary practice, however, is to kill only a he-goat for Vâyu Niyutvat, and to use its head for putting it in the pan placed in the bottom layer of the altar. As regards the *Rig-veda* ritual, the *Kaushîtaki-brâhmaṇa*, as Prof. Weber has pointed out, leaves a choice between a he-goat for Pragâpati and one for Vâyu; whilst the *Sâṅkhâya-sûtra*, curiously enough, again adds the alternative course of using the set of five heads.

The same scholar has drawn attention to another rite in the sacrificial ceremonial which seems to him to show clear traces of human sacrifice. At the purificatory bath at the end of the *Asvamedha*, the Sacrificer is to be purged of any guilt he may have committed against Varuṇa by an oblation made to Gumbaka (Varuṇa) on the bald head of a man possessed of certain repulsive features, whilst standing in the water. To these particulars,—as given in the present work (XIII, 3, 6, 5), the *Taitt. Brâhmaṇa* (III, 9, 15), and *Kâtyâyana's Sûtra* (XX, 8, 16),—*Sâṅkhâya* (XVI, 18)

¹ Or, according to Âpastamba, for seven beans; the head to be that of a Kshatriya or a Vaisya killed either by an arrow-shot or by lightning, and apparently to be severed from the body at the time of purchase (which, as Professor Weber rightly remarks, is a merely symbolic one). As, however, the particulars given by Âpastamba are not mentioned in the older works, they may not unlikely have been introduced by him to meet some of the objections raised by the Vâgasaneyins to whose views he generally pays some attention. Otherwise the transaction might seem rather suspicious.

² *Taitt. S. V*, 1, 83, indeed, seems to speak of the other four animals being set free after fire has been carried round, so that their sacrificial use would be merely symbolical. Whether in that case only the head of the one animal would be used, or the man's head along with it, seems doubtful.

again adds further particulars, viz. that the man is to be a Brāhmaṇa of the Ātreya family, bought (or hired) for a thousand cows, and that he is to enter the river till the water flows into his mouth. Now Prof. Weber is of opinion that this ceremony would be meaningless if the man were not actually drowned. I fail, however, to see the necessity of this assumption, seeing that even a purely symbolical interpretation of the ceremony will give it all the significance of the real act. That the Yagus texts contain nothing that could make one suspect that the man was actually drowned is beyond doubt; but even Sāṅkhāyana's statement that the water is to flow into his mouth is probably only meant to suggest the nearness and semblance of death by drowning. Otherwise the oblation could hardly have been performed in anything like a decent form. Besides, Sāṅkhāyana further states that, after the completion of the oblation, 'they drive him (the man) out, thinking that the guilt of the village-outcasts is (thereby) driven out ¹.' Here the verb 'niḥ-sidh' could hardly have been used if the man was to be driven farther into the water. What is meant is probably that the man was to be driven out from the water, and possibly also from the village, to live an anchorite's life in the forest.

If now we turn our attention to the Purushamedha, or 'human sacrifice' proper, we find that the Yagus texts, as far as they deal with this ceremony at all ², treat it as

¹ The compound 'niḥśiddhapāpmānaḥ (apagrāmāḥ)' may possibly be meant in the sense that the evil deeds of the outcasts are driven out (prevented from troubling the peace of the village); Kāty. XX, 8, 17-18, however, states that when the Sacrificer has stepped out (of the water), evil-doers enter (to bathe in the water) without having performed any (other) rites, and that they are then said to be 'purified by the Asvamedha.'

² Besides the description of the ceremony in the present work (XIII, 6, 1-2, 20), only the Taittirīya-brāhmaṇa (III, 4) seems to refer to it, enumerating merely the would-be victims who, according to Āpastamba, as quoted by Śāyana, are eventually set free. Professor Weber's suggestion that they may possibly at one time have been intended to be all of them slaughtered can hardly have been meant seriously. One might as well suppose that, at the Asvamedha, all the 'evil-doers' who, according to Kātyāyana, are to bathe in the river, were meant to be drowned.

a purely symbolical performance. A large number of men and women, apparently intended to represent all classes of the community, are bound to eleven sacrificial posts, and after the necessary rites, concluding with the 'paryagnikarana'—or the carrying of fire round the oblations—have been performed on them, they are one and all set free; the sacrifice then proceeding with the offering of the set of eleven animal victims. That the ceremony in this form, with its pedantically elaborate array of symbolic human victims, cannot possibly lay claim to any very great antiquity is self-evident; the only question is whether it has not come to take the place of some other form of human sacrifice. Now, after the foregoing statement of facts, it would be idle to deny that the existence, at one time, of a simple form of human sacrifice is not only quite possible, but is indeed highly probable; and it would be no more than might be expected, if such a practice should eventually have revolted the moral sense of the more refined classes of the community¹, just as it happened, little more than a hundred years ago, in the case of the scarcely less odious practice of the burning of witches in Christian lands.

The practice of human sacrifices seems, however, to receive evidence of a yet more direct and unmistakable kind than the facts hitherto mentioned, from the ceremonial of the Purushamedha, as set forth in the Sâṅkhâyaṇa and Vaitâṇa Sûtras. If this evidence has been reserved here to the last, it is because there seems reason to believe that, in the form in which it is presented in those works, the sacrifice was never actually performed, and probably never meant to be performed, but that we have here to do with a mere theoretical scheme intended to complete the sacrificial system. The importance of the subject makes it, however, desirable that we should take a somewhat closer view of the procedure of the 'human sacrifice,' as laid down in those two Sûtras.

¹ When the practice became generally recognised that the Sacrificer (and priests) should eat a portion of the offered victim, this alone would, as Professor Weber suggests, have tended to make human sacrifices impracticable.

Sāṅkh. XVI, 10, 1. Pragâpati, having offered the Asvamedha, beheld the Purushamedha : what he had not gained by the Asvamedha, all that he gained by the Purushamedha¹; and so does the sacrificer now, in performing the Purushamedha, gain thereby all that he had not gained by the Asvamedha. 2, 3. The whole of the Asvamedha ceremonial (is here performed); and an addition thereto. 4-8. First oblations to Agni Kâma (desire), A. Dâtri (the giver), and A. Pathikrîṭ (the path-maker) . . . 9. Having bought a Brâhmana or a Kshatriya for a thousand (cows) and a hundred horses, he sets him free for a year to do as he pleases in everything except breaches of chastity. 10. And they guard him accordingly. 11. For a year there are (daily) oblations to Anumati (approval), Pathyâ Svasti (success on the way), and Aditi. 12. Those (three daily oblations) to Savitri² in the reverse order. 13. By way of revolving legends (the Hotri recites) Nârasamsâni . . .—XVI, 11, 1-33 enumerate the Nârasamsâni³, together with the respective Vedic passages.—XVI, 12, 1-7. There are twenty-five stakes, each twenty-five cubits long . . .; and twenty-five Agnîshomiya victims. 8. Of the (three) Asvamedha days the first and last (are here performed). 9-11. The second (day) is a pañkavimsa-stoma one . . . 12. The Man, a Gomrîga, and a hornless (polled) he-goat—these are the Prâgâpatya⁴ (victims). 13. A Bos Gaurus, a Gayal, an elk (sarabha), a camel, and a Mâyû Kimpurusha (? shrieking monkey) are the anustaranâh. 14-16. And the (other) victims in groups of twenty-five for the twenty-five seasonal deities . . . 17. Having made the adorned Man smell (kiss) the chanting-ground, (he addresses him) with the eleven verses (*Rîg-v. X, 15, 1-11*) without 'om,'—'Up shall rise (the Fathers worthy of Soma), the lower, the

¹ The Asvamedha section of the same work begins:—Pragâpati desired, 'May I gain all my desires, may I attain all attainments.' He beheld this three days' sacrificial performance, the Asvamedha, and took it, and offered with it; and by offering with it he gained all his desires, and attained all attainments.

² See XIII, 4, 2, 6-17.

³ See p. xxxii.

⁴ See XIII, 2, 2, 2 seqq.

higher, and the middle ones.' 18. The Âpri verses are 'Agnir mrityuh' . . . 20. They then spread a red cloth, woven of kusa grass, for the Man to lie upon. 21. The Udgâtri approaches the suffocated Man with (the chant of)¹ a Sâman to Yama (the god of death).—XVI, 13, 1. The Hotri with (the recitation of) the Purusha Nârâyana (litany). 2. Then the officiating priests—Hotri, Brahman, Udgâtri, Adhvaryu—approach him each with two verses of the hymn (on Yama and the Fathers) *Rig-v.* X, 14, 'Revere thou with offering King Yama Vaivasvata, the gatherer of men, who hath walked over the wide distances tracing out the path for many.' 3-6. They then heal the Sacrificer (by reciting hymns X, 137; 161; 163; 186; 59; VII, 35). 7-18. Ceremonies analogous to those of the Asvamedha (cf. XIII, 5, 2, 1 seqq.), concluding with the Brahmavadya (brahmodya).—XVI, 14, 1-20. Details about chants, &c.; the fourth (and last) day of the Purushamedha to be performed like the fifth of the *Prishthya-shadâha*.

Vait. S. XXXVII, 10. The Purushamedha (is performed) like the Asvamedha . . . 12. There are offerings to Agni¹ Kâma, Dâtri, and Pathikrit. 13. He causes to be publicly proclaimed, 'Let all that is subject to the Sacrificer assemble together!' 14. The Sacrificer says, 'To whom shall I give a thousand (cows) and a hundred horses to be the property of his relatives? Through whom shall I gain my object?' 15. If a Brâhmana or a Kshatriya comes forward, they say, 'The transaction is completed.' 16. If no one comes forward, let him conquer his nearest enemy, and perform the sacrifice with him. 17. To that (chosen man) he shall give that (price) for his relatives. 18. Let him make it be publicly known that, if any one's wife were to speak¹, he will seize that man's whole property, and kill herself, if she be not a Brâhmana woman. 19. When, after being bathed and adorned, he (the man) is set free, he (the priest) recites the hymns A.V. XIX, 6; X, 2.—20. For a year (daily) offerings to Pathyâ Svasti, Aditi, and

¹ That is, as it would seem, with a view to dissuading her husband from offering himself as a victim.

Anumati. 21. At the end of the year an animal offering to Indra-Pūshan. 22. The third day is a Mahāvratā. 23. When (the man¹) is bound to the post, he repeats the three verses, 'Up shall rise' . . .; and when he is unloosened, the utthāpani-verses. 24-26. When he is taken to the slaughtering-place (the priest repeats) the hariṇi-verses; when he is made to lie down, the two verses, 'Be thou soft for him, O Earth'; and when he has been suffocated, (he repeats) the Sahasrabāhu (or Puruṣa Nārāyaṇa) litany, and hymns to Yama and Sarasvatī — XXXVIII, 1-9 treat of the subsequent ceremonies, including the recitation, by the Brahman, of hymns with the view of healing the Sacrificer.

Now, even a slight consideration of the ritual of the Puruṣamedha, as sketched out in these two works, must, I think, convince us that this form of human sacrifice cannot possibly be recognised—any more than the one propounded in the Satapatha and Taittirīya Brāhmaṇas—as having formed part of the traditional sacrificial ceremonial; and that, in fact, it is nothing more than what Sāṅkhāyana appears to claim for it, viz. an adaptation, and that a comparatively modern adaptation, of the existing Asvamedha ritual. Indeed, it seems to me by no means unlikely that the two different schemes of the Puruṣamedha originated at about the same time, and that they were intended to fill up a gap in the sacrificial system which seemed to require for Man, as the chief sacrificial animal, a more definite and, so to speak, a more dignified place in the ceremonial than was up to that time accorded to him. The circumstance that the account of this sacrifice, as given in the Sāṅkhāyana-sūtra, presents some of the ordinary features of Brāhmaṇa diction, and that it is indeed actually assigned by the commentary to the Mahā-Kaṣhī-taka, should not be allowed to weigh with us, since this is most likely done for the very purpose of securing for this scheme some sort of authoritative sanction of respectable

¹ Dr. Garbe, in his translation, makes this and the subsequent rules refer (erroneously I think) to the animal victims of rule 21.

antiquity¹. For seeing that the older ritualistic works know nothing of it, it seems sufficiently evident that this human sacrifice could not possibly have been *rite* performed in Sāṅkhâyaṇa's time, since no proper priest—no genuine Adhvaryu and Udgâtri, at all events—could have been found to perform it. And, indeed, it can scarcely be without significance that the Atharva-sûtra is the only other work which recognises the ceremony; and that nearly all the hymns and verses used in connection with the immolation of the human victim are taken from the Atharvan and the tenth *maṇḍala* of the *Rik*. Nay, the very fact that, in both Sûtra works, this sacrifice is represented as being undertaken, not for the great object of winning immortal life, but for the healing of the Sacrificer's bodily infirmities, might seem sufficient to stamp the ceremony as one partaking more of the nature of the superstitious rites of the Atharvan priests than of that of the great sacrifices of the traditional Srauta ritual.

If thus we find it impossible to recognise the Purushamedha as a genuine member of the sacrificial system, this is still more the case as regards the Sarvamedha, or all-sacrifice, a ten days' performance which includes amongst its component parts, not only the Purushamedha, but also the Asvamedha, the Vâgapeya, and the Visvagit with all the Stomas and *Prishthas*,—it thus being the very ceremonial performance that might seem calculated to fitly crown the edifice of the sacrificial theory. As regards the ritualistic treatment of this sacrifice, the number of authorities dealing with it shows a further diminution from that of the Purushamedha. For whilst the Satapatha-brâhmaṇa agrees with the Sāṅkhâyaṇa and Vaitâna Sûtras on the general features of its ritual—with the exception, of course, of the radical difference as to the character of the human sacrifice—the Taittiriya-brâhmaṇa, which gave at least the list of the symbolic victims of the Purushamedha, is altogether silent on the Sarvamedha; this ceremony being,

¹ On this and other passages referred to the Mahâ-Kaushîtaka, cp. Professor Aufrecht's judicious remarks, Ait. Br., p. v.

however, dealt with in some of the Sûtra works connected with the Black Yagus.

The concluding chapter of the thirteenth *kāṇḍa* contains a valuable and interesting account of the preparation of the burial-place or sepulchral mound, and the interment of the charred bones previously preserved, in an urn or jar, for some indefinite period since the burning of the dead body. Of especial interest, in this account, is the statement that the bones, when committed to the grave, are to be arranged in accordance with their natural position, the spaces between them being then filled up with bricks in such a way as to present, as in the case of the fire-altar, a fancied resemblance to the shape of a bird. It is difficult to see what explanation could be offered for this feature of the obsequies, except a vague belief in some form of future resurrection.

The fourteenth *kāṇḍa*, up to the beginning of the *Bṛihad-âraṇyaka*, is entirely taken up with the exposition of the *Pravargya*, an important, though optional and subsidiary, ceremony performed on the *Upasad*-days of Soma-sacrifices. Whilst the central feature of this sacrificial performance consists of a ceremony of an apparently simple and unpretending character, viz. the preparation of a hot draught of milk and ghee, the *Gharma*, which the Sacrificer has to take, after oblations have been made thereof to various deities, the whole rite is treated with a considerable amount of mystic solemnity calculated to impart to it an air of unusual significance. A special importance is, however, attached to the rough clay pot, used for boiling the draught, and manufactured and baked in the course of the performance itself; it is called *Mahāvîra*, i.e. the great man or hero, and *Samrâg*, or sovereign lord, and is made the object of fervid adoration as though it were a veritable deity of well-nigh paramount power.

Although the history of this ceremony is somewhat obscure, the place assigned to it in the Soma-ritual would lead one to suppose that its introduction must have taken place at a time when the main procedure of the Soma-sacrifice had already been definitely settled. This con-

clusion is also borne out by the position taken up towards this ceremony by the authorities of the Black Yagur-veda. For whilst the *Maitrâyaṇīyâ Samhitâ* gives at least the formulas used for it, the *Kâṭhaka*, on the other hand, takes no notice whatever of it, and the *Taittirīya* school only deals with it in its *Âraṇyaka*. Nevertheless, this ceremony can boast of a respectable antiquity, seeing that it is treated of at some length in the *Brâhmanas* of the *R̥g*—viz. *Ait. Br.* I, 18-22; *Kaush. Br.* VIII, 3-7; and this circumstance alone might almost seem to justify the inference that it was in that very school of ritualists that this item of the sacrificial ceremonial was first elaborated. It is very doubtful, however, whether such an inference would find any support in the dogmatic explanation of the ceremony offered by some of the theologians of the *R̥g*-veda. At the end of the *Pravargya* section, in a passage which has a somewhat disconnected appearance, and seems hardly in consonance with previous dogmatic explanations, the *Aitareya-brâhmana* makes the secret import of the ceremony to be that of a mystic union of the gods resulting in the generation of a new, divine body for the Sacrificer. This explanation, having been previously adopted by Haug and Garbe, was recorded without question in a note to part ii (p. 104) of this translation. Further consideration of this matter has, however, convinced me that the theory referred to fails altogether to account for the origin of the ceremony, as well as for important points in its performance which find a ready explanation in the theory applied to it by the present work, as well as by the *Taittirīya-Âraṇyaka* and the *Kaushîtaki-brâhmana*. For seeing that the main object of sacrificial performances generally is the reconstruction of *Pragâpati*, the personified universe, and (the divine body of) the Sacrificer, it is difficult to see why, for this latter purpose, a new and special ceremony should have been thought necessary; and, besides, the rejected theory, if it is at all to account for the high honour rendered to the *Mahāvira* pot, would almost involve the recognition of a form of *Linga*-worship which surely would require very much stronger evidence than the isolated and

(to my mind) somewhat suspicious passage on which this theory is based.

Now, as regards the rival theory underlying the exposition of the Pravargya, as given in the Satapatha-brāhmaṇa, it makes the Mahāvira pot a symbol of the sun, whilst the hot milk draught represents the divine flood of life and light with which the performer of the ceremony becomes imbued. These symbolic interpretations, whatever we may think of them otherwise, certainly adapt themselves admirably to the general sacrificial imagery. As the sun is the head of the universe—or, in figurative language, the head of Pragāpati, the world-man—so its earthly, and earthen, counterpart, the Mahāvira pot, is the head of Vishṇu, the sacrificial man, and the Sacrificer; and this ceremony is thus performed in order to complete the universe and sacrifice, as well as the divine body of the Sacrificer, by supplying them with their head, their crowning-piece, so to speak; and to imbue them with the divine essence of life and light. For this purpose the theory rather ingeniously avails itself of certain myths vaguely alluded to in the *Rig-veda*, according to which (X, 171, 2) Indra cut off the head of Makha (here identified with Vishṇu, the sacrifice and the sun-god); and (I, 116, 12; 117, 22; 119, 9) Dadhyañk, the son of Atharvan, was fitted by the Asvins with a horse's head, and this hippocephalous creature then communicated to them the Madhu, or sweet thing,—that is, as would appear, the sweet doctrine of the Soma, the drink of immortality. This symbolism readily explains some points connected with the Pravargya ceremony, for which no obvious reason seems otherwise to suggest itself. For one thing, it accounts for the deep reverence shown to the Gharma vessel, which, in fact, is no other than the giver of light and life himself; whilst the optional character of the ceremony explains itself from the fact that the Soma-cup, of which the Sacrificer will subsequently partake, might of itself be expected to supply him with the blessings which he hopes to derive from the Pravargya. And, finally, it also becomes clear why the Pravargya must not form part of a man's first performance of a Soma-

sacrifice. For the Pravargya, as we have seen, is performed on the preliminary days of the Soma-sacrifice, before the pressing of the Soma has taken place; and it obviously is only after he has actually partaken of the Soma-drink, and has thereby potentially 'put on immortality,' that he can partake of the Gharma, and thus become imbued with the celestial light¹. The dogmatical explanation of this ceremony thus puts, as it were, the finishing touch to that strange allegory by which the Indian theologians sought to make the sacrificial ceremonial a practical illustration of that unity of the All which speculation had been striving to compass since the days when the emptiness of the Vedic pantheon had dawned upon the thinking mind, and when critically inclined bards ventured to sing of the national god²: 'Not for a single day hast thou fought, nor hast thou any enemy, O Maghavan: illusion is what they say concerning thy battles; no foe hast thou fought either to-day or aforetime.'

As regards the optional and somewhat recondite character of the Pravargya ceremony, it is probably not without significance that the section dealing therewith is combined with the speculative *Br̥hadâraṇyaka* so as to make up with it the last book of the *Br̥hadmaṇa*,—the *Âraṇyaka-kāṇḍa*, or forest section. Such, at least, is the case in the *Mādhyandina* text, where the Pravargya section occupies the first three *adhyaṃyas* of the last (fourteenth) book; whilst the *Kāṇva* text presents a slight difficulty in this respect. What passes generally as the seventeenth (and last) *kāṇḍa* of that version, consists of the *Br̥hadâraṇyaka*; whilst the sixteenth *kāṇḍa* begins with the section on funeral rites, corresponding to the last

¹ The *Kaushîtaki-br̥hadmaṇa* (VIII, 3), on the other hand, seems to justify the prohibition on the ground that, prior to the first complete Soma-sacrifice, the body of the Sacrifice (and Sacrificer) is incomplete, and therefore not ready to receive its head, in the shape of the Pravargya. Hence also the same work allows the Pravargya to be performed at the first Soma-sacrifice of one who is thoroughly versed in the scriptures, since such a one is himself the body, or self, of the sacrifice.

² See XI, 1, 6, 10.

(eighth) adhyāya of *kāṇḍa* XIII of the Mādhyandina recension, and is stated¹ to include also the Pravargya section (Madhy. XIV, 1-3). Now it is a strange fact that the six adhyāyas of the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka* (XIV, 4-9 in the Mādhyandina text) are counted 3-8 in the *Kāṇva* text,—a circumstance which manifestly can only be explained by the Pravargya section being taken to form the first two adhyāyas of the last book of that version. This, indeed, is probably implied in the remark added to the description of a MS. of the *Kāṇva* text in the catalogue of the MSS. of the Sanskrit College, Benares (p. 44), according to which 'Pravargyakāṇḍasya patrāṇi' are 'bhinnapramāṇākṣharāṇi,'—that is, 'the leaves of the Pravargya section have a special pagination' (? i. e. they are numbered independently of the section on funeral rites preceding them).

And now my task is done, and I must take leave of this elaborate exposition of the sacrificial ordinances of Indian theology. For well-nigh a score of years the work has 'dragged its slow length along,' and during that time it has caused me—and, I doubt not, has caused some of my readers, too—not a few weary hours. In the early stages of the work, my old teacher, Professor Albrecht Weber, than whom no one is more deeply versed in the intricacies of the sacrificial ritual, wrote to me: 'You have undertaken a difficult, a most difficult task; and I can only hope that your courage and patience will not fail you before you are through with it.' And, indeed, I must confess that many a time I felt as if I should never be able to get through my task; and but for Professor Max Muller's timely exhortations and kindly encouragement, the work might perhaps never have been completed. 'I know,' he once wrote to me, 'you will thank me one day for having pressed you to go on with your work;' and now I do indeed thank him most sincerely and with all my heart for the kindness and patience he has shown me these many years. But, strange to say, now that the work is completed, I feel as if I could not do without working at it; and certainly, if

¹ Cf. A. Weber, *Satapatha-brāhmaṇa*, p. xi.

a second edition could ever have been required of a work of this kind, it would have found me ready once more to work my way through the bewildering maze of rites ; and I know only too well that I should have to correct many a mistake, and could improve many an awkwardly expressed passage. In conclusion, a word of cordial thanks is due to the staff of the University Press, whose patience must often have been severely tried in the course of the printing of this work, and who, by the excellence of their presswork, and by their careful supervision, have materially lightened my task, and saved me much tedious and irksome labour.

J. EGGELING.

EDINBURGH, *December* 30, 1899.

SATAPATHA-BRÂHMANA.

ELEVENTH KÂNDĀ.

THE FULL AND NEW-MOON SACRIFICE.

FIRST ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, Pragâpati, the Sacrifice, is the Year: the night of new moon is its gate, and the moon itself is the bolt of the gate.

2. And when one lays down the two fires at new moon¹,—even as one would enter a stronghold by the gate, when the gate is open, and would thence reach the world of heaven, so it is when one lays down the fires at new moon.

3. And if one lays down the fires under a (special) asterism²,—just as if one tried to enter a stronghold, when the gate is closed, in some other way than through the gate, and failed to get inside the stronghold, so it is when one lays down the fires under an asterism: let him therefore not lay down the fires under an asterism.

4. On the same day on which that one (the moon) should not be seen either in the east or in the west,

¹ For the performance of the Agnyâdhâna, or setting up the sacrificial fires, see part i, p. 274 seqq.

² For the Nakshatras, or lunar mansions, under which the Agnyâdhâna may be performed, see II, 1, 2, 1 seqq., and especially II, 1, 2, 19, where the practice of regulating the time of the ceremony by the Nakshatras is discouraged.

let him fast, for it is then that he (the moon) comes to this world¹, and on that (day) he abides here (on the sacrificial ground).

5. And all the gods abide (here), all the spirits, all the deities, all the seasons, all the Stomas (hymn-forms), all the *Prishthas*², and all the metres.

6. And, verily, it is for all the gods, for all spirits, for all deities, for all seasons, for all Stomas, for all *Prishthas*, and for all metres that the fires of him are laid down who lays them down at new moon: he should therefore lay them down at new moon.

7. He may lay down the fires on the new moon which falls in the (month) Vaisâkha, for that coincides with the *Rohinî* (asterism); for the *Rohinî* means the self, offspring and cattle³: he thus becomes established in a self, in offspring and cattle. But, indeed, the new moon is the form of the *Agnyâ-dheya*: let him therefore lay down the fires at new moon;—let him perform the preliminary ceremony⁴ at full moon, and the initiation ceremony at new moon.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Now when they spread (and perform) the sacrifice, they kill it; and when they press out king Soma, they kill him; and when they 'quiet' and cut up the victim, they kill it,—it is by means of the mortar and pestle, and by the two mill-stones that they kill the *Haviryagña* (grain-offering).

¹ See I, 6, 4, 5.

² For the six *Prishtha-sâmans*, see part iii, introd., p. xx seqq.

³ See II, 1, 2, 6. 7.

⁴ For the *Anvârambhanîyâ-ishî*, lit. 'taking-hold offering,' see part ii, p. 40, note 1.

2. And having killed the sacrifice, he pours it, as seed, into the fire as its womb, for, indeed, the fire is the womb of the sacrifice, from out of it it is produced : let him therefore perform those ten oblations¹ for which the Vashaṭ is uttered.

3. And, indeed, this sacrifice is the blowing (wind): he blows here, as it were, as a single one, but when he has entered into man, he is divided into ten parts ;—with the vital airs thus distributed, it (the sacrifice) is born from out of its womb, the fire : this is that Virâḡ of ten syllables, this is that perfection, the sacrifice.

4. There may, however, be nine (oblations)²;—he thus forms a defective (lesser, lower) Virâḡ with a view to production; for from the lesser³, indeed, creatures are produced here : this is that perfection, the sacrifice.

5. But there may be one additional (oblation)⁴,—that one remains over for Pragâpati : this is that perfection, the sacrifice.

6. And there may be two additional (oblations)⁵,

¹ These ten oblations of the New and Full-moon sacrifice (as the model for Haviryagñas generally), as enumerated by Sâyana, are (a) at full moon—five fore-offerings, two butter-portions, two cake-offerings to Agni, and Agni-Soma, and a low-voiced offering to Agni-Soma, (b) at new moon—five fore-offerings, two butter-portions, a cake to Agni, a low-voiced offering to Vishnu, and an offering of (sweet and sour) milk, or Sânnâyya, to Indra.

² Viz. inasmuch as, according to Sâyana, at the Full-moon sacrifice the offering to Agni-Soma only takes place in the case of one who is a Soma-offerer. I find, however, no authority for this.

³ Or, from the lower part (nyûna); cf. II, I, 1, 13; 5, 1, 20.

⁴ That is, if the oblation to Agni Svishṭakṛt (part i, p. 199 seqq.) is taken into account.

⁵ According to Sâyana, the second additional offering is the oblation of clotted ghee to Vanaspati (the lord of the forest, or

—a productive pair consists of two : thus a productive pair is produced ; this is that perfection, the sacrifice.

7. And there may be three additional ones¹,—a productive pair consists of two, and that which is produced is the third : this is that perfection, the sacrifice.

8. And there may be four additional ones²,—as the one so the four. There are these three worlds : these worlds he thus gains by three (oblations) ; and Pragâpati, indeed, is the fourth beyond these worlds : by the fourth (oblation) he thus gains Pragâpati,—this is that perfection, the sacrifice.

9. That (sacrifice) which is defective in two (oblations)³ is indeed defective, it is not a sacrifice ; and that which is excessive in respect of five (oblations) is indeed excessive, it is not a sacrifice : this is that perfection as regards the ten, the twenty, thus up to a thousand⁴.

10. Verily, they who perform the Full and New-moon sacrifice, run a race⁵. One ought to perform it during fifteen years ;—in these fifteen years there are three hundred and sixty full moons and new

the tree, i. e. the sacrificial stake, or Soma) at the animal sacrifice. Cf. part ii, p. 208.

¹ These three oblations, according to Sâyana, are the three after-offerings (to the Barhis, to Nârâsamsa, and to Agni), see part i, p. 230 seqq.

² Viz. either the Svishakṛt and the three after-offerings ; or the four Patnîsamvâgas (to Soma, Tvashtrî, the wives of the gods, and Agni Grîhapati), cf. part i, p. 256 seqq.

³ That is, if it includes only eight oblations, see paragraph 4.

⁴ That is, counting every ten (oblations) one Virâg, or metrical pâda of ten syllables.

⁵ Viz. running along, as they do, with the revolutions of the moon and the sun.

moons; and there are in a year three hundred and sixty nights: it is the nights he thus gains.

11. He should then offer for another fifteen years; in these fifteen years there are three hundred and sixty full moons and new moons; and there are in a year three hundred and sixty days: it is the days he thus gains, and the year itself he thus gains.

12. Now, indeed, the gods were at first mortal; and only when they had gained the year they were immortal; for the year is everything, and the imperishable means everything: thereby then accrues to him imperishable merit, the imperishable world.

13. He who, knowing this, offers (the Full and New-moon sacrifice) for thirty years, becomes one of the race-runners, whence one ought to offer sacrifice for not less than thirty years. But if he be a performer of the Dâkshâyana sacrifice¹, he need only offer for fifteen years, for therein that perfection is brought about, since he performs (every month) two Full-moon and two New-moon offerings, and thus that perfection is indeed brought about therein.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. When he has performed the Full-moon sacrifice, he prepares an additional (cake) for Indra Vimridh (the repeller of scorers), and offers it in accordance with the procedure of an ishâi²; and when he has performed the New-moon sacrifice, he prepares an additional rice-pap for Aditi³, and offers it in accordance with the procedure of an ishâi.

¹ For this modification of the New and Full-moon sacrifice, see part i, p. 374 seqq.

² That is to say, after the model of the Full-moon sacrifice.

³ See part i, p. 375, where read 'Aditi' for 'Âditye.'

2. And as to why, after performing the Full-moon sacrifice, he prepares (a cake) for Indra Vimridh, it is because Indra is the deity of the sacrifice; but the chief oblation of the Full-moon sacrifice belongs to Agni and Soma, and nothing is offered there with the formula 'To Indra (I offer) thee!' Hereby then that oblation comes to be shared by Indra, and so does the sacrifice come to be shared by Indra. And as to why (he offers) with 'To (Indra) Vimridh!' it is that by the Full-moon sacrifice he slays all scorers (mridh), all evil spirits.

3. And as to why, after performing the New-moon sacrifice, he prepares a pap for Aditi,—that moon doubtless is the same as King Soma, the food of the gods: when on that night he is not seen either in the east or in the west, the oblation becomes, as it were, uncertain and unfirm. Now Aditi is this earth, and she, indeed, is certain and firmly established: thereby, then, that oblation of his becomes certain and firmly established. Such, then, is the reason why he prepares additional oblations; now as to why he should not prepare them.

4. When, after performing the Full-moon sacrifice, he prepares an additional (cake) for Indra Vimridh, he does so in order that his sacrifice should become shared in by Indra, for every sacrifice belongs to Indra. But inasmuch as every sacrifice belongs to Indra, thereby that oblation of his, and that sacrifice, is already shared in by Indra.

5. And when, after performing the New-moon sacrifice, he prepares an additional pap for Aditi,—surely the New-moon sacrifice is itself an additional one; for by the Full-moon sacrifice Indra slew Vritra, and for him who had slain Vritra, the gods

then prepared that additional oblation, the New-moon sacrifice: why, then, should he prepare an oblation to be added to an additional offering? Let him, therefore, not prepare the additional oblations.

6. When, after performing the Full-moon sacrifice, he afterwards prepares another oblation; and when, after performing the New-moon sacrifice, he afterwards prepares another oblation, he rises and defies his malicious enemy; and, indeed, unassailed and undisturbed is the prosperity of him who at full moon performs the Full-moon sacrifice, and at new moon the New-moon sacrifice¹.

7. For by performing the Full-moon sacrifice at full moon, and the New-moon sacrifice at new moon, the gods forthwith dispelled evil, and were forthwith reproduced; and, verily, he who, knowing this, performs the Full-moon sacrifice at full moon, and the New-moon sacrifice at new moon, forthwith dispels evil, and is forthwith reproduced. If he offer an additional oblation, let him give a sacrificial fee (to the priests); for no oblation, they say, should be without a dakshinâ; and for the Full and New-moon sacrifices there is that dakshinâ, to wit, the Anvâhârya (mess of rice²). Thus much as to the additional oblations; now as to (the sun) rising over him.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, some people enter upon the fast³ when

¹ That is, he who performs these sacrifices without additional oblations:—*atah paurnamâsyâyâm amâvâsyâm ka darsapûrnamâsayâgâv eva kartavyau, nânyat kimîd dhavir anunirvâpyam, Sây.* Whilst favouring this view, the author, however, also admits the other as ensuring the same benefits.

² See part i, p. 49, note 1.

³ As, for the Full-moon offering, the Sacrificer should enter on

they (still) see (the moon, on the fourteenth day of the half-month), thinking, 'To-morrow he will not rise,'—either on account of clouds or not having ascertained properly, they enter upon the fast, and (in the morning) he rises over him. Now if he (the moon) should rise on (the material for) the oblation being not yet taken out, then that approved (procedure is followed) and the same fasting-observance. The sour curds from last night's milking they use for coagulating the sacrificial food¹; they let the calves join (their mothers), and drive them away again².

2. In the afternoon he drives them away with the parna-branch; and as there that approved oblation of the New-moon offering (is prepared) so here. But if he should not care to undergo (again) the fasting-observance, or if (the moon) were to rise over (the material for) the oblation already taken out, then let him do otherwise: having properly cleansed the rice-grains of the husks, he cooks the smaller ones as a cake on eight potsherds for Agni Dâtri (the Giver).

3. And the sour curds (from the milk) milked on the day before (he prepares) for Indra Pradâtri

the fast at the very time of full moon (I, 6, 3, 34), so, for the New-moon offering, he should do so at the time when the last sign of the moon has disappeared, cf. I, 6, 4, 14.

¹ Literally, they make it the means of coagulating the havis; that is to say, they put the sour-milk (of last night's milking) into the milk obtained from the milking of this, the second, day so as to produce the sour curds required on the next, or offering-day. See I, 6, 4, 6 seq.;—pûrvedyuh sâyamdugdham payo yad dadhy âtmanâ vidyate parasmin divase punaḥ karaniyasya sâyamdoharû-pasya havisha âtanâkanârtham kuryuh, Sây.

² See I, 7, 1, 1 seq. The milk of the evening milking will be required for the sour curds and whey to be mixed with the sweet (boiled) milk of the following morning in the preparation of the Sânnâyya.

(the Bestower); and those (larger) rice-grains¹ he cooks in boiled fresh milk as a pap for Vishṇu Sipivishṭa (the Bald); for a pap it is whenever rice-grains are thrown (into milk or sour curds).

4. And as to this being so, it is because that moon is no other than King Soma, the food of the gods;—he (the Sacrificer) at that time sought to secure him², and missed him: Agni, the Giver, gives that (moon) to him, and Indra, the Bestower, bestows that one upon him; Indra and Agni give that (moon, Soma) as a sacrifice to him, and that sacrifice given by Indra and Agni he offers. And as to why (he offers) to Vishṇu, the Bald, it is because Vishṇu is the sacrifice; and as to why to the Bald³ (sipivishṭa),—it is that his missing him whom he sought to secure is the bald part (? sipita) of the sacrifice, hence to the Bald one. And on this occasion he should give (to the priests) as much as he is able to give, for no oblation, they say, should be without a dakshinâ. And let him observe the fast just (on the day) when he (the moon) does not rise.

FIFTH BRÂHMANA.

1. He observes the fast thinking, 'To-day is the day of new moon⁴;' and then that (moon) is seen in

¹ According to Kâty. Srautas. XXV, 4, 40, the rice-grains are sorted in three different sizes; those of medium size being used for Agni Dâtṛi, the largest for Indra Pradâtṛi, and the smallest for Vishṇu Sipivishṭa.

² That is, at the time of new moon when Soma is supposed to stay on earth.

³ The native dictionaries also assign the meaning 'affected by a skin-disease' to 'sipivishṭa.'

⁴ Amâvâsyâ, lit. the night of their (the sun and moon's) staying together.

the west. But, indeed, he (the moon) is that heavenly dog : he watches the Sacrificer's cattle (to seize them), and that would not be good for cattle if amends were not made to them¹; and through fear of that 'downcoming moon²,' as they think him to be,—

2. They steal away into the shade. And therefore, indeed, people call that burning pain 'svaluṛita' (dog's clutch);—and therefore they also call that one—

3. 'The hare in the moon³.' Soma, the food of the gods, indeed, is the moon : at full moon they press him ; and in the subsequent half of the month he enters the waters and plants ; and, the cattle feeding on the water and the plants, he then during that night (of new moon) collects him from the cattle.

4. He keeps the fast thinking, 'To-day is the day of new moon ;' and then that (moon) is seen in the west, and the Sacrificer departs from the path of sacrifice. As to this they say, 'What should one do when he has departed from the path of the sacrifice ? Should he sacrifice, or should he not sacrifice ?' . He should certainly sacrifice, for there is no other way out of it : day after day that (moon) rises larger. Having performed offering after the manner of the New-moon sacrifice, he takes out material for an additional offering either on the same, or on the following day.

5. There are three chief oblations for this (offering),—(he prepares) a cake on eight potsherds for

¹ Aprâyasāttikrīte (or -krītaḥ),—? in the case of (the owner) who did not make amends to, and quiet, them.

² Avakrīṣhṭo nīkrīṣhṭas khandramā avakhandramasaḥ, Sây.

³ Sâyana takes this to mean that for this reason the moon is called 'sasāṅka,' 'he who is marked with a hare.'

Agni Pathikṛit (the path-maker), one on eleven potsherds for Indra Vritrahan (the slayer of Vritra), and a cake on twelve potsherds for Agni Vaisvânara.

6. Now as to why he prepares (an oblation) for Agni Pathikṛit,—it is that Agni, being the maker of the path, leads the Sacrificer (back) to the path of sacrifice, from which he now departs.

7. And as to why to Indra Vritrahan,—Vritra is sin: with the help of Indra, the slayer of Vritra, he thus slays sin, Vritra, which ever keeps him from well-being, from virtue, and from the good work: this is why he (offers) to Indra Vritrahan.

8. And as to why he prepares a cake on twelve potsherds for Agni Vaisvânara,—when Indra had slain Vritra, he burnt him completely by means of Agni Vaisvânara, and thereby burnt all his (Vritra's) sin; and in like manner does that (Sacrificer) now, after slaying sin, Vritra, with the help of Indra Vritrahan, burn him, and all that sin of his, by means of Agni Vaisvânara; and, verily, not the slightest sin remains in him who, knowing this, performs this offering.

9. For this (offering) there are seventeen kindling-verses. He offers to the deities in a low voice, and makes any (verses) he pleases his invitatory and offering-formulas. In like manner (those of) the two butter-portions and the two formulas of the Svishtakṛit.

10. A bow with three arrows he gives as dakshinâ; for with the bow a dog is driven away: he thus drives away that (dog, the moon) when he gives a bow with three arrows as dakshinâ.

11. A staff he gives as dakshinâ; for with a staff

a dog is driven away: he thus drives away that (dog) when he gives a staff as dakshinâ. This, indeed, is the prescribed dakshinâ; but he may give anything else besides, of such other (objects meet for) dakshinâs as may be at his disposal. This, doubtless, is an offering relating to cattle: he may perform it even though (the moon) was not seen (at his New-moon sacrifice).

SIXTH BRĀHMANA.

1. Verily, in the beginning this (universe) was water, nothing but a sea of water. The waters desired, 'How can we be reproduced?' They toiled and performed fervid devotions¹, when they were becoming heated, a golden egg was produced. The year, indeed, was not then in existence: this golden egg floated about for as long as the space of a year.

2. In a year's time a man, this Pragâpati, was produced therefrom; and hence a woman, a cow, or a mare brings forth within the space of a year; for Pragâpati was born in a year. He broke open this golden egg. There was then, indeed, no resting-place: only this golden egg, bearing him, floated about for as long as the space of a year.

3. At the end of a year he tried to speak. He said 'bhûh': this (word) became this earth;—'bhuvaḥ': this became this air;—'svaḥ': this became yonder sky. Therefore a child tries to

¹ Or, they toiled and became heated (with fervid devotion). For this cosmological legend, see J. Muir, *Original Sanskrit Texts*, iv, p. 24.

speak at the end of a year, for at the end of a year Pragâpati tried to speak.

4. When he was first speaking Pragâpati spoke (words) of one syllable and of two syllables ; whence a child, when first speaking, speaks (words) of one syllable and of two syllables.

5. These (three words consist of) five syllables : he made them to be the five seasons, and thus there are these five seasons. At the end of the (first) year, Pragâpati rose to stand on these worlds thus produced ; whence a child tries to stand up at the end of a year, for at the end of a year Pragâpati stood up.

6. He was born with a life of a thousand years : even as one might see in the distance the opposite shore, so did he behold the opposite shore (the end) of his own life.

7. Desirous of offspring, he went on singing praises and toiling. He laid the power of reproduction into his own self. By (the breath of) his mouth he created the gods : the gods were created on entering the sky ; and this is the godhead of the gods (deva) that they were created on entering the sky (div). Having created them, there was, as it were, daylight for him ; and this also is the godhead of the gods that, after creating them, there was, as it were, daylight (divâ) for him.

8. And by the downward breathing he created the Asuras : they were created on entering this earth. Having created them there was, as it were, darkness for him.

9. He knew, ' Verily, I have created evil for myself since, after creating, there has come to be, as it were, darkness for me.' Even then he smote

them with evil, and owing to this it was that they were overcome; whence people say, 'Not true is that regarding (the fight between) the gods and Asuras which is related partly in the tale and partly in the legend; for it was even then that Pragâpati smote them with evil, and it was owing to this that they were overcome.'

10. Therefore it is with reference to this that the *Rishi* has said, 'Not for a single day hast thou fought, nor hast thou any enemy, O Maghavan: illusion is what they say concerning thy battles; no foe hast thou fought either to-day or aforetime.'

11. Now what daylight, as it were, there was for him, on creating the gods, of that he made the day; and what darkness, as it were, there was for him, on creating the Asuras, of that he made the night: they are these two, day and night.

12. Pragâpati bethought himself, 'Everything (*sarva*), indeed, I have obtained by stealth (*tsar*) who have created these deities:' this became the '*sarvatsara*,' for '*sarvatsara*,' doubtless, is the same as '*samvatsara* (year).' And, verily, whosoever thus knows '*samvatsara*' to be the same as '*sarvatsara*¹,' is not overcome by any evil which, by magic art, steals upon him (*tsar*); and whosoever thus knows '*samvatsara*' to be the same as '*sarvatsara*,' overcomes against whomsoever he practises magic art.

13. Pragâpati bethought himself, 'Verily, I have created here a counterpart of myself, to wit, the year;' whence they say, 'Pragâpati is the year;' for he created it to be a counterpart of himself:

¹ Or, whosoever knows the 'all-stealing' power of the year.

inasmuch as 'samvatsara (year),' as well as 'Pragâpati,' consists of four syllables, thereby it (the year) is a counterpart of him.

14. Now, these are the deities who were created out of Pragâpati,—Agni, Indra, Soma, and Paramesh^tin Prâgâpatya.

15. They were born with a life of a thousand years: even as one would see in the distance the opposite shore, so did they behold the opposite shore of their own life.

16. They went on singing praises and toiling. Then Paramesh^tin, son of Pragâpati, saw that sacrifice, the New and Full-moon offerings, and performed these offerings. Having performed them, he desired, 'Would I were everything here!' He became the waters, for the waters are everything here, inasmuch as they abide in the furthest place; for he who digs here on earth finds indeed water; and, in truth, it is from that furthest place, to wit, from yonder sky that he¹ rains, whence the name Paramesh^tin (abiding in the furthest, highest place).

17. Paramesh^tin spake unto his father Pragâpati, 'I have discovered a sacrifice which fulfils wishes: let me perform this for thee!'—'So be it!' he said. He accordingly performed it² for him. Having sacrificed, he (Pragâpati) desired, 'Would I were everything here!' He became the breath (vital air), for breath is everything here: Pragâpati is that breath which blows here (the wind); and whatsoever knows that it is thus he blows is his (Pragâpati's) eyesight; and whatsoever is endowed

¹ Viz. Parganya, the rain-god, according to Sâyana.

² Viz. officiating as his, Pragâpati's, priest.

with breath is Pragâpati. And, verily, whosoever thus knows that eyesight of Pragâpati becomes, as it were, manifest.

18. Pragâpati spake unto his son Indra, 'Let me perform for thee this wish-fulfilling sacrifice which Paramesh~~t~~in has just performed for me.'—'So be it!' he said. He accordingly performed it for him. Having sacrificed, he (Indra) desired, 'Would that I were everything here!' He became speech (*vâk*), for speech is everything here; whence they say, 'Indra is *Vâk*.'

19. Indra spake unto his brothers Agni and Soma, 'Let me perform for you this wish-fulfilling sacrifice which our father Pragâpati has just performed for me.'—'So be it!' they said. He accordingly performed it for them. Having sacrificed, those two desired, 'Would that we were everything here!' One of them became the eater of food, and the other became food: Agni became the eater of food, and Soma food; and the eater of food, and food, indeed, are everything here.

20. These five deities, then, performed that wish-fulfilling sacrifice; and for whatever wish they sacrificed, that wish of theirs was fulfilled; and, verily, for whatever wish one performs that sacrifice, that wish of his is fulfilled.

21. When they had sacrificed they beheld (discovered) the eastern quarter, and made it the eastern (front) quarter; as it now is that eastern (front) quarter: therefore creatures here move in a forward direction, for they (the gods) made that the front quarter. 'Let us improve it¹ from here!'

¹ Or, perhaps, raise it, bring it nearer. The St. Petersburg Dict.

they said, and made it to be strength. 'May we see¹ this strength!' they said; and it became yonder sky².

22. They then beheld the southern quarter, and made it the southern quarter; and it now is that southern (right, dakshinâ) quarter: whence the dakshinâ (cows) stand to the south (of the altar)³, and are driven up from the south, for they made that the southern one (dakshinâ). 'Let us improve it from here!' they said, and made it to be space. 'May we see this space!' they said; and it became this air, for that (air) is space; for even as the resting-place here in this world is clearly the earth, so the resting-place there in yonder world is clearly this air; and because, whilst being here on earth, one does not see that space, therefore people say, 'That space (or, yonder world) is invisible.'

23. They then beheld the western quarter, and made it (to represent) hope,—wherefore it is only when⁴, after going forwards (to the east), one

takes 'upa-kurute' here in the sense of 'to cherish (hegen, pflegen);' Professor Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 238, doubtfully in that of 'worship, revere (verehren);'—*enâm prâkîm dīsam upetya itaṅ param kurvīmahi kâryântaram srigemahi, Sây.*

¹ The particle 'khalu' might perhaps be rendered by 'really,' or—'could we but see it,' 'were it but (really) visible to us.'

² That is, it was moved up to them.

³ See IV, 3, 4, 14.

⁴ It seems hardly possible to take 'yad—tena' here in the usual causal sense,—it is only because (or, inasmuch as) one obtains (one's object) after going forwards that one goes to the western quarter. What is implied, in any case, is that first some hope, or desire, is conceived the accomplishment of which is only brought about by a forward movement, or by action; and that success in attaining the object sought for is followed by the conception of fresh desires. For the same force of 'yad—tena' (when—then) see XI, 3, 3, 4-6.

obtains (his object) that he goes (back) to that (western) quarter; for they (the gods) made that (quarter to represent) hope. 'Let us improve it from here!' they said, and made it to be prosperity (or distinction). 'May we see this prosperity!' they said; and it became this earth, for this (earth) is indeed (the source of) prosperity; whence he who obtains most therefrom becomes the most prosperous.

24. They then beheld the northern quarter, and made it the waters. 'Let us improve it from here!' they said, and made it (to represent) the law, for the waters are the law: hence whenever the waters come (down) to this (terrestrial) world everything here comes to be in accordance with the law; but whenever there is drought, then the stronger seizes upon the weaker, for the waters are the law.

25. These then are eleven deities¹,—there are five fore-offerings, two butter-portions, the Svishṭakṛit, and three after-offerings:—

26. These are eleven offerings,—it was, indeed, by these offerings that the gods gained these worlds, and these quarters; and in like manner does this (Sacrificer), by these offerings, gain these worlds, and these quarters.

27. And the four Patnīsamyaṅgas are the four intermediate quarters; and, indeed, it was by the four Patnīsamyaṅgas that the gods gained the intermediate quarters; and by means of them this (Sacrificer) now gains the intermediate quarters.

¹ Viz. the four quarters and the objects enumerated as represented by them.

28. And as to the *Iḍâ*,—thereby the gods gained food; and in like manner does this (Sacrificer) thereby gain food. This, then, is the completeness of the New and Full-moon sacrifices as regards the gods.

29. Now as to the body:—there are in man these five breathings, not including the eyes; they are the five fore-offerings, and the two butter-portions are the eyes.

30. The *Svishṭakṛit* is the same as this downward breathing; and because he offers that (oblation), as it were, apart from the other oblations¹, therefore all the breathings recoil from that breathing; and because for the *Svishṭakṛit* he cuts portions from all the sacrificial dishes, therefore everything that enters these (channels of the other) breathings meets in (the channel of) that breathing.

31. The three after-offerings are the three male organs²; and that which is the chief after-offering is, as it were, the chief organ. 'He should offer it without drawing breath³,' they say, 'for thus it becomes unfailing for him.'

32. He may, however, draw breath once, for that (organ) has one joint; but if it were jointless, it

¹ See I, 7, 3, 21, where I would now translate, He offers apart (sideways), as it were, from the other oblations,—the oblation to Agni *Svishṭakṛit* being poured out on the north side of the fire, so as not to come in contact with the chief oblations and the butter-portions.

² That is, including the testicles.

³ Or, rather,—at the third after-offering (viz. that to Agni *Svishṭakṛit*),—the *Hotṛi* should (according to some authorities) pronounce the offering-formula, which is considerably longer than those of the two other offerings, without making a pause; whilst others allow him to pause once.

either would only stand erect, or it would hang down; whilst now it both becomes erect and hangs down: he may therefore draw breath once.

33. The four *Patnīsamyâgas* are the two arms (or front legs) and the two thighs—the support, in fact¹; and the *Idâ* is this vital air (in the centre); and inasmuch as that (*Idâ*) is not offered in the fire, but remains as unburnt, therefore this (central) vital air is undivided.

34. The invitatory and offering-formulas are the bone, and the offering-material is the flesh. The invitatory and offering-formulas are (in) measured metre, whence the bones of a fat and a lean person are alike: but inasmuch as he takes now more, now less, offering-material, therefore the flesh of a fat person is fat, and the flesh of a lean person is lean. This sacrifice he performs to any deity he pleases and for whom there is a sacrificial dish.

35. Now, these are offerings from which nothing must be omitted; but were one to omit anything of them, it would be as if he were to break off some limb, or knock out some (channel of the) vital air. Other oblations, indeed, are either added to or omitted.

36. These, then, are sixteen offerings, for man consists of sixteen parts, and the sacrifice is the Man (*Purusha*): hence there are sixteen offerings.

SEVENTH BRÂHMANA.

1. Now there, on the occasion of the entering on the fast, it is said², ‘If he does not eat, he becomes

¹ *Bâhudvayam ūrudvayam kâtvârah patnīsamyâgâh*, *atas te pratish/hâtma-kâh*; *ayam eva madhyamah prâna idâ*, *Sây.*

² See I, I, 1, 9. 10.

consecrated to the Fathers¹; and if he does eat he eats whilst passing over the gods; and, in this respect, they lay down the rule, 'Let him therefore eat what grows in the forest.'

2. If he eats cultivated plants he eats the sacrificial essence of the offering-cake; and if he eats forest plants he eats the essence of the barhis²; and if he eats aught* of trees he eats the essence of the fuel (for the sacrificial fire); and if he drinks milk he consumes the essence of the Sânnâyya³; and if he drinks water he consumes the essence of the lustral waters⁴; and if he eats nothing he becomes consecrated to the Fathers.

3. As to this they say, 'What course of procedure is there?' Well, let him, on those two nights (of full and new moon), himself offer the Agnihotra: inasmuch as, after offering, he takes food he does not become consecrated to the Fathers, for that (libation) is an offering; and inasmuch as he performs that offering in his own self he does not eat of those sacrificial essences.

4. Now all the nights concentrate themselves in these two nights: all the nights of the waxing moon concentrate in the night of full moon, and all the nights of the waning moon concentrate in the night of new moon; and, verily, for him who, knowing this, offers (the Agnihotra) himself on the day of

¹ That is, he would be liable to die, and join the departed ancestors.

² The layer of sacrificial grass spread on the Vedi, serving as a seat for the deities to whom offering is made.

³ For this dish, prepared of sweet and sour milk, and offered at the New-moon sacrifice, see part i, p. 178, note 4.

⁴ For the Prazîtâh, see I, 1, 1, 12.

the entrance on the fast, offering is always made by himself¹.

EIGHTH BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, the gods and the Asuras, both of them sprung from Pragâpati, once strove together. Then the Asuras, even through arrogance, thinking, 'Unto whom, forsooth, should we make offering?' went on offering into their own mouths. They came to naught, even through arrogance: wherefore let no one be arrogant, for verily arrogance is the cause of ruin².

2. But the gods went on offering unto one another. Pragâpati gave himself up to them, and the sacrifice became theirs; for, indeed, the sacrifice is the food of the gods.

3. Having given himself up to the gods, he created that counterpart of himself, to wit, the sacrifice: whence people say, 'The sacrifice is Pragâpati;' for he created it as a counterpart of himself.

4. By this (Full and New-moon) sacrifice he redeemed himself from the gods. Now when he (the Sacrificer) enters on the fast, he thereby gives himself up to the gods, even as Pragâpati thereby gave himself up to the gods. Let him therefore endeavour to pass that night (with his mind) completely restrained³, in the same way as he would

¹ That is to say, even though on other nights the Agnihotra were performed for him by a priest, it would always count as being performed by himself.

² See V, I, I, I. 2.

³ Professor Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 350, takes this injunction, and apparently also the illustration, to refer to sexual intercourse. Cf. I, I, I, II.

proceed with (material for) an oblation, for he becomes an oblation to the gods.

5. And when (on the following day) he performs the sacrifice, then he redeems himself by sacrifice from the gods, even as Pragâpati thereby redeemed himself: when he takes out the material for (the chief) sacrificial dish, he redeems the sacrifice by the material for the sacrificial dish; the sacrificial dish (he redeems) by the invitatory formula, the invitatory formula by the portion cut (from the sacrificial dish), the portion by the offering-formula, the offering-formula by the Vashaṭ-call, and the Vashaṭ-call by the oblation. His oblation itself is still unredeemed,—

6. And that sacrifice of his is like a tree with its top broken off. He redeems the oblation by the Anvâhârya (mess of rice)¹; and because he thereby supplies (anv-â-harati) what is wanting in the sacrifice, therefore it is called Anvâhârya. Thus, then, that entire sacrifice of his comes to be redeemed; and that sacrifice becomes the Sacrificer's self in yonder world. And, verily, the Sacrificer who, knowing this, performs that (offering of) redemption comes into existence in yonder world with a complete body.

SECOND ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, man is born thrice, namely in this way:—first he is born from his mother and father; and when he to whom the sacrifice inclines performs offering he is born a second time; and when he dies, and they place him on the fire, and when he

¹ See part i, p. 49, note 1.

thereupon comes into existence again, he is born a third time;—wherefore they say, ‘Man is born thrice.’

2. Hê (the *Hotri*) recites those eleven kindling-verses¹,—there are these ten vital airs in man, and the body in which these vital airs are established is the eleventh,—so great, indeed, is man: he thus causes him to be born complete. And what comes after the kindling-verses that is the foundation: thus, having caused him to be born, he establishes him.

3. There are nine utterances of impulsion (or quickening)²,—there are these nine vital airs in man: he thereby causes him to be born a second time; and the (*Adhvaryu*’s) call and (the *Âgnîdhra*’s) response³ are the foundation. And when there, on the occasion of the throwing⁴ (of the grass-bunch

¹ See part i, p. 95 seqq.

² According to *Sâyana*, this refers either to the formula by which the *Adhvaryu* calls on the *Hotri* to recite the kindling-verses, and which, he says, consists of nine syllables (*samidhyamânâyânubrûhi*); or to nine preliminary formulas (forming a *nigada*) pronounced by the *Hotri* before the performance of the fore-offerings, see I, 5, 2, 1 seqq. These latter formulas are probably those intended by the author; the former formula being the less likely to be referred to, as, in its above form of nine syllables, it is indeed allowed to be used optionally by the *Âpastambasûtra*, but not by the authorities of the white *Yagus*, who use the formula ‘(*Hotar*) *Agnaye samidhyamânâyânubrûhi*,’ see *Sat. Br.* I, 3, 5, 2. 3.

³ Viz. the two calls—‘*Om srāvaya*’ and ‘*Astu srausha*,’ see part i, p. 132, note.

⁴ The word ‘*srîshî*’ usually means ‘creation,’ but in accordance with the primary meaning of the verb ‘*srig*,’ it apparently refers here (as *Sâyana* seems to think) to the throwing of the anointed *Prastara*, as the representative of the Sacrificer, into the *Âhavanîya* fire, thus insuring for the Sacrificer his despatch to, and renewed life in, the heavenly world. With reference to

into the fire), birth is spoken of, he thereby causes him to be born a third time: on this occasion the Patnîsamyâgas¹ are the foundation.

4. For thrice, indeed, man is born, and it is just in this way that he causes him to be born thrice from the sacrifice. Of those eleven (kindling-verses) he recites thrice the first and last:—

5. This makes fifteen kindling-verses,—there are two libations of ghee (âghâra²), five fore-offerings, the *Idâ*, three after-offerings, the *Sûktavâka*, and *Samyorvâka*³—that makes thirteen oblations. And when there, at the Patnîsamyâgas, he takes up at the same time (the two spoons); and the *Samishâ-yagus*⁴:—

6. That makes fifteen oblations:—for these fifteen oblations those fifteen kindling-verses (serve, as it were, as) invitatory formulas; and for these invitatory formulas these (serve as) offering-formulas—whatever formula (is used) there (at those oblations) and what *Nigada* (is used at the invocation of the *Idâ*⁵) that is of the form of offering-formulas. Thereby, then, those oblations of his come to be supplied with invitatory formulas through those kindling-verses; and through those oblations those invitatory formulas come to be supplied with both offering-formulas and oblations.

this throwing of the grass-bunch into the fire (I, 8, 3, 11 seq.; 9, 2, 19) some of the *Sûtras* use, indeed, the verb ‘*srîg*,’ cf. Hillebrand, *Das Altindische Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, p. 146.

¹ See part i, p. 256 seqq.

² See part i, p. 124 seqq.

³ Part i, p. 236 seqq.

⁴ See I, 9, 2, 19; 25 seqq.

⁵ See part i, p. 222 seqq.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. He recites a gâyatrî invitatory formula¹: the gâyatrî consisting of three feet, these worlds being three in number², it is these worlds the gods thereby established.

2. He offers with a trishṭubh (verse): the trishṭubh consisting of four feet, and cattle being four-footed, it is cattle the gods thereby established in these established worlds.

3. The Vashaṭ-call consists of two syllables (vau-shaṭ): man being two-footed, it is two-footed man they thereby established among the established cattle.

4. Two-footed man, then, is established here among cattle. In like manner this (Sacrificer) establishes thereby the worlds; and in the established worlds he establishes cattle, and among the established cattle he establishes himself: thus, indeed, is that man established among cattle, who, knowing this, offers sacrifice.

5. And when he offers, after the Vashaṭ has been uttered,—that Vashaṭ-call being yonder shining (sun), and he being the same as Death³—he thereby consecrates him (the Sacrificer) after death, and causes him to be born from out of it, and he is

¹ The anuvâkyâs recited prior to the principal oblations (pradhâna-havis) are in the gâyatrî metre; whilst the yâgyâs (referred to in the next paragraph), at the end of which the Vau-shaṭ! is uttered and the oblation poured into the fire, consist of trishṭubh verses; cf. I, 7, 2, 15.

² These inserted clauses with 'vai' supply the reason for what follows, not for what precedes, them.

³ See X, 5, 1, 4.

delivered from that death. And the sacrifice, indeed, becomes his body : thus, having become the sacrifice, he is delivered from that death, and all his chief offerings are thereby delivered from that death¹.

6. And, verily, whatever offering he there performs, that offering becomes his body in yonder world ; and when he who knows this departs this world then that offering, being behind him, calls out to him, 'Come hither, here I am, thy body ;' and inasmuch as it calls out (invokes, âhvayati), it is called 'âhuti' (offering or invocation).

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, in the beginning, this (universe) was the Brahman (neut.)². It created the gods ; and, having created the gods, it made them ascend these worlds : Agni this (terrestrial) world, Vâyu the air, and Sûrya the sky.

2. And the deities who are above these he made ascend the worlds which are above these ; and, indeed, just as these (three) worlds and these (three) deities are manifest, so are those (higher) worlds and those (higher) deities manifest—the (worlds) which he made those deities ascend.

3. Then the Brahman itself went up to the sphere beyond. Having gone up to the sphere beyond, it considered, 'How can I descend again into these worlds ?' It then descended again by means of these two—Form and Name. Whatever has a name,

¹ Viz. inasmuch as the oblation is made with the Vasha.

² On this speculative myth, see John Muir, *Orig. S. Texts*, vol. v, pp. 387-89.

that is name; and that again which has no name, and which one knows by its form, 'This is (of a certain) form,' that is form: as far as there are Form and Name so far, indeed, extends this (universe).

4. These, indeed, are the two great forces of the Brahman; and, verily, he who knows these two great forces of the Brahman becomes himself a great force.

5. These, indeed, are the two great manifestations¹ of the Brahman; and, verily, he who knows these two great manifestations of the Brahman becomes himself a great manifestation. One of these two is the greater, namely Form; for whatever is Name, is indeed Form; and, verily, he who knows the greater of these two, becomes greater than he whom he wishes to surpass in greatness.

6. In the beginning, indeed, the gods were mortal, and only when they had become possessed² of the Brahman they were immortal. Now, when he makes the libation to Mind³—form being mind, inasmuch as it is by mind that one knows, 'This is form'—he thereby obtains Form; and when he makes the libation to Speech—name being speech, inasmuch as it is by speech that he seizes (mentions) the name—he thereby obtains Name;—as far as there are Form and Name, so far, indeed, extends this whole (universe): all this he obtains; and—the

¹ Or, phantasmagories, illusive representations.

² The use of 'âp' with the instrumental (brahmanâ âpuh) is peculiar,—brahmanâ vyâptâh, Sây.

³ The two libations (âghâra) of ghee, forming the first oblations of an ishî, made on the newly kindled fire, are offered to Mind and Speech respectively; cf. part i, p. 124, seqq.

all being the imperishable—imperishable merit and the imperishable world thus accrue to him.

7. There, on the occasion of the offering to Agni¹, it has been told how the sacrifice then pleased the *Rishis*, and how they performed it. Now, when the *Rishis* were performing the sacrifice, the Gandharvas came nigh to them. They looked on, thinking, 'Here, surely, they have done too much, —here they have done too little.' And when their sacrifice was completed, they pointed it out to them, saying, 'Here, surely, ye have done too much,—here ye have done too little.'

8. Now, wherever they had done too much it was like a hill; and wherever they had done too little it was like a pit.

9. Now, when he pronounces the *Samyo*s (all-hail and blessing), he touches (the earth²) with (*Vâg. S. II, 19*), 'O Sacrifice, homage be unto thee: mayest thou complete thy course up to the success of the sacrifice and up to mine own right offering!' Wherever (in the course of the sacrifice) he has committed any excess, he makes amends for it by doing homage; and wherever he has left anything defective, it ceases to be defective by his saying, 'up to.' In saying, 'Mayest thou complete thy course up to the success of the sacrifice,'—success being whatever in the sacrifice is neither defective nor excessive—he thereby makes amends for both of these (mistakes); and in saying, 'Mayest thou complete thy

¹ *Sâyana* explains this by '*âdhânakarane*'; but the passage referred to occurs I, 6, 2, 3, 4, in connection with the first butter-portion (*âgyabhâga*), that of Agni.

² Or, perhaps, the altar; see I, 9, 1, 29.

course up to mine own right offering,'—right offering being whatever in the sacrifice is neither defective nor excessive—he thereby also makes amends for both of these (mistakes); and thus that sacrifice of his comes to be performed as one that is neither defective nor excessive by whosoever, knowing this, thus touches (the earth): let him therefore touch it just in this way. But, indeed, those Gandharvas were Yavamân (rich in barley), the winnowing-basket¹; Uddâlavân (rich in *paspalum frumentaceum*), husbandry; and Antarvân (the pregnant), grain¹.

FOURTH BRĀHMANA.

1. The full moon, doubtless, is the same as that burning (sun), for he, indeed, is full day by day; and the new moon (darsa) is the same as the moon, for he appears (dars), as it were.

2. But they also say inversely, 'The full moon is the same as the moon, for after the filling up of the latter there is the night of full moon;' and the new moon (darsa) is the same as that burning (sun), for the latter appears, as it were.

3. The full moon, indeed, is this (earth), for she is, as it were, full; and the new moon is yonder sky, for yonder sky appears (or, is seen), as it were.

4. The full moon, indeed, is the night, for this

¹ On these names, Sâyana merely remarks,—te gandharvâḥ sūrpādibhāvam āpannâ babhūvuḥ, yavamân ityādyâs teshâm sam-gñâḥ.—Mahîdhara, on the other hand, on Vâg. S. II, 19, makes them to be five names, Yavamat, Sūrpa (n.), Uddâlavat, Kṛṣhi (f.), and Dhânântarvat. This is very improbable; the last name, especially, being accented on the first syllable, showing it to be two words.

night is, as it were, full; and the new moon is the day, for this day appears, as it were. This, then, is the theory regarding the full and new moon in respect of the gods.

5. Then as to the body. The full moon is the up-breathing, for it is by the up-breathing¹ that this man is, as it were, filled; and the new moon is the out (and in)-breathing², for this out-breathing appears, as it were: thus, the full and new moon are these two, the eater and the giver of food.

6. The out (and in)-breathing (the mouth) is the eater of food, for by means of the out (and in)-breathing this food is eaten; and the up-breathing is the giver of food, for by the up-breathing³ this food is given to him.

7. The full moon is the mind, for full, as it were, is this mind; and the new moon is speech, for this speech appears, as it were. Thus these two are clearly the full and new moon, as regards the body; and inasmuch as on the day of fasting he eats the (food) suitable for eating on the vow, he thereby clearly gratifies these two in regard to the body; and on the morrow (he gratifies them) as gods by sacrifice.

8. As to this they say,—‘Seeing that no offering-material is taken out “for the full moon,” nor any offering-material “for the new moon,” and seeing that he does not say, “Recite the invitatory formula for the full moon,” nor “Recite the invitatory for-

¹ The udâna is explained by Sâyana as the breath passing (up into the head, and) through the nose.

² The prâna is the breath of the mouth.

³ That is, by (the vital air of) the head (hence of the eyes, ears, &c.).

mula for the new moon ;” nor “ Recite the offering-formula for the full moon,” nor “ Recite the offering-formula for the new moon,” how, then, is offering made to this full and new moon ?’ Well, when he makes a libation of ghee to the Mind—the full moon being the Mind—he thereby makes offering to the full moon ; and when he makes a libation of ghee to Speech—the new moon being Speech—he thereby makes offering to the new moon : and thus offering is made by him to the full and new moon.

9. Now, some prepare two messes of rice, one for Sarasvat on the full moon, and one for Sarasvati on the new moon, saying, ‘ We thus clearly make offering to the full and new moon.’ But let him not do this ; for Sarasvat is the Mind, and Sarasvati is Speech ; and thus, in making libations of ghee to these two, offering is made by him to the full and new moon : let him therefore not prepare these two messes of rice.

10. As to this they say, ‘ Surely, he who performs the Full and New-moon offerings becomes a (mere) utterer of the Âgur¹ ; for, when he has performed

¹ Or, one who has only had the Âgur-formulas uttered for him (by the priests). Âgur is the technical term of two formulas, viz. of the formula ‘ (Agnim) yaga ’ (recite the offering-formula to Agni, or to whatever deity offering is made), by which the Adhvaryu calls on the Hotri to recite ; and of the formula ‘ Ye yagâmahe (Agnim),’ by which the Hotri introduces the yâgyâ, or offering-verse. At the Soma-sacrifice the former formula is modified to ‘ Hotâ yakshat,’ uttered by the Maitrâvaruṇa priest. See Haug, Transl. of Ait. Br., p. 133, note.—In comparing these Âgur-formulas with the performances of the Full and New-moon offerings, the author thus seems to imply that, just as the utterance of these formulas is merely the preliminary to the oblation itself, so each fortnightly

the Full-moon offering, he knows that he will perform the New-moon offering; and when he has performed the New-moon offering, he knows that he will again perform the Full-moon offering; thus when he goes to the other world he goes thither as an utterer of the Âgur: how, then, does he become one who has not (merely) uttered the Âgur? Well, when, on both occasions, he makes those two libations of ghee (to Mînd and Speech), then his Full and New-moon offerings become complete; and he goes to the other world after his Full and New-moon offerings are completed, and thus becomes one who has not (merely) uttered the Âgur.

FIFTH BRĀHMANA.

1. And, verily, even on this occasion¹, they slaughter the sacrificial horse (Asvamedha) as a sacrifice to the gods: of this (New and Full-moon sacrifice) they say, 'It is the original (normal) Asvamedha;' and that (real Asvamedha), indeed, is just the other (modified one); for, indeed, the Asvamedha is the same as the moon.

performance is only the preliminary to the next performance; but that the Sacrificer never actually completes the sacrifice. Sâyana, on the other hand, takes 'âgûrtin' to mean 'one who has formed a resolution (âgûrta, âguram=samkalpa);' and native dictionaries, indeed, give 'âgur' as a synonym of 'pratigñâ' (promise, agreement; Zuruf, Zusage). But, even if this were the right meaning of the word, the general drift of the passage would remain the same, viz. that such a sacrificer would ultimately die as one who had merely promised or intended to offer sacrifice, without his having actually performed it, or brought it to a proper conclusion, and thus without reaping the ultimate benefit from it, viz. citizenship in the heavenly abodes.

¹ Viz. in performing the Full and New-moon sacrifice, for which all the benefits accruing from the Asvamedha are here claimed.

2. As to this, they say, 'For each foot of the sacrificial horse they offer an oblation;'—when he performs the Agnihotra in the evening and morning, he offers two oblations in the evening, and two in the morning—that makes four oblations: thus—the horse being four-footed—an oblation is offered for each of its feet.

3. As to this, they say, 'On the starting off of the horse he performs an offering¹; for the moon, doubtless, is the same as King Soma, the food of the gods: when, during that night (of new moon), he does not appear either in the east or in the west, then he comes to this world, and starts for this world².

4. Now, when he performs the New-moon sacrifice, he thereby performs the (same) offering (as) on the starting of that (horse), and when he performs the Full-moon sacrifice he slaughters the sacrificial horse itself, and, having slaughtered it, he presents it to the gods. The other (real) horse-sacrifice they indeed perform (only) a year after (the starting offering), but this month (of the Full and New-moon sacrifice), revolving, makes up a year³: thus the sacrificial horse comes to be slaughtered for him year after year.

¹ According to Âsv. X, 6, 2 seqq., having chosen the horse to be sacrificed, he performs two *ishâs*, to Agni Mûrdhanvat and Pûshan; whereupon he sets free the horse, and for a year performs three *ishâs* daily at the three pressings, viz. to Savitri Satyaprasava, Prasavitri, and Âsavitri.

² Or, he disappears in this world; the same verb (*vi-vrit*) being used for the disappearance as for the starting off of the horse when set free.

³ The syntactic construction of the last two sentences is that frequently alluded to before, viz. that of parenthetical causal clauses.

5. Verily, then, for him who, knowing this, offers both the Agnihotra and the Full and New-moon sacrifices, they slaughter the sacrificial horse month by month; and month by month the Asvamedha is offered for him, and his Agnihotra and Full and New-moon sacrifices come to pass into the Asvamedha.

SIXTH BRÂHMANA.

1. The *Pranîta* water, doubtless, is the head of the sacrifice¹; and when he leads forward the *Pranîta* water, it is the head of the sacrifice he thereby forms, and he should know that it is that head of his own that is then being formed.

2. The fuel, indeed, is its breath (of the mouth), for it is by the breath that everything here is kindled (animated) that has breath and moves twinkling with its eyelids: let him know that it is he himself that is that fuel.

3. The kindling-verses, indeed, are its spine: let him therefore say (to the *Hotri*) regarding them, 'Recite for me, making them, as it were, continuous²;' for continuous, as it were, is this spinal column. And the two libations of ghee are its mind and speech, *Sarasvat* and *Sarasvatî*³: let

¹ *Yagña*, the sacrifice, is here, as so often, to be understood as the abstract representation of the victim (here the horse), as well as of the *Purusha*,—i. e. *Pragâpati*, and the Sacrificer.

² The kindling-verses, being in the *Gâyatrî* metre, consist of three octosyllabic *pâdas* each. Whilst after each verse a kindling-stick (*samidh*) is thrown into the fire by the *Adhvaryu*, the *Hotri* does not make any pause in his recitation at this point, but he does so after the second *pâda* of each verse, thus connecting the last *pâda* with the first two *pâdas* of the next verse.

³ See XI, 2, 5, 9.

him know that the two libations of ghee are his mind and speech, Sarasvat and Sarasvatî.

4. The five fore-offerings are these its five (outlets of the) vital airs in the head;—the first fore-offering is its mouth, the second the right nostril, the third the left nostril, the fourth the right ear, and the fifth the left ear. And inasmuch as at the fourth fore-offering he pours together (the ghee¹), therefore this ear is, on the inner side, connected by a channel (with the other). The two butter-portions are the eyes: let him know that these are his own eyes.

5. And that cake which is offered to Agni is its right flank; and the low-voiced offering is its heart; and inasmuch as they perform this in a low voice, this heart is, as it were, in secret.

6. And that cake which is offered to Agni and Soma (at full moon), or Indra's Sânnâyya (at new moon), is its left flank; the Svishṭakṛit is that part between its shoulders; and the (Brahman's) fore-portion² is the poison³.

7. And when he cuts off the fore-portion,—even as there they cut out what was injured⁴ in Pragâpati, so do they now thereby cut out what in this (body) is clogged and hardened, and affected by Varuṇa:

¹ See I, 5, 3, 16.

² See I, 7, 4, 10 seqq.

³ Instead of 'visham,' the MS. of Sâyana's commentary reads 'dvishan' (hater, enemy), which is explained as meaning 'satru-buddhi'; the 'cutting out' of the fore-portion being compared with the annihilation of enemies (satrunirasanârtham),—all this is, however, manifestly fanciful. What is intended would seem to be the poison (real or figurative) caused by the enemies' (or Rudra's, or Varuṇa's) shafts, in accordance with the myth regarding Pragâpati and his daughter, I, 7, 4, 1 seqq.

⁴ Literally, what was pierced (by an arrow), cf. I, 7, 4, 3. 9.

let him know that, as there they cut out what was injured in Praḡâpati, so they now cut out what in him is clogged and hardened and affected by Varuṇa.

8. The *Idâ*, indeed, is the belly: even as there, at (the invocation of) the *Idâ*¹ they cut off portions (and put them) together, so now food of all kinds is put together in the belly.

9. The three* after-offerings are these its three downward breathings; and the *Sûktavâka* and *Samyorvâka* its arms (or fore-feet); the four *Patnîsam-yâgas* the four supports—the two thighs and the two knee-bones; and the *Samishṭayagus* is the two (hind) feet.

10. These are twenty-one offerings;—two libations of ghee, five fore-offerings, two butter-portions, and Agni's cake: this makes ten; Agni and Soma's low-voiced offering, Agni and Soma's cake, the Agni *Svishṭakṛit*, the *Idâ*, three after-offerings, the *Sûktavâka*, the *Samyorvâka*, further his seizing (the two spoons) at the same time there at the *Patnîsam-yâgas*², and (last) the *Samishṭayagus*.

11. These are twenty-one offerings,—there are twelve months and five seasons in a year; and three worlds—that makes twenty; and yonder burning (sun) is the twenty-first—that is the goal³, that the resting-place: he thus reaches that goal, that resting-place.

12. Now, as to this *Âruṇi* said, 'Every half-month, indeed, I become a sharer of the same world with yonder sun: that is the perfection of the Full and New-moon sacrifices which I know.'

¹ See I, 8, 1, 12 seqq.

² See I, 9, 2, 19.

³ *Saishâ sūryarûpaiva gatiḥ gantavyabhûmiḥ*; *eshaiva pratishṭhâ krîtsnaphalasyâsrayaḥ*, *Sây*.

13. As to this they ask, 'Who is the better one, the self-offerer, or the god-offerer?' Let him say, 'The self-offerer;' for a self-offerer, doubtless, is he who knows, 'This my (new) body is formed by that (body of Yagña, the sacrifice), this my (new) body is procured¹ thereby.' And even as a snake frees itself from its skin, so does he free himself from his mortal body, from sin; and made up of the *Rik*, the *Yagus*, the *Sâman*, and of offerings, does he pass on to the heavenly world.

14. And a god-offerer, doubtless, is he who knows, 'I am now offering sacrifice to the gods, I am serving the gods,'—such a one is like an inferior who brings tribute to his superior, or like a man of the people who brings tribute to the king: verily, he does not win such a place (in heaven) as the other.

SEVENTH BRÂHMANA.

1. The Sacrifice is the Year; and, verily, sacrifice is offered at the end of the year of him whoso knows that the sacrifice is the year; and all that is done in the year comes to be gained, secured, and won for him.

2. The officiating priests are the seasons; and, verily, sacrifice is offered at the end of the seasons of him whoso knows that the officiating priests are the seasons; and all that is done in the seasons comes to be gained, secured, and won for him.

3. The oblations are the months; and, verily, sacrifice is offered at the end of the months of him whoso knows that the oblations are the months;

¹ Upadhîyate upasthâpyate, Sây.

and all that is done in the months comes to be gained, secured, and won for him.

4. The oblation-vessels are the half-months; and, verily, sacrifice is offered at the end of the half-months of him whoso knows that the oblation-vessels are the half-months; and all that is done in the half-months comes to be gained, secured, and won for him.

5. The two attendants¹ are the day and night; and, verily, sacrifice is offered at the end of the day and night of him whoso knows that the two attendants are the day and night; and all that is done in the day and night comes to be gained, secured, and won for him.

6. The first kindling-verse is this (earth), the second the fire, the third the wind, the fourth the air, the fifth the sky, the sixth the sun, the seventh the moon, the eighth the mind, the ninth speech, the tenth fervid devotion, and the eleventh the Brahman; for it is these that kindle all this (universe), and by them all this (universe) is kindled, whence they are called kindling-verses.

7. Thrice he recites the first (kindling-verse): by reciting it the first time he gains the eastern region, by the second time he gains the southern region, and by the third time he gains the upper region.

8. And thrice he recites the last(verse): by reciting it the first time he gains the western region, by the second time he gains the northern region, by the third time he gains this same (earth as a) resting-place;

¹ Sâyana seems to take the two attendants (pariveshîṅ, preparers or servers-up of food) to mean the pair of fire-tongs (dhrîṣhî):—
ye pariveshana-sâdhane dhrîṣhî tayoṛ ahorâtrabuddhiṃ vidhatte.

and by those (kindling-verses) he thus gains these worlds, and these regions.

9. The first libation of ghee is the sacred law, and the second the truth; and, verily, he secures for himself law and truth, and whatsoever is to be gained by law and truth all that he now gains.

10. The first fore-offering is brilliance, the second honour, the third fame, the fourth 'holy lustre, the fifth food (prosperity).

11. After the first fore-offering let him utter (the *anumantrana*¹), 'May I become brilliant;' after the second, 'May I become honoured;' after the third, 'May I become glorious;' after the fourth, 'May I become endowed with holy lustre;' after the fifth, 'May I become prosperous;'—and, verily, whosoever knows this becomes brilliant, and honoured, and glorious, and endowed with holy lustre, and prosperous.

12. Now, *Svetaketu Âruneya*², who knew this, said once, 'To him who will thus know that glory of the fore-offerings, people will in days to come be flocking from all sides as if wishing to see some great serpent.'

13. The first butter-portion, doubtless, is the past, and the second the future: verily, he secures for himself both the past and the future; and whatever is to be gained by the past and the future, all that he now gains.

¹ Each of the offering-formulas of the *Prayâgas* has after it the *anumantrana* 'might is speech, might is energy, in me the in-breathing and off-breathing;' which, according to our paragraph (and *Kâty.* III, 3, 5), is to be supplemented by these special prayers.

² See X, 3, 4, 1, with note.

14. The cake offered to Agni is the Brahman (priesthood); and, verily, whosoever knows Agni's cake to be the priesthood secures for himself the priesthood; and whatever is to be gained by the priesthood all that he now gains.

15. The low-voiced offering is the Kshatra (nobility); and, verily, whosoever knows the low-voiced offering to be the nobility secures for himself the nobility; and whatever is to be gained by the nobility all that he now gains. And inasmuch as some perform the low-voiced offering, and others do not, therefore people speak (give information) to the noble both in a loud voice and in a low voice.

16. The second cake is the Vis (people); and, verily, whosoever knows the second cake to be the people secures for himself the people; and whatever is to be gained by the people all that he gains. And inasmuch as Agni's cake and the low-voiced offering come first therefore the priesthood and nobility are established upon the people.

17. The Sânnâyya¹ is royal dignity; and, verily, whosoever knows the Sânnâyya to be royal dignity secures for himself royal dignity; and whatever is to be gained by royal dignity all that he gains. And inasmuch as some pour (sweet and sour milk) together², and others do not, therefore the royal dignity both (combines) together and (keeps) asunder³.

18. The Svishṭakṛit is fervid devotion; and, verily, whosoever knows the Svishṭakṛit to be fervid devo-

¹ For this sacrificial dish of the New-moon sacrifice, prepared from fresh milk and sour curds, see part i, p. 178, note 4.

² That is, they prepare the Sânnâyya.

³ That is to say, different kings either combine or keep separate from each other.

tion secures for himself fervid devotion ; and whatever is to be gained by fervid devotion all that he now gains.

19. The fore-portion is the place (in heaven); and, verily, whosoever knows the fore-portion to be the place (in heaven) secures for himself the place (in heaven); and whatever is to be gained by the place (in heaven) all that he now gains ; and, indeed, he does not by ever so little fall from his place, for it is by ever so little that in yonder world men fall from their place ; and whosoever knows this does not fall from his place however much evil he may have done.

20. The *Idâ* is faith ; and, verily, whosoever knows the *Idâ* to be faith secures for himself faith, and whatever is to be gained by faith all that he now gains.

21. The first after-offering is the thunderbolt, the second the hail-stone, the third the (heavenly) firebrand (meteor).

22. After the first after-offering let him utter (the *anumantrana*), 'O thunderbolt, smite N. N.!' (naming) him whom he hates ; after the second, 'O hail-stone, smite N. N.!' after the third, 'O firebrand, smite N. N.!'

23. And if such a one dies suddenly, then, indeed, it is that after-offering, the thunderbolt, that smites him ; and if he is, as it were, covered with out-flowing (blood), then it is that after-offering, the hail-stone, that smites him ; and if he is, as it were, covered with scorching, then it is that after-offering, the (heavenly) firebrand, that smites him.

24. Such is the bolt of the sacrifice : it was by that bolt, indeed, that the gods overcame the Asuras ;

and in like manner does the Sacrificer who knows this overcome his wicked, spiteful enemy.

25. And if the sacrifice were to end with after-offerings, then it would end with the thunderbolt, the hail-stone, and the (heavenly) firebrand: therefore the sacrifice of the gods ends either with the *Iḍâ* or with the *Samyos*.

26. By the fore-offerings, indeed, the gods reached the world of heaven. The Asuras tried to get thither after them; and by the after-offerings they (the gods) drove them back: thus, when the after-offerings are performed, the Sacrificer drives back his wicked, spiteful enemy.

27. The fore-offerings, indeed, are the out-breathings¹, and the after-offerings the off-breathings: wherefore the fore-offerings are poured out in a forward direction², for that is the form of the out-breathing; and the after-offerings (are poured out) in a backward direction³, for that is the form of the off-breathing. The after-offerings, indeed, are the *Upasads*⁴ of the

¹ That is, the breath (out and in-breathing) of the mouth (*prâna*), in comparing which with the fore-offerings (*prayâga*) the stress is laid on the preposition 'pra.'

² According to Kâty. III, 2, 18 seqq., the five *prayâga* libations are to be made either on the part of the fire burning the brightest, or so that each subsequent libation is poured further east of the preceding one.

³ According to Kâty. III, 5, 10, the three *anuyâga* libations are to be made on the forepart, the middle, and the back (western) part of a burning log respectively.

⁴ For the three days' libations, called *Upasadaḥ* (homages or sieges), at the Soma-sacrifice, see part ii, p. 104 seqq. I do not quite understand the reference to the 'backward direction' (*pratyag-apavargatvam vopasad-dharmaḥ*, Sây.) of the *Upasads*, unless it be that the libations are offered to Agni, Soma and *Vishnu*, who are compared with the point, barb and socket (?) of an arrow

Full and New-moon sacrifices, whence they are performed in a backward direction after the manner of the Upasads.

28. The Sûktavâka is the completion ; and, verily, whosoever knows the Sûktavâka to be the completion secures for himself the completion ; and whatever is to be gained by the completion all that he now gains : he obtains the completion of his (full) lifetime.

29. The Samyorvâka is the resting-place ; and, verily, whosoever knows the Samyuvâka to be the resting-place secures for himself a resting-place ; and whatever is to be gained by a resting-place all that he now gains : he reaches a resting-place.

30. The gods fortified the Patñisamyâgas by a mound from behind¹, and placed a couple thereon for the sake of procreation : thus when the Patñisamyâgas are performed, he places a couple thereon for the sake of procreation ; for, indeed, after the procreation of the gods offspring is produced, and offspring is produced by pair after pair (of men and beasts) for him who knows this.

31. The Samishṭayagus is food ; and, verily, whosoever knows the Samishṭayagus to be food secures for himself food ; and whatever is to be gained by food all that he now gains.

32. The Sacrificer is the Year ; and the Seasons officiate for him. The Âgnîdhra is the Spring,

respectively (III, 4, 4, 14), or that in filling the spoons with ghee, the procedure is the reverse of that usually followed (III, 4, 4, 7. 8).

¹ The Patñisamyâgas (by which offering is made to Soma, Tvashṭri, and Agni, along with the wives of the gods) are performed on the Gârhapatya fire, and hence at the back (western) part of the sacrificial ground where the Sacrificer's wife is seated. For the symbolical import of the rite see I, 9, 2, 5.

whence forest-fires take place in spring, for that is a form of Agni. The Adhvaryu is the Summer, for summer is, as it were, scorched; and the Adhvaryu comes forth (from the sacrificial ground) like something scorched¹. The Udgâtri is the Rainy season; whence, when it rains hard, a sound as that of a chant is produced. The Brahman is the Autumn; whence, when the corn ripens, they say, 'The creatures are rich in growth (brahmanvat).' The Hotri is the Winter, whence in winter cattle waste away, having the Vasha uttered over them. These, then, are the divinities that officiate for him; and even if Aishâvîrâh² were to officiate for him, let him think in his mind of those divinities, and those deities, indeed, officiate for him.

33. Now, as to that balance, the right (south) edge of the Vedi³. Whatever good deed man does that is inside the Vedi; and whatever evil deed he does that is outside the Vedi. Let him therefore sit down, touching the right edge of the Vedi; for, indeed, they place him on the balance in yonder world; and whichever of the two will rise⁴ that he will follow, whether it be the good or the evil. And, verily, whosoever knows this, mounts the balance even in this world, and escapes being placed on the balance in yonder world; for his good deed rises, and not his evil deed.

¹ Viz. from his constant attendance on the sacrificial fires.

² According to Sâyana, Eshavîra is the name of a Brâhmanical family held in general contempt. See Weber, Ind. Stud. I, p. 228.

³ That is, the altar-ground covered with sacrificial grass, serving as a seat for the gods.

⁴ Literally, will force down (the other). On this ordeal see E. Schlagintweit, Die Gottesurtheile der Indier, Nachträge; A. Weber, Ind. Streifen I, p. 21; II, p. 363.

THIRD ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

THE AGNIHOTRA.

1. Vêrily, the Agnihotrî cow is the speech of the Agnihotra, and her calf is its mind. Now these two, mind and speech, whilst being one and the same, are, as it were, distinct from each other: therefore they tie up the calf and its mother with one and the same rope; and the fire¹, indeed, is faith, and the ghêe truth.

2. Now, as to this Ganaka of Videha once asked Yâgñavalkya, 'Knowest thou the Agnihotra, Yâgñavalkya?'—'I know it, O king,' he said.—'What is it?'—'Milk, indeed.'

3. 'If there were no milk, wherewith wouldst thou sacrifice?'—'With rice and barley.'—'If there were no rice and barley, wherewith wouldst thou sacrifice?'—'With what other herbs there are.'—'If there were no other herbs, wherewith wouldst thou sacrifice?'—'With what forest herbs there are.'—'If there were no forest herbs, wherewith wouldst thou sacrifice?'—'With fruit of trees.'—'If there were no fruit of trees, wherewith wouldst thou sacrifice?'—'With water.'—'If there were no water, wherewith wouldst thou sacrifice?'

4. He spake, 'Then, indeed, there would be nothing whatsoever here, and yet there would be offered—the truth in faith.'—'Thou knowest the Agnihotra, Yâgñavalkya: I give thee a hundred cows,' said Ganaka.

5. Concerning this point there are also these

¹ That is, according to Sâyana, the fire, or heat, produced by the rope. Instead of 'tega eva sraddhâ,' one would rather expect 'sraddhaiva tegaḥ.'

verses :—‘Knowing what¹, does the offerer of the Agnihotra stay away from his house? how is his wisdom (manifested)²? how is he kept up by his fires³?’—whereby he means to say, ‘How, then, is there no staying away from home on his part⁴?’

6. ‘He who is the swiftest in the worlds⁵, that wise one is found staying abroad: thus (is manifested) his wisdom, thus he is kept up by his fires;’—he thereby means the mind: it is owing to his mind that there is no staying away from home on his part.

7. ‘When, having gone far away, he heedeth not there his duty, wherein is that offering of his offered; (and wherein) do they, at his house, perform the offering of the progress?’—that is to say,—‘When, having gone far away, he there heeds not his duty, wherein does that offering of his come to be offered?’

8. ‘He who waketh in the worlds and sustaineth all beings, in him that offering of his is offered, (and in him) do they, at his house, perform the offering

¹ That is, according to *Sâyana*.—What form of Agnihotra does he recognise, when he goes to stay abroad?

² That is,—How does he show his knowledge of the sacred obligation that one ought to perform the Agnihotra regularly twice a day for life?

³ That is to say, How is the continuity in the constant attendance to his sacred fires kept up by him?

⁴ Literally, ‘How is non-staying abroad (brought about)?’ that is to say,—How, though having to stay abroad, does he ensure the spiritual benefits of remaining at home? or, as *Sâyana* puts it, How is the fault of staying abroad, avoided?—*asya pravāsato yagamânasya anaparoṣhitam pravāsadoshâbhâvaḥ*.

⁵ Or, among (or in) beings. *Sâyana* supplies ‘*yagamânâḥ*’ to ‘*yo gavishṭhâḥ*.’

of the progress ;'—he thereby means the breath ; whence they say, ' The Agnihotra is breath.'

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, whosoever knows the six pairs in the Agnihotra, has offspring born to him by pair after pair, by all generations. The Sacrificer and his wife—this is one pair : through it his Agnihotra would be possessed of a wife,—' May I obtain this pair !' he thinks¹. The calf and the Agnihotra-cow—this is another pair : through it his Agnihotra-cow would become possessed of a male calf,—' May I obtain this pair !' he thinks. The pot and the coals—this is another pair ; the offering-spoon and the dipping-spoon—this is another pair ; the Âhavanîya fire and the log—this is another pair ; the libation and the Svâhâ-call—this is another pair : these, doubtless, are the six pairs in the Agnihotra ; and he who thus knows them, has offspring born to him by pair after pair, by all generations.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. The Brahman delivered the creatures over to Death, the Brahmacârin (religious student) alone it did not deliver over to him. He (Death) said, ' Let me have a share in this one also.'—' Only the night on which he shall not bring his² fire-wood,' said (the Brahman). On whatever night, therefore, the Brahmacârin does not bring fire-wood, that

¹ Or, perhaps, it (the Agnihotra) thinks.

² Prof. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 260, doubtless rightly takes the middle form (âharâtai) here to imply 'for his own self,' i.e. for his own protection from death.

(night) he passes¹ cutting it off from his own life : therefore the Brahma \acute{c} ārin should bring fire-wood, lest he should pass (his nights) cutting off (as much) from his life.

2. He who enters on a Brahma \acute{c} ārin's life, indeed, enters on a long sacrificial session: the log he puts on the fire in entering thereon is the opening (offering), and that which (he puts on the fire) when he is about to bathe² is the concluding (offering); and what (logs) there are between these, are just his (logs) of the sacrificial session. When a Brāhmaṇa enters on a Brahma \acute{c} ārin's life—

3. He enters beings in four parts: with one fourth part (he enters) the fire, with another part death, with another part his religious teacher; and his fourth part remains in his own self.

4. Now, when he brings a log for the fire, he redeems that fourth part of his which is in the fire; and having cleansed³ it, he takes it to his own self, and it enters him.

5. And when, having made himself poor, as it were, and become devoid of shame, he begs alms, then he redeems that part of his which is in death;

¹ Or, perhaps better,—that (night) he keeps cutting off from his life,—in which case the verb 'vas' would be construed with the gerund in much the same way as 'sthā' commonly is. This construction would suit even better the second passage (without the object 'tām') at the end of the paragraph. In any case we have to understand that, during every night passed with his teacher without his having brought fire-wood, he cuts off a night, or day, from (the latter end of) his life. Cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, pp. 260, 334, 405.

² That is, prior to his leaving the house of his teacher and returning to his own family.

³ *Samskrītya* = *utkrīṣṭam krītṛvā*, *Sāyana*.

and, having cleansed it, he takes it to himself, and it enters him.

6. And when he does the teacher's bidding, and when he does any work for the teacher, he redeems that part of his which is in the teacher; and, having cleansed it, he takes it to himself, and it enters him.

7. Let him not beg alms after he has bathed (at the end of his studentship), for by bathing he drives off beggary, and drives off hunger from his kinsmen and his deceased ancestors, 'Let him who knows this beg alms only from her in whom he has the greatest confidence¹,' they say, 'for that makes for heaven.' And should he find no other woman from whom alms could be begged, he may even beg from his own teacher's wife, and thereafter from his own mother². The seventh (night) should not pass by for him without begging: him who knows this and practises this all the Vedas enter; for, verily, even as the fire shines when kindled, so does he, after bathing, shine, who, knowing this, lives a Brahmakârin's life.

FOURTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Now Uddâlaka Âruzi³ was driving about⁴, as a chosen (offering-priest), amongst the people of

¹ That is, from whom he is perfectly sure of getting something. Sâyana, however, takes it in the sense of 'from whom he feels sure he will get most,'—*Sa brahma-kârî yasyâ eva bhikshitâyâh striyâh sakârâd bhîtyish/ham bahutaram annam labhyata iti slâgheta tâm bhikshetety âhu/*, Sây.

² That is, after leaving his teacher's house and returning home.

³ For another version of this legend see Gopatha-Brâhmana I, 3, 6. See also Prof. Geldner's translation in Pischel and G.'s *Vedische Studien* II, p. 185.

⁴ Prof. Geldner takes 'dhâvayâm kakâra' in a causal sense

the northern country. By him a gold coin was offered; for in the time of our forefathers a prize used to be offered by chosen (priests) when driving about, for the sake of calling out the timid¹ to a disputation. Fear then seized the Brâhmanas of the northern people:—

2. 'This fellow is a Kurupañkâla Brahman, and son of a Brahman—let us take care lest he should deprive us of our domain: come, let us challenge him to a disputation on spiritual matters.'—'With whom for our champion?'—'With Svaidâyana.' Svaidâyana, to wit, was Saunaka.

3. They said, 'Svaidâyana, with thee as our champion we will fight this fellow.' He said, 'Well, then, stay ye here quietly: I will just make his acquaintance².' He went up to him, and when he had come up, he (Uddâlaka) greeted him saying,

'er verursachte einen Anlauf' (he caused people to crowd together, or to come to him in crowds). Sâyana, however, takes it in the same sense as we have done,—ârtvîgyâya vṛitah sann udagdesân gagâma. The Gopatha-Br., further on, has the remark 'sa vai gotamasya putra ūrdhvaṃ vṛitoḥ dhāvât' (!).

¹ It is by no means certain whether the interpretation of the paragraph as here adapted is the right one. Prof. Geldner takes it thus,—'He (Udd.) had taken a gold piece with him; for in times of old the chosen (priests) who caused a crowd to gather round them, used to take a single gold piece with them with a view to their proposing a riddle (or problem) whenever they were afraid.' The Gopatha-Br. has a different reading, which is likewise far from clear:—tasya ha nishka upâhito babhûva, upavâdâd bibhyato yo mâ brâhmanoḥ nûkâna upavadishyati tasmâ etam pradâsyâm-iti;—by him a gold coin was offered (? by him a gold plate had been put on, i.e. was worn round the neck) being afraid of obloquy (?): 'I shall give this to any learned Brâhman who will speak up against me,' thus (he thought).

² Or, I'll just find out what kind of man he is.

‘Svaidâyana!’—‘Halloo, son of Gautama!’ replied the other, and straightway began to question him.

4. ‘He alone, O son of Gautama, may drive about amongst people as chosen (offering-priest), who knows in the Full and New-moon sacrifices eight butter-portions (offered) previously, five portions of sacrificial food in the middle, six (portions) of Pragâpati, and eight butter-portions (offered) subsequently. .

5. ‘He alone, O son of Gautama, may drive about amongst people as chosen (priest), who knows from the Full and New-moon sacrifices¹ whereby it is that creatures here are born toothless, whereby they (the teeth) grow with them, whereby they decay with them, whereby they come to remain permanently with them; whereby, in the last stage of life, they all decay again with them; whereby the lower ones grow first, then the upper ones; whereby the lower ones are smaller, and the upper ones broader; whereby the incisors are larger, and whereby the molars are of equal size.

6. ‘He alone, O son of Gautama, may drive about amongst people as chosen (priest), who knows from the Full and New-moon sacrifices, whereby creatures here are born with hair; whereby, for the second time, as it were, the hair of the beard and the arm-pits and other parts of the body² grow on them; whereby it is on the head that one first

¹ Literally, who knows that (element) in the Full and New-moon sacrifices whereby . . .

² The word ‘durbîrîzânî’ is of doubtful meaning, the etymology proposed by Sâyana having little claim to being seriously considered. In the St. Petersburg Dict. the meaning ‘bristly’ is assigned to it, as applied to the hair of the beard.

becomes grey, and then, again, in the last stage of life, one becomes grey all over.

7. 'He alone, O son of Gautama, may drive about amongst people as chosen (priest), who knows from the Full and New-moon sacrifices whereby the seed of the boy is not productive, whereby in his middle age it is productive, and whereby again in his last stage of life it is not productive;—

8. 'And he who knows the golden, brilliant-winged Gâyatrî who bears the Sacrificer to the heavenly world.' Then he (Uddâlaka) gave up to him the gold coin, saying, 'Thou art learned, Svaidâyana; and, verily, gold is given unto him who knows gold;' and he (Svaidâyana), having concealed it¹, went away. They asked him, 'How did that son of Gautama behave?'

9. He said, 'Even as a Brahman, and the son of a Brahman: the head would fly off of whosoever should (dare to) challenge him to a disputation².' They then went away in all directions. He (Uddâlaka) then came back to him, with fire-wood

¹ Sâyana takes 'upaguhya' in the sense of 'having embraced (him),' that being the meaning the verb has in classical Sanskrit; —*tam Svaidâyanam upaguhya âlîngya Uddâlakas tasmât sthânân nistakrâma nishkrântavân*. The Gopatha-Br. has 'tad upayamya' (having taken it) instead. Svaidâyana evidently did not wish the other Brâhmans to know that he had had the better of the Kurupañkâla.

² ? Or, to catechize him; *Brahmâ svayam vedâdyañ brahmaputro brahmishṭasya Gotamasya putra ity etad yathâvṛttam eva, api tu yañ purusha enam Uddâlakam upavalheta pradhânam sreshṭhyam* (? *sreshṭham*) *kuryât—varha valha prâdhânya iti dhâtuh—asya purushasya mûrdhâ vipatet, alpañânasya âdhikyena viparyayagrahañât tannimitta-siraḥpatanam bhavâtîty arthañ, Sây.*—Prof. Geldner translates,—'He must rack his brains (muss sich den Kopf zerbrechen) who wants to outdo him in questions (überfragen).'

in his hand¹, and said, 'I want to become thy pupil.'—'What wouldst thou study?'—'Even those questions which thou didst ask me—explain them to me!' He said, 'I will tell them to thee even without thy becoming my pupil.'

10. And he then spoke thus to him :—The two libations of ghee, the five fore-offerings, and, eighth, Agni's butter-portion—these are the eight butter-portions (offered) previously. Soma's butter-portion, being the first of the portions of sacrificial food—for Soma is sacrificial food,—Agni's cake, Agni-Soma's low-voiced offering, Agni-Soma's cake, and (the offering to) Agni Svishṭakṛit—these are the five portions of sacrificial food in the middle.

11. The fore-portion, the *Idā*, what he hands to the Agnidh², the Brahman's portion, the Sacrificer's portion, and the Anvâhârya (mess of rice)—these are the six (portions) of Praḡâpati. The three after-offerings, the four Patnīsamyaḡas, and, eighth, the Samishṭayagus—these are the eight butter-portions (offered) subsequently.

12. And inasmuch as the fore-offerings are without invitatory formulas³, therefore creatures are born here without teeth; and inasmuch as the chief oblations have invitatory formulas, therefore they (the teeth) grow in them; and inasmuch as the after-offerings are without invitatory formulas, therefore they (the teeth) decay in them; and inasmuch as the Patnīsamyaḡas have invitatory formulas,

¹ That is, as a pupil (brahmaçârin) would to his teacher.

² Viz. the 'shadavatta,' or share consisting of six 'cuttings,' for which see I, 8, 1, 41 with note.

³ With these oblations there is no puroḡnuvâkyâ, but only a yâgyâ, or offering-formula.

therefore they (the teeth) come to remain permanently with them; and inasmuch as the Samishṭa-yagus is without invitatory formula, therefore they all decay again in the last stage of life.

13. And inasmuch as, after uttering the invitatory formula, he offers with the offering-formula, therefore the lower (teeth) grow first, then the upper ones; and inasmuch âs, after uttering a gâyatrî verse as invitatory formula, he offers with a trishṭubh verse¹, therefore the lower (teeth) are smaller, and the upper ones broader; and inasmuch as he pours out the two libations of ghee in a forward direction², therefore the incisors are larger; and inasmuch as the two samyâgyâs³ are in the same metre, therefore the molars are of equal size.

14. And inasmuch as he spreads a cover of sacrificial grass (on the Vedi), therefore creatures here are born with hair; and inasmuch as he for the second time, as it were, spreads the Prastara-bunch⁴, therefore, for the second time, as it were, the hair of the beard and the arm-pits, and other parts of the body grow; and inasmuch as at first he only throws the Prastara-bunch after (the oblations into the fire), therefore it is on the head that one first becomes grey; and inasmuch as he then throws after it all the sacrificial grass of the altar-ground, therefore,

¹ Whilst the gâyatrî verse consists of 3×8 syllables, the trishṭubh has 4×11 syllables.

² That is, pouring the second into the fire at a place immediately to the front, or eastward, of the first.

³ That is, the invitatory and offering-formulas used for the oblation to Agni Svishṭakṛt; see part I, p. 307, note 1.

⁴ For this bunch taken from the sacrificial grass before it is spread on the altar-ground, and symbolically representing the Sacrificer, see I, 3, 3, 4 seqq.; and part I, p. 84, note 2.

in the last stage of life, one again becomes grey all over.

15. And inasmuch as the fore-offerings have ghee for their offering-material, a boy's seed is not productive, but is like water, for ghee is like water; and inasmuch as, in the middle of the sacrifice, they sacrifice with sour curds¹ and with cake, therefore it is productive in his middle stage of life, for thick-flowing, as it were, is (that havis), and thick-flowing, as it were, is seed; and inasmuch as the after-offerings have ghee for their offering-material, it again is not productive in his last stage of life, and is like water, for ghee, indeed, is like water.

16. The Vedi (altar-ground), doubtless, is the Gâyatri: the eight butter-portions (offered) previously are her right wing, and the eight butter-portions (offered) subsequently are her left wing: that same golden, brilliant-winged Gâyatri, indeed, bears the Sacrificer who knows this to the heavenly world.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, then, as to the taking up of the two offering-spoons². Now, in this respect, some people,

¹ That is, at the New-moon sacrifice, with the Sânnâyya, or mixture of sour curds with sweet boiled milk. The 'itu' after 'purodâsena' is taken by Sâyana in the sense of 'ka'; and though this cannot be accepted, it is not very easy to see what force it can have here.

² At the time when the sacrificial food (havis) is to be placed on the Vedi, the two offering-spoons, *guhû* and *upabhrit*, are filled with ghee, and then placed, the former on the Prastara-bunch (lying on the Vedi) with the bowl towards the east, and the latter north of it on the grass-cover of the Vedi; a third spoon, the *dhruvâ*, being again placed north of the *upabhrit*. The first libation of ghee (*âghâra*) is made from the dipping-spoon (*sruva*); but when about

thinking themselves clever, take up the (*guhû*) with the right, and the *upabhrîṭ* with the left (hand); but let him not do so; for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this Adhvaryu has made the Sacrificer's spiteful enemy equal to him, and able to cope with him,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

2. Let him rather do it in this way;—having taken the *guhû* with both hands, let him lay it down on the *upabhrîṭ*; there is no question about this: it is good for (securing) cattle and life. Let him take them up without clinking them together,—were he to let them clink together, insecurity of property would befall the Sacrificer: let him, therefore, take them up without clinking them together.

3. Now as to the stepping past (the Vedi). By a thunderbolt, indeed, one Adhvaryu scatters the Sacrificer's cattle, and by a thunderbolt another drives them together for him. Now that Adhvaryu, doubtless, scatters the Sacrificer's cattle by a thunderbolt, who steps past with his right (foot)¹ when he is

to make the second libation, as also prior to each of the two butter-
portions, to the first of the five fore-offerings, as well as before each
of the chief offerings (when, however, portions of the respective
sacrificial dishes are added to the ghee in the *guhû*), the Adhvaryu
takes up the two spoons in the manner mentioned, viz. holding
them together with both hands so as to be parallel to each other, the
bowl of the *guhû* being just above that of the *upabhrîṭ* without touch-
ing it. While thus holding them he goes forward to the *Âhavanîya*,
and, after the other necessary rites, pours the oblation from the *guhû*,
over the spout of the *upabhrîṭ*, into the fire. At the fourth fore-
offering the ghee contained in the *upabhrîṭ* is for the first time
made use of, half of it being poured into the *guhû* for the last two
fore-offerings, whilst the remainder is used for the after-offerings.

¹ When the Adhvaryu betakes himself from his place behind the
Vedi (on which the sacrificial material is laid out) to the *Âhavanîya*

about to call (on the Âgnîdhra) for the Sraushat, and with his left (foot) when he has called for the Sraushat; and that (other) one drives them together for him who steps past with his left (foot) when he is about to call for the Sraushat, and with his right (foot) when he has called for the Sraushat; for he does indeed drive them together for him.

4. Now as to the holding (of the spoons). In this respect, some people, thinking themselves clever, hold the two spoons whilst stretching forward both arms; but let him not do so, for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this Sacrificer has made two spears of his arms: he will become a spear-holder,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass. But that (navel is the channel of the) central breathing: let him therefore hold (the spoon) by lowering them¹ to that (breathing).

5. Now as to calling for the Sraushat²: there are six (modes of) calling for the Sraushat,—the descending, the level, the ascending, the feeble, the outward-tending, and the inward-tending.

6. Now the descending mode, indeed, it is when he begins in a high tone and concludes in a low tone: whoever should wish that any one³ should be poorer,

in order to perform an offering, he is to proceed in such a way as constantly to keep his left foot before the right one; whilst in returning to his place he keeps the right foot before the left. Of the two ways of procedure mentioned in the paragraph, the second way is thus the right one.

¹ Whilst the Adhvaryu is standing by the side of the Âhavanîya, ready to make the offering, he holds the spoons to his navel till the moment when he has to pour the oblation into the fire.

² The Adhvaryu's call is 'om srâvaya' (make him hear!) whereupon the Âgnîdhra responds 'astu sraushat' (yea, may he hear!).

³ Viz. any one for whom he (the Adhvaryu) performs a sacrifice,

let him begin for him in a high tone and conclude in a low tone; and he will thereby become poorer.

7. And the level one, indeed, it is when he concludes in the same tone in which he has begun: whoever should wish that any one should be neither more prosperous nor poorer, let him conclude for him in the same tone in which he has begun; and he will thereby become neither more prosperous nor poorer.

8. And the ascending one, indeed, it is when he begins in a low tone and concludes in a high tone: whoever should wish that any one should be more prosperous, let him begin for him in a low tone and conclude in a high tone; and he will thereby become more prosperous.

9. And the feeble one, indeed, it is when he calls for the Sraushat in a thin, long-drawn, toneless way: if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this Adhvaryu has made the Sacrificer feeble, and submissive to his spiteful enemy,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

10. And the outward-tending (bahiḥ-sri) one, indeed, it is when he opens his lips wide and utters his call at a high, toneless pitch: tone being prosperity, he thereby puts prosperity (sri) outside (bahis) himself, and becomes hungry (poor).

11. And the inward-tending (antaḥ-sri) one, indeed, it is when he closes his lips, and utters his call at a loud, toneful pitch: tone being prosperity, he thereby puts prosperity (sri) inside (antaḥ) himself, and becomes an eater of food (rich).

in case he (the priest) thinks he has not been treated liberally enough by his patron, or for some other reason.

12. Having kept back (the tone) deep in the breast, as it were, let him (keep up the middle pitch of) the *Bṛihat* (sâman) in both (words 'om srāvaya'), and finally leave off at a high pitch; there is no question about this: it is good for (securing) cattle and life.

13. Now as to the oblation. In this respect, some people, thinking themselves clever, having turned down the spoon eastwards, and poured out the oblation, turn it round and place it over the *upabhrīt*. But let him not do this; for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this *Adhvaryu* has made the Sacrificer dependent on, and submissive to, his spiteful enemy,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

14. And some, having turned down the spoon sideways, and poured out the oblation, turn it round and place it over the *upabhrīt*. But let him not do so; for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this *Adhvaryu* has stopped the oblations by (following) the wrong way, he (the Sacrificer) will either be shattered, or become worm-eaten,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

15. Let him rather do it in this way:—having turned down the spoon eastwards, and poured out the oblation, let him carry it up in the same way and place it over the *upabhrīt*;—there is no question about this: it is good for (securing) cattle and life.

16. One *Adhvaryu*, indeed, burns the oblations, and another satisfies the oblations; and that *Adhvaryu*, assuredly, burns the oblations who, having offered ghee, offers portions (of sacrificial dishes): indeed, it is with reference to him that an invisible voice has said, 'Surely, this *Adhvaryu* burns the oblations.' And he, indeed, satisfies them who

having offered ghee, offers sacrificial portions, and finally again offers ghee thereon: such a one certainly satisfies them; and, these (oblations) having been satisfied, the gods fill gold cups (for him)¹.

17. Concerning this, Yâgñavalkya said², 'When, after making an underlayer (of ghee), and cutting portions (from the sacrificial dish), he bastes them (with ghee), then, indeed, he satisfies them; and, they being satisfied, the gods fill (for him) gold cups³.' Now Saulvâyana was Adhvaryu to those who had Ayasthûna⁴ for their Grihapati⁵.

18. He said, 'Surely, this sacrificial session is supplied with lean cattle and scanty ghee; and yet this one, forsooth, thinks himself a Grihapati!'

19. He (Ayasthûna) said, 'Adhvaryu, thou hast insulted us; and there now are those two spoons which, for a whole year, thou hast not been able to take up (in the proper manner): if I were to instruct thee in (the use of) them, thou wouldst become multiplied in offspring and cattle, and wouldst lead (the Sacrificer) to heaven.'

20. He said, 'Let me become thy pupil.' He answered, 'Even now, indeed, art thou worthy (of being instructed), who hast been our Adhvaryu for a year: I will teach thee this even without thy

¹ Tâsâm samtriptânâm âhutînâm bhoktâro devâḥ prîtâḥ santo hiraṇmayân hiraṇyavikârâms kamasân yagamânâya dâtum yena pûrayante, Sây.

² Cf. I, 7, 2, 7-10; and part i, p. 192, note 1, where the procedure is explained.

³ One would expect an 'iti' here.

⁴ According to Sâyana, Ayasthûna is the name of a Rîshi.

⁵ Literally, 'house-lord' or householder—the title of the Sacrificer at sacrificial sessions.

becoming my pupil.' And so, indeed, he taught him that taking up of the two spoons as we have here explained it: hence one ought only to make one who knows this his Adhvaryu, and not one who does not know it.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

THE MITRAVINDÂ SACRIFICE.

1. Pragâpati was becoming heated (by fervid devotion), whilst creating living beings¹. From him, worn out and heated, Sri (Fortune and Beauty) came forth. She stood there resplendent, shining, and trembling². The gods, beholding her thus resplendent, shining, and trembling, set their minds upon her.

2. They said to Pragâpati, 'Let us kill her and take (all) this from her.' He said, 'Surely, that Sri is a woman, and people do not kill a woman, but rather take (anything) from her (leaving her) alive.'

3. Agni then took her food, Soma her royal power, Varuna her universal sovereignty, Mitra her noble rank, Indra her power, Brihaspati her holy lustre, Savitri her dominion, Pûshan her wealth, Sarasvatî her prosperity, and Tvashtri her beautiful forms.

4. She said to Pragâpati, 'Surely, they have taken (all) this from me!' He said, 'Do thou ask it back from them by sacrifice!'

¹ That is, gods, men, &c., Sây.

² Sâyana apparently takes 'lelâyantî' in the sense of 'all-embracing' (from lîyate, to nestle against),—dîpyamânâ avayavaiḥ sobhamânâ bhrâgamânâ sarvam gagat svategasâ prakâsayantî svakîyena tegaḥpuṇḇena sarvam âslishyantî atishat sthitavatî.

5. She perceived this offering with ten sacrificial dishes—a cake on eight potsherds for Agni, a pap for Soma, a cake on ten potsherds for Varuṇa, a pap for Mitra, a cake on eleven potsherds for Indra, a pap for Brīhaspati, a cake on twelve or eight potsherds for Savitṛi, a pap for Pūshan, a pap for Sarasvatī, and a cake on ten potsherds for Tvashṭri.

6. She invited them by means of this invitatory formula,—‘May Agni, Soma, Varuṇa, Mitra, Indra, Brīhaspati, and the thousandfold-bestowing Savitṛi,—May Pūshan, for our Sacrifices, unite us with cattle, Sarasvatī with favour, Tvashṭri with beautiful forms!’ They accordingly made their appearance again.

7. By this offering-formula she then approached them in inverted order (beginning) from the last:—‘May Tvashṭri grant me forms, and the bountiful Sarasvatī, and Pūshan good fortune, and may Savitṛi bestow gifts on me, and Indra power, and Mitra noble rank, and Varuṇa, and Soma and Agni!’ They were ready to restore them to her.

8. She perceived these additional oblations:—‘May Agni, the food-eater, the food-lord, bestow food upon me at this sacrifice, svāhâ!’ Agni, taking the oblation, departed and restored her food to her.

9. ‘May Soma, the king, the lord of kings, bestow royal power upon me at this sacrifice, svāhâ!’ Soma, taking the oblation, departed and restored her royal power to her.

10. ‘May Varuṇa, the universal sovereign, the lord of universal sovereigns, bestow universal sovereignty upon me at this sacrifice,

svâhâ!' Varuṇa, taking the oblation, departed and restored her universal sovereignty to her.

11. 'May Mitra, the Kshatra (nobility), the lord of the Kshatra, bestow noble rank upon me at this sacrifice, svâhâ!' Mitra, taking the oblation, departed and restored her noble rank to her.

12. 'May Indra, the power, the lord of power, bestow power upon me at this sacrifice, svâhâ!' Indra, taking the oblation, departed and restored her power to her.

13. 'May Brîhaspati, the Brahman (priesthood), the lord of the Brahman, bestow holy lustre upon me at this sacrifice, svâhâ!' Brîhaspati, taking the oblation, departed and restored her holy lustre to her.

14. 'May Savitṛi, the kingdom, the lord of the kingdom, bestow the kingdom upon me at this sacrifice, svâhâ!' Savitṛi, taking the oblation, departed and restored her kingdom to her.

15. 'May Pûshan, wealth, the lord of wealth, bestow wealth upon me at this sacrifice, svâhâ!' Pûshan, taking the oblation, departed and restored her wealth to her.

16. 'May Sarasvatî, prosperity¹, the lord of prosperity, bestow prosperity upon me at this sacrifice, svâhâ!' Sarasvatî, taking the oblation, departed and restored her prosperity to her.

17. 'May Tvashṭṛi, the fashioner of forms,

¹ I read 'pushîh' instead of 'pushîm.' Sâyana takes it thus,—whatever prosperity Sarasvatî, the lord of prosperity, took from me, may he bestow that prosperity upon me!

the lord of forms, bestow cattle with form¹ upon me at this sacrifice, svâhâ!' Tvashtri, taking the oblation, departed and restored her cattle with (beautiful) form to her.

18. These, then, are ten deities, ten sacrificial dishes, ten offerings, ten presents to priests,—the Virâḡ consists of decad after decad (of syllables), and the Virâḡ (shining one) is Śrī (beauty, prosperity): he thus establishes (the Śacrificer) in the Virâḡ, in prosperity and food.

19. For this (sacrifice) there are fifteen kindling-verses²: he offers to the deities in a low voice³. There are five fore-offerings, three after-offerings, and one Samishṭayagus. The (formulas of the) two butter-portions contain the word 'affluence':—(*Rig-veda* S. I, 1, 3), 'Through Agni may he obtain wealth and affluence day by day, famous and abounding in heroes;'—(*Rig-veda* S. I, 91, 12), 'An increaser of the house, a remover of trouble, a procurer of wealth, an augments of affluence, a kind friend be thou unto us, O Soma!' The two formulas of the Svishṭakrîṭ contain the word 'thousand':—(*Rig-veda* S. III, 13, 7), 'Grant thou unto us wealth, a thousandfold, with offspring and affluence, and glorious manhood, O Agni, most excellent and never

¹ Sâyana supplies 'visishṭân,'—cattle endowed with form.

² That is, the ordinary number of sâmidhenîs at an ishṭi, viz. eleven verses, the first and last of which are recited three times each. See part i, p. 102, note 1; p. 112, note 1.

³ That is, the formulas—with the exception of the final 'om' of the invitory formulas, and the introduction 'ye yagâmahe' and the final 'vaushaṭ' of the offering-formulas—are pronounced in a low voice.

failing!'—(*Rîg-veda* S. III, 13, 6), 'Favour thou our prayer, as the best invoker of the gods for our hymns: blaze up auspiciously for us, wind-fanned, O Agni, the dispenser of a thousand bounties!'

20. Now, indeed, it was Gotama Râhûgana who discovered this (sacrifice). It went away to Ganaka of Videha, and he searched for it in the Brâhmanas versed in the Ângas¹ (limbs of the Veda), and found it in Yâgñavalkya. He said, 'A thousand we give thee, O Yâgñavalkya, in whom we have found that Mitravindâ.' He finds (vind) Mitra, and his is the kingdom, he conquers recurring death² and gains all life, whosoever, knowing this, performs this sacrifice; or whosoever thus knows it.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, as to the successful issue of the sacrificial food. Now, indeed, there are six doors to the Brahman³,—to wit, fire, wind, the waters, the moon, lightning, and the sun.

2. He who offers with slightly burnt sacrificial food, enters through the fire-door⁴ of the Brahman;

¹ That is, the Vedângas, i.e. the limbs, or supplementary sciences, of the Veda.

² That is to say, his approaching death will deliver him once for all from mundane existence and its constantly repeated round of birth and death.

³ That is, of the (impersonal) world-spirit.

⁴ In the text the two words are not compounded, but stand in apposition to each other (with the fire as the door of B.), with, however, much the same force as a compound word. Cf. XII, 2, 1, 2 gâdham (eva) pratish/hâ (a foothold consisting of a ford), and ib. 9 gâdha-pratish/hâ, 'ford-foothold.'

and, by entering through the fire-door of the Brahman, he wins his union with, and participation in the world of, the Brahman.

3. And he who offers with sacrificial food that has fallen (on the ground) enters through the wind-door of the Brahman; and, by entering through the wind-door of the Brahman, he wins his union with, and participation in the world of, the Brahman.

4. And he who offers with uncooked sacrificial food, enters through the water-door of the Brahman; and, by entering through the water-door of the Brahman, he wins his union with, and participation in the world of, the Brahman.

5. And he who offers with slightly browned sacrificial food, enters through the moon-door of the Brahman, and, by entering through the moon-door of the Brahman, he wins his union with, and participation in the world of, the Brahman.

6. And he who offers with browned sacrificial food, enters through the lightning-door of the Brahman, and, by entering through the lightning-door of the Brahman, he wins his union with, and participation in the world of, the Brahman.

7. And he who offers with well-cooked sacrificial food, enters through the sun-door of the Brahman; and, by entering through the sun-door of the Brahman, he wins his union with, and participation in the world of, the Brahman. This, then, is the successful issue of the sacrificial food, and, verily, whosoever thus knows this to be the successful issue of the sacrificial food, by him offering is made with wholly successful sacrificial food.

8. Then, as to the successful issue of the sacrifice. Now, whatever part of the sacrifice is incomplete

(nyûna) that part of it is productive for him¹; and what is redundant in it that is favourable to cattle; and what is broken (disconnected)² in it that makes for prosperity; and what is perfect in it that is conducive to heaven.

9. And if he think, 'There has been that which was incomplete in my sacrifice,' let him believe, 'That is productive for me: I shall have offspring produced (in men and cattle).'

10. And if he think, 'There has been that which was redundant in my sacrifice,' let him believe, 'That is favourable to cattle for me: I shall become possessed of cattle.'

11. And if he think, 'There has been that which was disconnected in my sacrifice,' let him believe, 'That makes for my prosperity: Prosperity, surrounded by splendour, fame and holy lustre, will accrue to me.'

12. And if he think, 'There has been that which was perfect in my sacrifice,' let him believe, 'That is conducive to heaven for me: I shall become one of those in the heavenly world.' This then is the successful issue of the sacrifice; and, verily, whosoever thus knows this to be the successful issue of the sacrifice, by him offering is made by a wholly successful sacrifice.

FIFTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. The nymph Urvasî loved Purûravas³, the son of Idâ. When she wedded him, she said,

¹ See XI, 1, 2, 4;—*tad asya yagñasya pragananam pragotpattisâdhanam*.

² Sâyana's explanation of the term 'samkasuka' (? broken, affected with gaps) is not available owing to an omission in the MS. Ind. Off. 1071.

³ King Purûravas, of the lunar race of kings, is considered the

'Thrice a day shalt thou embrace¹ me; but do not lie with me against my will², and let me not see thee naked, for such is the way to behave to us women.'

2. She then dwelt with him a long time, and was even with child of him, so long did she dwell with him. Then the Gandharvas³ said to one another, 'For a long time, indeed, has this Urvasî dwelt among men: devise ye some means how she may come back to us.' Now, a ewe with two lambs was tied to her couch: the Gandharvas then carried off one of the lambs.

3. 'Alas,' she cried, 'they are taking away my darling⁴, as if I were where there is no hero and no man!' They carried off the second, and she spake in the selfsame manner.

4. He then thought within himself, 'How can that be (a place) without a hero and without a man where I am?' And naked, as he was, he sprang

son of Budha (the planet Mercury, and son of Soma). On this myth (based on the hymn *Rig-veda* S. X, 95) see Prof. Max Müller, *Oxford Essays* (1856), p. 61 seqq.; (reprinted in *Chips from a German Workshop*, II, p. 102 seqq.); A. Kuhn, *Herabkunft des Feuers und des Göttertranks*, p. 81 seqq. (2nd ed. p. 73 seqq.); Weber, *Ind. Streifen* I, p. 16 seqq.; K. F. Geldner, in *Pischel and Geldner's Vedische Studien* I, p. 244 seqq.; cf. H. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, p. 253.

¹ *Vaitasena dandena hatâd*,—*vaitaso dandaḥ pumvyañganasya nâma*; *uktam hi Yâskena, sepo vaitasa iti pumspragananasyeti* (Nir. III, 21), Sây.

² *Akâmâm kâmarahitâm suratâbhlâsharahitâm ka mâm mâ sma nipadyâsai nigrîhya mâm prâpnuyâh*, Sây.

³ The Gandharvas are the natural companions and mates of the Apsaras, or nymphs.

⁴ Literally, 'my son,'—*madîyam putratvena svîkrîtam uanadvayam*, Sây.

up after them: too long he deemed it that he should put on his garment. Then the Gandharvas produced a flash of lightning, and she beheld him naked even as by daylight. Then, indeed, she vanished: 'Here I am back,' he said, and lo! she had vanished¹. Wailing with sorrow he wandered all over Kurukshetra. Now there is a lotus-lake there, called Anyataḥplakshâ: He walked along its bank; and there nymphs were swimming about in the shape of swans².

5. And she (Urvasî), recognising him, said, 'This is the man with whom I have dwelt.' They then said, 'Let us appear to him!'—'So be it!' she replied; and they appeared to him³.

6. He then recognised her and implored her (*Rîg-veda* X, 95, 1), 'Oh, my wife, stay thou, cruel in mind⁴: let us now exchange words! Untold, these secrets of ours will not bring us joy in days to

¹ Cf. C. Gaedicke, *Der Accusativ im Veda* (1880), p. 211. Previous translators had assigned the words 'punar emi' (I come back) to Urvasî; and in view of the corresponding passage in paragraph 13, the new interpretation is just a little doubtful.

² The text has 'âti,' some kind of water-bird—*galaḥkarapakshivisheshaḥ*, Sây.—(probably Gr. *νῆσσα*; Lat. *anas*, *anat-is*; Anglo-S. *æned*, Germ. *Ente*).

³ That is, they became visible, or rather recognisable to him by showing themselves in their real forms,—*pakshirûpam vihâya svakîyena rūpena prâdur babbhûvuh*, Sây.—In Kâlidâsa's plays, both Urvasî and Sakuntalâ become invisible by means of a magic veil (*tiraskarizî*, 'making invisible') with which has been compared the magic veil by which the swan-maidens change their form. A. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* I, p. 197; A. Kuhn, *Herabkunft*, p. 91.

⁴ *Manasâ tishṭhâ ghore*,—possibly it may mean, 'O cruel one, be thou constant in (thy) mind;' or, as Kuhn takes it, 'pay attention, O cruel one.' Sâyana, however, takes it as above.

come;—‘Stop, pray, let us speak together!’ this is what he meant to say to her.

7. She replied (X, 95, 2), ‘What concern have I with speaking to thee? I have passed away like the first of the dawns. Purûravas, go home again: I am like the wind, difficult to catch;—‘Thou didst not do what I had told thee; hard to catch I am for thee, go to thy home again!’ this is what she meant to say.

8. He then said sorrowing (X, 95, 14), ‘Then will thy friend¹ rush away² this day never to come back, to go to the farthest distance: then will he lie in Nirrîti’s³ lap, or the fierce wolves will devour him;—‘Thy friend will either hang himself, or start forth; or the wolves, or dogs, will devour him!’ this is what he meant to say.

9. She replied (X, 95, 15), ‘Purûravas, do not die! do not rush away! let not the cruel wolves devour thee! Truly, there is no friendship with women, and theirs are the hearts of hyenas⁴;—

¹ This is a doubtful rendering (Max Müller; Gespiele, A. Weber) of ‘sudeva,’—Göttergenoss (the companion of the gods), Kuhn; ‘dem die Götter einst hold waren’ (he who was formerly favoured by the gods), Grassmann; Sudeva, Ludwig.

² Or, will fall down (Max Müller, Weber); sich in’s Verderben stürzen (will rush to his destruction), Kuhn;—forteilten (hasten away), Grassmann; verloren gehen (get lost), Ludwig; sich in den Abgrund stürzen, Geldner;—‘mahâprasthânam kuryât’ (he will set out on the great journey, i. e. die), Sâyana. The Brâhmana seems to propose two different renderings,—to throw oneself down (hang oneself), or, to start forth.

³ Nirrîti is the goddess of decay or death.

⁴ The meaning of ‘sâlâvrîka,’ also spelled ‘sâlâvrîka’ (? house-wolves), is doubtful; cf. H. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, p. 8. Prof. Weber, Ind. Stud. I, p. 413, makes the suggestion that ‘wehrwolves’ may be intended.

‘Do not take this to heart! there is no friendship with women: return home!’ this is what she meant to say.

10. (*Rîg-veda* X, 95, 16), ‘When changed in form, I walked among mortals, and passed the nights there during four autumns¹ I ate a little ghee, once a day, and even now I feel satisfied therewith².’—This discourse in fifteen verses has been handed down by the *Bahvrîkas*³. Then her heart took pity on him⁴.

11. She said, ‘Come here the last night of the year from now⁵: then shalt thou lie with me for one night, and then this son of thine will have been born.’ He came there on the last night of the year, and lo, there stood a golden palace⁶! They then

¹ The words ‘*râtrîh saradas katasrah*’ may also be taken in the sense of ‘four nights of the autumn’ (Max Müller, A. Kuhn). It needs hardly to be remarked that ‘nights’ means days and nights, and ‘autumns’ years.—*Sâyana* takes the passage in the sense of ‘four delightful (*râtrîh ramayitrîh*) autumns or years.’

² Literally, I walk (or go on, keep) being satisfied therewith. Prof. Geldner, however, takes it in an ironical sense, ‘das Bischen liegt mir jetzt noch schwer im Magen’ (‘even now I have quite enough of that little’).

³ That is, the theologians of the *Rîg-veda*. As Prof. Weber points out, the hymn referred to, in the received version, consists not of fifteen but of eighteen verses, three of which would therefore seem to be of later origin (though they might, of course, belong to a different recension from that referred to by the *Brâhmana*).

⁴ Or, according to Prof. Geldner, ‘Then he touched her heart (excited her pity).’

⁵ Literally, the yearliest night, i. e. the 360th night, the last night of a year from now, or, this night next year: it is the night that completes the year, just as ‘the fifth’ completes the number ‘five,’—*samvatsaratamîm samvatsarapûranîm antimâm râtrim*, *Sây.* Cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 195.

⁶ *Hiranyavimitâni hiranyanirmitâni saudhâni*, *Sây.*

said to him only this (word)¹, 'Enter!' and then they bade her go to him.

12. She then said, 'To-morrow morning the Gandharvas will grant thee a boon, and thou must make thy choice.' He said, 'Choose thou for me!'—She replied, 'Say, Let me be one of yourselves!' In the morning the Gandharvas granted him a boon; and he said, 'Let me be one of yourselves!'

13. They said, 'Surely, there is not among men that holy form of fire by sacrificing wherewith one would become one of ourselves.' They put fire into a pan, and gave it to him saying, 'By sacrificing therewith thou shalt become one of ourselves.' He took it (the fire) and his boy, and went on his way home. He then deposited the fire in the forest, and went to the village with the boy alone. [He came back and thought] 'Here I am back;' and lo! it had disappeared²: what had been the fire was an Asvattha tree (*ficus religiosa*), and what had been the pan was a Samī tree (*mimosa suma*). He then returned to the Gandharvas.

14. They said, 'Cook for a whole year a mess of rice sufficient for four persons; and taking each time three logs from this Asvattha tree, anoint them with ghee, and put them on the fire with

¹ Thus also A. Kuhn, and Sâyana, tato hainam ekam ūkur etat, prapadyasveti,—enam Purūravasam tatratyâ ganâ idam ekam ūkuḥ, Sây.—The word 'ekam' might also be taken along with 'enam' (Max Müller, Weber, Geldner),—'they said this to him alone' (? they bade him enter alone without his attendants).

² See above, paragraph 4 and note 1 on p. 70. According to the other interpretation we should have to translate:—He then deposited the fire in the forest, and went to the village with the boy alone, thinking, 'I (shall) come back.' [He came back] and lo! it had disappeared.

verses containing the words "log" and "ghee": the fire which shall result therefrom will be that very fire (which is required).'

15. They said, 'But that is recondite (esoteric), as it were. Make thyself rather an upper *arani*¹ of Asvattha wood, and a lower *arani* of Sami wood: the fire which shall result therefrom will be that very fire.'

16. They said, 'But that also is, as it were, recondite. Make thyself rather an upper *arani* of Asvattha wood, and a lower *arani* of Asvattha wood: the fire which shall result therefrom will be that very fire.'

17. He then made himself an upper *arani* of Asvattha wood, and a lower *arani* of Asvattha wood; and the fire which resulted therefrom was that very fire: by offering therewith he became one of the Gandharvas. Let him therefore make himself an upper and a lower *arani* of Asvattha wood, and the fire which results therefrom will be that very fire: by offering therewith he becomes one of the Gandharvas.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

THE SEASONAL SACRIFICES (*Kâturmâsya*).

1. By means of the Seasonal sacrifices, Pragâpati fashioned for himself a body. The sacrificial food for the Vaisvadeva² sacrifice he made to be this

¹ That is, a churning-stick used for producing fire; see part 1, p. 275; p. 294, note 3.

² The Vaisvadeva, or first of the four seasonal sacrifices, requires the following oblations:—1. a cake on eight potsherds to Agni; 2. a pap to Soma; 3. a cake on twelve or eight potsherds to

right arm of his; the oblation to Agni thereof this thumb; that to Soma this (fore-finger); and that to Savitri this (middle finger).

2. That cake (to Savitri), doubtless, is the largest, and hence this (middle finger) is the largest of these (fingers). That (oblation) to Sarasvatī is this (third) finger; and that to Pūshan this (little finger). And that (oblation) to the Maruts is this joint above the hand (the wrist); and that to the Visve Devâḥ is this (elbow¹); and that to Heaven and Earth is this arm: this (oblation) is indistinct², whence that limb also is indistinct³.

3. The Varuṇapraghâsa⁴ offerings are this right leg,—the five oblations which this has in common (with the other Seasonal offerings) are these five toes; and the oblation to Indra and Agni is the knuckles: this (oblation) belongs to two deities

Savitri; 4. a pap to Sarasvatī; 5. a pap to Pūshan—these first five oblations recur at all seasonal offerings;—6. a cake on seven potsherds to the Maruts; 7. a dish of clotted curds to the Visve Devâḥ; 8. a cake on one potsherd to Heaven and Earth.

¹ It would rather seem that what is intended here by 'samdhi' is not the joints themselves, but the limbs (in the anatomical sense) between the articulations. Similarly in 'trishandhi' in parag. 7.

² That is to say, it is a low-voiced offering, the two formulas, with the exception of the final Om and Vaushaḥ, being pronounced in a low voice. All cakes on one potsherd are (except those to Varuṇa) of this description; Kâty. Sr. IV, 5, 3; Âsv. Sr. II, 15, 5; cf. Sat. Br. II, 4, 3, 8.

³ That is, not clearly defined; the word 'dos,' which is more usually restricted to the fore-arm, being also used for the whole arm, and even the upper arm.

⁴ The Varuṇapraghâsâḥ, or second seasonal sacrifice, has the following oblations:—1-5. the common oblations; 6. a cake on twelve potsherds to Indra and Agni; 7. 8. two dishes of clotted curds for Varuṇa and the Maruts respectively; 9. a cake on one potsherd for Ka (Pragâpati).

whence there are these two knuckles. That (oblation) to Varuna is this (shank); that to the Maruts this (thigh); and that (cake) to Ka is this back-bone: this (oblation) is indistinct, whence that (back-bone) is indistinct.

4. The offering to (Agni) Anīkavat (of the Sâkamedhâ¹), doubtless, is his (Pragâpati's) mouth, for the mouth is the extreme end (anīka) of the vital airs; the Sâmtapanîyâ (pap) is the chest, for by the chest one is, as it were, confined² (sam-tap); the Gṛihamedhiyâ (pap) is the belly—to serve as a foundation, for the belly is a foundation; the Kṛidîna oblation is the male organ, for it is therewith that (man) sports (krîḍ), as it were; and the offering to Aditi³ is this downward breathing.

5. The Great Oblation, indeed, is this left leg,—the five oblations which it has in common (with the other Seasonal offerings) are these five toes; and the oblation to Indra and Agni is the knuckles: this (oblation) belongs to two deities whence there are

¹ The Sâkamedhâ, or third seasonal sacrifice, consists of the following oblations:—1. a cake on eight potsherds to Agni Anīkavat; 2. 3. paps to the Marutaḥ Sâmtapanâḥ and Marutaḥ Gṛihamedhinaḥ; 4. a cake on seven potsherds to the Marutaḥ Kṛidînaḥ; 5. a pap to Aditi. Then follows the Great Oblation consisting of 6-10, the five common oblations; 11. a cake on twelve potsherds to Indra and Agni; 12. a pap to Mahendra; and 13. a cake on one potsherd to Virvakarman. Then follows the Pitriyagña.

² Or, according to Sâyana, one gets oppressed or heated on account of the close proximity of the heart and the digestive fire,—urasâ hrîdaya-sambandhâg gatiharasannivesâk ka sâmtâpana-vishayatvam.

³ This offering of a cake to Aditi, mentioned in Kâty. Sr. V, 7, 2, is not referred to in the Brâhmana's account of the Sâkamedhâ, see II, 5, 3, 20.

these two knuckles. The (oblation) to Mahendra is this (shank); that to Visvakarman this (thigh): this (oblation) is indistinct, whence this (thigh) also is indistinct.

6. The *Sunâsîrîya*¹, doubtless, is this left arm,—the five oblations which it has in common (with the other Seasonal offerings) are these five fingers; the *Sunâsîrîya* is that joint of his above the hand; that (oblation) to *Vâyu* is this (elbow); that to *Sûrya* this arm: this (oblation) is indistinct, whence this (limb) also is indistinct.

7. Now these Seasonal offerings are tripartite and furnished with two joints², whence these limbs of man are tripartite and furnished with two joints. Two of these four (sacrifices) have each three indistinct (low-voiced) oblations; and two of them have two each³.

8. At all four of them they churn out the fire,

¹ The *Sunâsîrîya*, or last Seasonal offering, consists of—1-5. the common oblations; 6. the *Sunâsîrîya* cake on twelve potsherds; 7. a milk oblation to *Vâyu*; 8. a cake on one potsherd to *Sûrya*.

² The Seasonal offerings are performed so as to leave an interval of four months between them; the fourth falling exactly a year after the first; hence the whole performance consists, as it were, of three periods of four months each, with two joints between them;—corresponding to the formation of the arms and legs.

³ Of the five oblations common to the four sacrifices, one—viz. the cake to *Savitri*—is a low-voiced offering (*Kâty. Sr. IV, 5, 5*; *Âsv. Sr. II, 15, 7*), as are also the one-kapâla cakes of which there is one in each sacrifice. According to *Sâyana* the first and last Seasonal sacrifices have only these two *Upâmsuyâgas*, whilst the second and third have each one additional low-voiced oblation, but he does not specify them. This is, however, a mistake, as *Kâtyâyana, Sr. IV, 5, 6, 7*, states distinctly, that the two additional low-voiced oblations are the *Vaisvadevî payasyâ* in the first, and the oblation to *Vâyu* in the last, *Kâturmâsya*.

whence (the draught animal) pulls with all four limbs. At two of them they lead (the fire) forward¹, whence it (the animal) walks on two (feet at a time)². Thus, then, Pragâpati fashioned for himself a body by means of the Seasonal sacrifices; and in like manner does the Sacrificer who knows this fashion for himself a (divine) body by means of the Seasonal sacrifices.

9. As to this they say, 'The Vaisvadeva oblation (should have) all (its formulas) in the Gâyatrî, the Varunapraghâsâh all in the Trishûbh, the Great Oblation all in the Gagatrî, and the Sunâsîriya all in the Anushûbh metre, so as to yield a Katushroma³.' But let him not do this, for inasmuch as (his formulas) amount to these (metres) even thereby that wish is obtained.

10. Now, indeed, (the formulas of) these Seasonal offerings amount to three hundred and sixty-two Brihatî verses⁴: he thereby obtains both the year⁵

¹ According to Sâyana this refers to the first and last Seasonal sacrifices, inasmuch as there is no uttaravedi required for these, and hence only the simple leading forward of the fire to the Âhavanîya hearth; whilst the commentary on Kâty. V, 4, 6, on the contrary, refers it just to the other two, because a double leading forth takes place there.

² Or, as Sâyana takes it, man walks on two feet.

³ The Katushroma, properly speaking, is the technical term for such an arrangement of the Stotras of a Soma-sacrifice by which they are chanted on stomas, or hymn-forms, increasing successively by four verses. Two such arrangements (of four and six different stomas respectively) are mentioned, one for an Agnishroma sacrifice, and the other for a Shodasin. See note on XIII, 3, 1, 4

⁴ These 362 Brihatî verses (of 36 syllables each) would amount to 13,032 syllables; and, verses of the four metres referred to amounting together to 148 syllables, this amount is contained in the former 88 times, leaving only eight over; so slight a discrepancy being considered of no account in such calculations.

⁵ That is, a year of 360 days; and if, as is done by Sâyana (in

and the Mahāvrata¹; and thus, indeed, this Sacrificer also has a twofold² foundation, and he thus makes the Sacrificer reach the heavenly world, and establishes him therein.

THIRD BRĀHMANA.

1. Saukēya Prāñinayogya came to Uddālaka Āruni for a disputation on spiritual matters³, thinking, 'I desire to know the Agnihotra.'

2. He said, 'Gautama, what like is thy Agnihotra cow? what like the calf? what like the cow joined by the calf? what like their meeting? what like (the milk) when being milked? what like when it has been milked? what like when brought (from the stable)? what like when put on the fire? what like when the light is thrown on it⁴; what like when water is poured thereto? what like when being taken off (the fire)? what like when taken off? what like when

accordance with the calculations in Book X), the year is identified with the fire-altar, a mahāvedi containing 360 Yagushmatī bricks.

¹ Sāyana reminds us that the Mahāvrata-sāman consists of five parts in five different stomas (Trivṛtī, &c., see part iv, p. 282, note 4), the verses of which, added up (9, 15, 17, 25, 21), make 87, which amount is apparently, in a rough way, to be taken as identical with that of 88 obtained in note 4 of last page.

² Viz. inasmuch as the total amount of Brīhatīs (362) exceeds by two the number of days in the year.

³ Sāyana takes 'brahmodyam agnihotram' together, in the sense 'the sacred truth' regarding (or, in the form of) the Agnihotra,—*agnihotravishayam brahmodyam brahmatattvasya rūpam prati-pādyate yena tad vividishāmi tadvishayam vedane~~kk~~hām karishyāmī-tyādinābhiprāyenāgatah*. Unless 'brahmodyam' could be taken as an adjective, I do not see how it is possible to adopt Sāyana's interpretation.

⁴ For letting the light of a burning straw fall on the milk to see whether it is done, see II, 3, 1, 16.

being ladled out¹? what like when ladled out? what like when lifted up (to be taken to the Âhavanîya)? what like when being taken there? what like when held down²?

3. 'What like is the log thou puttest on? what like the first libation? why didst thou put it down (on the Vedi³)? why didst thou look away (towards the Gârhapatya⁴)? what like is the second libation?

4. 'Why, having offered, dost thou shake it (the spoon)? why, having cleansed the spoon all round (the spout), didst thou wipe it on the grass-bunch? why, having cleansed it a second time all over, didst thou place thy hand on the south (part of the Vedi)? why didst thou eat (of the milk) the first time, and why the second time? why, on creeping away (from the Vedi), didst thou drink (water)? why, having poured water into the spoon, didst thou sprinkle therewith? why didst thou sprinkle it away a second time, and why a third time in that (northerly) direction? why didst thou pour down water behind the Âhavanîya? why didst thou bring (the offering) to a close? If thou hast offered the Agnihotra knowing this, then it has indeed been offered by thee;

¹ Viz. by the dipping-spoon (sruva) into the ladle (agnihotra-havanî), see II, 3, 1, 17.

² Whilst taking the oblation to the Âhavanîya, he holds the spoon level with his mouth, except when he is in a line between the two fires, when for a moment he lowers the spoon so as to be level with his navel.

³ This refers to the putting down of the spoon containing the milk on the grass-bunch prior to the second libation; cf. II, 3, 1, 17. One might also translate, 'what is that (or does it mean) that thou didst put it down?'

⁴ Thus Sâyana,—apaikshish/hâ/hâ gârhapatasyaikshanam kri-tavân asi.

but if (thou hast offered it) not knowing this, then it has not been offered by thee.'

5. He (Uddālaka) said, 'My Agnihotra cow is *Idā*, Manu's daughter¹; my calf is of *Vāyu*'s nature; the (cow) joined by the calf is in conjunction therewith²; their meeting is the *Virâḡ*; (the milk) when being milked belongs to the *Asvins*, and when it has been milked, to the *Visve Devâḥ*; when brought (from the stable) it belongs to *Vāyu*; when put on (the fire), to *Agni*; when the light is thrown on it, it belongs to *Indra* and *Agni*; when water is poured thereto it belongs to *Varuṇa*; when being taken off (the fire), to *Vāyu*; when it has been taken off, to *Heaven* and *Earth*; when being ladled out, to the *Asvins*; when it has been ladled out, to the *Visve Devâḥ*; when lifted up, to *Mahādeva*; when being taken (to the *Āhavanīya*), to *Vāyu*; when held down, to *Vishnu*.

6. 'And the log I put on (the fire) is the resting-place of the libations; and as to the first libation, I therewith gratified the gods; and when I laid down (the spoon with the milk), that belongs to *Bṛihaspati*; and when I looked away, then I joined together this and yonder world; and as to the second libation, I thereby settled myself in the heavenly world.

7. 'And when, having offered, I shake (the spoon), that belongs to *Vāyu*; and when, having cleansed the spoon all round (the spout), I wiped it on the grass-bunch, then I gratified the herbs and trees;

¹ See the legend, I, 8, 1, 1 seqq.

² That is, according to *Sâyana*, 'the sky allied with *Vāyu*, the wind,'—*vāyunâ samsrîṣhâ dyauḥ*.

and when, having cleansed it a second time all over, I placed my hand on the south (part of the altar-ground), then I gratified the Fathers¹; and when I ate (of the milk) the first time, then I gratified myself; and when (I ate) a second time, then I gratified my offspring; and when, having crept away (from the altar-ground), I drank (water), then I gratified the cattle; and when, having poured water into the spoon, I sprinkled therewith, then I gratified the snake-deities; and when (I sprinkled) a second time, then (I gratified) the Gandharvas and Apsaras; and when, a third time, I sprinkled it away in that (northerly) direction, then I opened the gate of heaven; and when I poured down water behind the altar, then I bestowed rain on this world; and when I brought (the sacrifice) to a close, then I filled up whatever there is deficient in the earth.'—'This much, then, reverend sir, we two (know) in common²,' said (Saukeya).

8. Saukeya, thus instructed, said, 'I would yet ask thee a question, reverend sir.'—'Ask then, Prâṭī-nayogya!' he replied. He (Saukeya) said, 'If, at the time when thy fires are taken out, and the sacrificial vessels brought down, thou wert going to offer, and the offering-fire were then to go out, dost thou know what danger there is in that case for him who offers?' 'I know,' he replied; 'before long the eldest son would die in the case of him who would

¹ The departed ancestors are supposed to reside in the southern region.

² He bhagavann Uddālaka bhavatoktam etat sava (? saha) nāv âvayoh saha sahitam samânam ekarûpam iti Saukeyo ha bhuktavân (? hy uktavân) anyaprasnam darsayitam prastauti, Saukeyo gñapta iti, Sây.

not know this; but by dint of knowledge I myself have prevailed.'—'What is that knowledge, and what the atonement?' he asked.—'The breath of the mouth has entered the upward breathing—such (is the knowledge); and I should make the offering in the Gârhapatya fire—that would be the atonement, and I should not be committing that sin.'—'This much, then, reverend sir, we two (know) in common,' said (Saukēya).

9. Saukēya, thus instructed, said, 'I would yet ask thee a question, reverend sir.'—'Ask then, Prâṇinayogya!' he replied. He said, 'If, at that very time, the Gârhapatya fire were to go out, dost thou know what danger there is in that case for him who offers?'—'I know it,' he replied; 'before long the master of the house¹ would die in the case of him who would not know this; but by dint of knowledge I myself have prevailed.'—'What is that knowledge, and what the atonement?' he asked.—'The upward breathing has entered the breath of the mouth—this (is the knowledge); and I would make the offering on the Âhavanīya—this would be the atonement, and I should not be committing that sin.'—'This much, then, reverend sir, we two (know) in common,' said (Saukēya).

10. Saukēya, thus instructed, said, 'I would yet ask thee a question, reverend sir.'—'Ask then, Prâṇinayogya!' he replied. He said, 'If, at that very time, the Anvâhâryapaṇana fire were to go out, dost thou know what danger there is in that case for him who offers?'—'I know it,' he replied; 'before long all the cattle would die in the case of him who would

¹ That is, the Sacrificer himself.

not know this; but by dint of knowledge I myself have prevailed.'—'What is that knowledge, and what the atonement?' he asked.—'The through-breathing has entered the upward breathing—this (is the knowledge); and I would make the offering on the Gârhapatya fire—this is the atonement; and I should not be committing that sin.'—'This much, then, reverend sir, we two (know) in common,' said (Saukēya).

11. Saukēya, thus instructed, said, 'I would yet ask thee a question, reverend sir.'—'Ask, then, Prâkī-nayogya!' he replied. He said, 'If, at that very time, all the fires were to go out, dost thou know what danger there is in that case for him who offers?'—'I know it,' he replied; 'before long the family would be without heirs in the case of him who would not know this; but by dint of knowledge I myself have prevailed.'—'What is that knowledge, and what the atonement?' he asked.—'Having, without delay, churned out fire, and taken out an offering-fire in whatever direction the wind might be blowing, I would perform an offering to Vāyu (the wind): I would then know that my Agnihotra would be successful, belonging as it would to all deities; for all beings, indeed, pass over into the wind, and from out of the wind they are again produced¹. This would be the atonement, and I should not be committing that sin.'—'This much, then, reverend sir, we two (know) in common,' said (Saukēya).

12. Saukēya, thus instructed, said, 'I would yet ask thee a question, reverend sir.'—'Ask then, Prâkī-

¹ At the time of dissolution (layakâle) they pass into the wind; and at the time of creation (srîshikâle) they are again created, Sây.

nayogya!' he replied. He said, 'If at that very time all the fires were to go out, when there should be no wind blowing, dost thou know what danger there would be for him who offers?'—'I know it,' he replied; 'unpleasant things, indeed, he would see in this world, and unpleasant things in yonder world, were he not to know this; but by dint of knowledge I myself have prevailed.'—'What is that knowledge, and what the atonement?' he asked.—'Having, without delay, churned out fire, and taken out an offering-fire towards the east, and sat down behind it, I myself would drink (the Agnihotra milk): I should then know that my Agnihotra would be successful, belonging as it would to all deities, for all beings, indeed, pass into the Brāhmaṇa¹, and from the Brāhmaṇa they are again produced. That would be the atonement; and I should not be committing that sin.'—'And, verily, I did not know this,' said (Saukeya).

13. Saukeya, thus instructed, said, 'Here are logs for fuel: I will become thy pupil, reverend sir.' He replied, 'If thou hadst not spoken thus, thy head would have flown off²: come, enter as my pupil!'—'So be it,' he said. He then initiated him, and taught him that pain-conquering utterance, Truth: therefore let man speak naught but truth³.

¹ Viz. as the representative of the Brahman, or world-spirit.

² Yadaivam nāvakshyaḥ yadaivam agñānam nāvishkaroshi te mûrdhâ vyapatishyat, mûrdhâ(va)patanam svagñānaprakaśanenâtra-bhavataḥ parihṛitam iti, Sây. — Prof. Delbrück, Altind. Syntax, p. 366, takes 'vi-pat' in the sense of—(thy head would have) flown asunder, or burst; which is indeed possible; cf. XI, 4, 1, 9.

³ Cf. F. Max Müller, 'India, what can it teach us?' p. 65 seqq.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

THE UPANAYANA, OR INITIATION OF THE BRÂHMÂNICAL
STUDENT¹.

1. He says, 'I have come for Brahmakârya²:' he thereby reports himself to the Brahman. He says, 'Let me be a Brahmakârin (student):' he thereby makes himself over to the Brahman. He (the teacher) then says, 'What (ka) is thy name?'—now Ka is Pragâpati: he thus initiates him after making him one belonging to Pragâpati.

2. He then takes his (right) hand with, 'Indra's disciple thou art; Agni is thy teacher, I am thy teacher, O N. N.!'—now these are two most high and most powerful deities: it is to these two most high and most powerful deities he commits him; and thus his disciple suffers no harm of any kind, nor does he who knows this³.

3. He then commits him to the beings:—'To Pragâpati I commit thee, to the god Savitri I commit thee;'—now these are two most high and most important deities: it is to these two most high and most important deities he commits him; and thus his disciple suffers no harm of any kind, nor does he who knows this.

¹ With this chapter compare Pâraskara *Grîhyasûtra* II, 2, 17 seqq.; Âsvalâyana *Grîhyasûtra* I, 20 seqq.; Sâṅkhâyana *Grîhyasûtra* II, 1 seqq.

² That is, for religious (theological) studentship: 'I have come to be a student.'—Sâyana takes the aorist 'âgâm' in an optative sense 'may I enter (or obtain),'—brahmakârinô bhâvo brahmakâryam tad âgâm prâpnuyâm.

³ Vidusho=py etat phalam âha, na sa iti, evam uktârtham yo veda gâṇâti so=py ârtim na prâpnotîty arthaḥ, Sây.

4. 'To the waters, to the plants I commit thee,'—he thus commits him to the waters and plants.—'To Heaven and Earth I commit thee,'—he thus commits him to these two, heaven and earth, within which all this universe is contained.—'To all beings I commit thee for security from injury,'—he thus commits him to all beings for security from injury; and thus his disciple suffers no harm of any kind, nor does he who knows this.

5. 'Thou art a Brahmañârin,' he says, and thus commits him to the Brahman;—'sip water!'—water, doubtless, means ambrosia: 'sip ambrosia' is thus what he tells him;—'do thy work!'—work, doubtless, means vigour: 'exert vigour' is thus what he tells him;—'put on fuel!'—'enkindle thy mind with fire, with holy lustre!' is what he thereby tells him;—'do not sleep¹!'—'do not die' is what he thereby says to him;—'sip water!'—water means ambrosia: 'sip ambrosia' is what he thus tells him. He thus encloses him on both sides with ambrosia (the drink of immortality), and thus the Brahmañârin suffers no harm of any kind, nor does he who knows this.

6. He then recites to him (teaches him) the Sâvitri²;—formerly, indeed, they taught this (verse) at the end of a year³, thinking, 'Children, indeed, are

¹ 'Do not sleep in the daytime!' Pâr., Âsv.

² For this verse, also called the Gâyatrî (*Rîg-veda* S. III, 62, 10), see II, 3, 4, 39.

³ Sâyana takes this in the sense of 'some only teach this (formula) a year after (or, after the first year),'—purâ pûrvasminn upanayanâd ūrdhvabhâvini samvatsarakâle tîte sati tâm etâm gâyatrim anvâhuḥ, kecid âkâryâ upadisanti.

born after being fashioned for a year¹: thus we lay speech (voice) into this one as soon as he has been born.'

7. Or after six months, thinking, 'There are six seasons in the year, and children are born after being fashioned for a year: we thus lay speech into this one as soon as he has been born.'

8. Or after twenty-four days, thinking, 'There are twenty-four half-months in the year, and children are born when fashioned for a year: we thus lay speech into this one as soon as he has been born.'

9. Or after twelve days, thinking, 'There are twelve months in the year, and children are born when fashioned for a year: we thus lay speech into this one as soon as he has been born.'

10. Or after six days, thinking, 'There are six seasons in the year, and children are born when fashioned for a year: we thus lay speech into this one as soon as he has been born.'

11. Or after three days, thinking, 'There are three seasons in the year, and children are born when fashioned for a year: we thus lay speech into this one as soon as he has been born.'

12. Concerning this they also sing the verse,—
'By laying his right hand on (the pupil), the teacher becomes pregnant (with him): in the third (night) he is born as a Brâhmana with the Sâvitri².' Let him,

¹ Literally, made equal, or corresponding, to a year,—*Samvat-sarâtmanâ kâlêna samyakparikkhinnâ khalu garbhâ vyaktâvayavâh santa pragâyante utpadyante; ata upanayanânantaram âkârya-samîpe garbhavad avakkhinnas taduktaniyamanât samvatsarakâla eva punar gâyate, Sây.*

² *Âkâryo mânava-kam upanîya samîpavartinâ tena garbhâ bhavati garbhavân bhavati, kim kṛtvâ, âtmîyam dakshinam hastam sishya-*

however, teach a Brâhmana (the Sâvitri) at once, for the Brâhmana belongs to Agni, and Agni is born at once¹: therefore, he should teach the Brâhmana at once.

13. Now some teach an Anushûbh Sâvitri, saying, 'The Anushûbh is speech: we thus lay speech into him.' But let him not do so; for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this (student) has taken away his (the teacher's) speech: he will become dumb;' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass: let him therefore teach him that Gâyatri Sâvitri.

14. And some recite it to him while he (the student) is standing or sitting on (the teacher's) right side; but let him not do this; for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this (teacher) has born this (student) sideways, he will become averse to him;' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass: let him therefore recite it in a forward (easterly) direction to (the student) looking at him towards the west.

15. He (first) recites it by pâdas²: there being three breathings, the out-breathing, the up-breathing and the through-breathing; it is these he thus lays into him;—then by half-verses: there being these

mastaka âdhâya nikshipya; sa garbharûpo mânava-
kas trîtiyasyâm râtrau vyatîtâyâm gâyate âkâryâd utpadyate, gâtas ka
âkâryenopa-dishâyâ sâvitryâ sahita san brâhmano bhavati sâvitirûpam ka
brahmâdhîta iti brâhmana iti vyutpattih, brâhmanagâtîtvam asya
sampannam ity arthaḥ, Sây.

¹ Viz. immediately on the 'churning-sticks' being set in motion.

² The Gâyatri (Sâvitri) consists of three octosyllabic pâdas, forming two half-verses of two and one pâda respectively; whilst an Anushûbh (Sâvitri) would consist of four octosyllabic pâdas, two of which make a half-verse.

two (principal) breathings, the out-breathing and the up-breathing¹, it is the out-breathing and the up-breathing he thus lays into him ;—then the whole (verse): there being this one vital air (in man), he thus lays the whole vital air into the whole of him.

16. As to this they say, ‘When one has admitted a Brāhmaṇa to a term of studentship, he should not carry on sexual intercourse, lest he should generate this Brāhmaṇa from shed seed; for, indeed, he who enters on a term of studentship becomes an embryo.’

17. And concerning this they also say, ‘He may nevertheless do so, if he chooses; for these creatures are of two kinds, divine and human,—these human creatures are born from the womb, and the divine creatures, being the metres (verses of scripture), are born from the mouth: it is therefrom he (the teacher) produces him, and therefore he may do so (have intercourse) if he chooses.’

18. And they also say, ‘He who is a Brahmacārin should not eat honey, lest he should reach the end of food, for honey, doubtless, is the utmost (supreme) essence of plants.’ But Svetaketu Āruneya, when eating honey, whilst he was a student, said, ‘This honey, in truth, is the remainder (essential part) of the triple science (the Vedas), and he, indeed, who has such a remainder, is an essence.’ And, indeed, if a Brahmacārin, knowing this, eats honey, it is just as if he were to utter either a *Rik*-verse, or Yagus-formula, or a Sāman-tune: let him therefore eat freely of it.

¹ That is, the breath of the mouth, and that of the nostrils.

FIFTH BRÂHMANA.

THE SATÂTIRÂTRAM, OR SACRIFICIAL SESSION OF A .
HUNDRED ATIRÂTRA-SACRIFICES.

1. Now, when the gods were passing upwards to the world of heaven, the Asuras enveloped them in darkness. They spake, 'Verily, by nothing else save a sacrificial session is there any way of dispelling this (darkness): well, then, let us perform a sacrificial session!'

2. They entered upon a sacrificial session of a hundred Agnishṭoma (days), and dispelled the darkness as far as one may see whilst sitting; and in like manner did they, by (a session of) a hundred Ukthya (days), dispel the darkness as far as one may see whilst standing.

3. They spake, 'We do indeed dispel the darkness, but not the whole of it: come, let us resort to Father Pragâpati.' Having come to Father Pragâpati, they spake, 'Reverend sir, when we were passing upwards to the world of heaven the Asuras enveloped us in darkness.'

4. 'We entered upon a sacrificial session of a hundred Agnishṭomas, and dispelled the darkness as far as one may see whilst sitting; and in like manner did we dispel the darkness as far as one may see whilst standing: do thou teach us, reverend sir, how, by dispelling the Asuras and darkness, and all evil, we shall find (the way to) the world of heaven!'

5. He spake, 'Surely, ye proceeded by means of two sacrifices, the Agnishṭoma and Ukthya, which do not contain all Soma-rites¹;—enter ye upon

¹ Viz. neither the Shoḍasin which, to (the twelve stotras, and

a sacrificial session of a hundred Atirâtras : when ye have thereby repelled the Asuras and darkness, and all evil, ye shall find the world of heaven.'

6. They entered upon a sacrificial session of a hundred Atirâtras ; and, having thereby repelled the Asuras and darkness, and all evil, they found (the way to) the world of heaven. In their first fifty days¹ the night-hymns reached into the day, and the day-hymns into the night.

7. They spake, 'Verily, we have got into confusion and know not what to do : come, let us resort to Father Pragâpati!' Having come to Father Pragâpati, they spake (the verses), 'Our night-hymns are (chanted) in daytime, and those of the day at night : O sage, being learned and wise, teach thou us who are ignorant (how to perform) the sacrifices!'

8. He then recited to them as follows, 'A stronger, pursuing, has, as it were, driven a great snake from its own place, the lake : therefore the sacrificial session is not carried through.'

9. 'For your Âsvina (sastra), being recited, has indeed driven the morning-litany from its place².—

sastras of the Agnishôma, and) the fifteen chants of the Ukthya, adds a sixteenth ; and the Atirâtra which has thirteen additional chants (and recitations), viz. three nocturnal rounds of four chants each, and one twilight-chant, followed by the Âsvina-sastra, recited by the Hotri. No account is here taken of either the Atyagnishôma of thirteen chants, or the Aptoryâma, which, to those of the Atirâtra, adds four more chants. Cf. part ii, p. 397, note 2.

¹ Or, perhaps, rather, in their days prior to the fiftieth (arvâkpâñ-
kâseshv aha/su), St. Petersburg. Dict.

² The Âsvina-sastra, with the recitation of which, by the Hotri, the Atirâtra concludes, takes the place, and is, indeed,

‘What ye, being wise, have unwise-like driven from its place, take ye up that gently through the *Prasāstri*, reciting so as not to disturb¹ (the *Hotri*).’

10. They spake, ‘How, then, reverend sir, is (the *Āsvina-sastra* properly) recited and how is the recitation not disturbed?’ He spake, ‘When the *Hotri*, in reciting the *Āsvina-sastra*, reaches the end of the *Gâyatra* metre of the *Āgneya-kratu*², the *Pratiprasthâtri*³ should carry round the *Vasativari* water⁴, and bespeak the *Prâtar-anuvâka* for the *Maitrâvaruṇa* (seated) between the two *Havirdhâna* (carts containing the offering-material). The *Hotri* recites (the *Āsvina-sastra*) in a loud voice, and the other (the *Maitrâvaruṇa*) repeats (the morning-litany) in a low voice, only just muttering it : in this

merely a modification, of the *Prâtar-anuvâka*, or morning-litany (see part ii, p. 229, note 2), by which an ordinary Soma-sacrifice is ushered in. Like it, its chief portion consists of three sections, termed *kratu*, of hymns and detached verses addressed to the ‘early-coming’ deities, *Agni*, *Ushas* and the two *Asvins*. The whole is to consist of not less than a thousand *Bṛihatîs*, that is to say, the whole matter is to amount to at least 36,000 syllables. For a full account of this *Sastra*, see Haug’s Transl. of *Ait. Br.*, p. 268.

¹ Whilst the *Hotri* is reciting the *Āsvina-sastra*, his first assistant, the *Prasāstri* (or, as he is more commonly called, the *Maitrâvaruṇa*), is to repeat the *Prâtar-anuvâka* in a low voice.

² The hymns and detached verses of each of the three sections—the *Āgneya*-, *Ushasya*- and *Āsvina-kratu*—of the *Āsvina-sastra* (as of the *Prâtar-anuvâka*) are arranged according to the seven principal metres—*gâyatrî*, *anushṭubh*, *trishṭubh*, *bṛihatî*, *ushnih*, *gagatî*, and *pañkti*—forming as many subdivisions of the three sections.

³ That is, the first assistant of the *Adhvaryu* priest; the latter having to respond (*pratigara*) to the *Hotri*’s calls (see part ii, p. 326, note 1) at the beginning and end of the *Sastra*, and to sit through the recitations (III, 9, 3, 11).

⁴ See III, 9, 2, 13 seqq.

way he does not run counter to (the Hotrī's) speech by (his own) speech, nor metre by metre.

11. 'When the Prâtar-anuvâka has been completed, he (the Pratiprasthâtṛī), having offered, at their proper time¹, the Upâmsu and Antaryâma cups², presses out the straining-cloth and puts it in the Dronakalasa³. And when ye have performed the (offering of the cups of) fermented Soma⁴, and returned (to the Sadas), ye should drink the fermented Soma (remaining in those cups). Having then, in the proper form, completed the "tail of the sacrifice," and taken up the cups of Soma (drawn) subsequent to the Antaryâma⁵, and offered the oblation of drops⁶, as well as the Santani-oblation⁷, ye should perform the Bahishpavamâna chant, and enter upon the day (-performance).'

12. Concerning this there are these verses:—
'With four harnessed Saindhava (steeds) the sages left behind them the gloom—the wise gods who spun out the session of a hundred sacrifices.'

13. In this (sacrificial session) there are, indeed, four harnessed (steeds),—to wit, two Hotrīs and two Adhvaryus.—'Like unto the artificer contriving spikes to the spear, the sages coupled the ends of

¹ Yathâyatanam eva prakṛtāu yasmin kâlê hūyeta tathaiva hutvâ, Sây.

² See IV, 1, 1, 22 seqq.; 1, 2, 21 seqq.

³ See II, 1, 2, 3, with note thereon.

⁴ That is, having, after the completion of the Âsvina-sastra, offered to the Asvins some of the Soma that has been standing 'over the previous day.'

⁵ Viz. the Aindravâyava, Maitrâvaruṇa, &c., see IV, 1, 3, 1 seqq.

⁶ See IV, 2, 5, 1 seqq.

⁷ Called 'savanasantani' (? i. e. continuity of pressing) by Kâtī, XXIV, 4, 1.

two days: now the Dânavas, we know¹, will not disorder the sacrificial thread of them stretched out by us.—They leave undone the work of the previous day, and carry it through on the following day,—difficult to be understood is the wisdom of the deities: streams of Soma flow, interlinked with streams of Soma!—Even as they constantly sprinkle the equal prize-winning² steeds, so (they pour out) the cups full of fiery liquor in the palace of Ganamegaya.' Then the Asura-Rakshas went away.

SIXTH BRÂHMANA.

THE STUDY OF THE VEDA.

1. There are five great sacrifices, and they, indeed, are great sacrificial sessions,—to wit, the sacrifice to beings, the sacrifice to men, the sacrifice to the Fathers, the sacrifice to the gods, and the sacrifice to the Brahman.

2. Day by day one should offer an oblation to beings: thus he performs that sacrifice to beings. Day by day one should offer (presents to guests) up to the cupful of water³: thus he performs that

¹ Sâyana construes,—we know the extended sacrificial thread of these (days), and the Dânavas (Asuras) do not henceforth confound us. In that case the order of words would be extremely irregular.

² *Kâshthabhrītaḥ*, âgyantâ (!) *kâshthâni tâni bibhratîti kâshthabhrītaḥ svâdasam* (? *kâṇḍasam*) *pûrvapadasya hrasvatvam*, âgidhâvanam *kṛtavato hayân arvân*, Sây. According to this authority the general meaning of the verse is that even as the (king's) horses, when they have performed their task, have sweet drinks poured out on (? to) them, and thus obtain their hearts' desire, so the gods, by performing a sacrificial session of a hundred Atirâtras, in accordance with Pragâpati's directions, dispel the darkness and gain the world of heaven.

³ Or perhaps, from a cupful of water onwards,—aharahaḥ dadyâd

sacrifice to men. Day by day one should offer with Svadhâ up to the cupful of water¹: thus he performs that sacrifice to the Fathers. Day by day one should perform with Svâhâ up to the log of fire-wood²: thus he performs that sacrifice to the gods.

3. Then as to the sacrifice to the Brahman. The sacrifice to the Brahman is one's own (daily) study (of the Veda). The *guhû*-spoon of this same sacrifice to the Brahman is speech, its *upabhṛt* the mind, its *dhruvâ* the eye, its *sruva* mental power, its purificatory bath truth, its conclusion heaven. And, verily, however great the world he gains by giving away (to the priests) this earth replete with wealth, thrice that and more—an imperishable world does he gain, whosoever, knowing this, studies day by day his lesson (of the Veda): therefore let him study his daily lesson.

4. Verily, the *Rîk*-texts are milk-offerings to the gods; and whosoever, knowing this, studies day by day the *Rîk*-texts for his lesson, thereby satisfies the gods with milk-offerings; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by (granting him) security of

iti manushyân uddisya odapâtrât udakapûritam pâtram udapâtram udakapâtrâvadhi yad odanâdikam dadyât sa manushyayaḡṇa ity arthaḥ, Sây.—Cf. J. Muir, Orig. Sanskrit Texts, vol. iii, p. 18 seqq.

¹ In making offering to the (three immediately preceding) departed ancestors, water is poured out for them (to wash themselves with) both at the beginning and at the end of the ceremony; see II, 4, 2, 16; 23; II, 6, 1, 34; 41, where each time it is said that this is done 'even as one would pour out water for (a guest) who is to take (or has taken) food with him;'—*pitṛñ uddisya pratyaham svadhâkâreṇa annâdikam udapâtraparyantam dadyât*, Sây.

² Apparently the log of wood placed on the *Gârhapatya* after the completion of the offering.

possession¹, by life-breath, by seed, by his whole self, and by all auspicious blessings; and rivers of ghee and rivers of honey flow for his (departed) Fathers, as their accustomed draughts.

5. And, verily, the Yagus-texts are ghee-offerings to the gods; and whosoever, knowing this, studies day by day the Yagus-texts for his lesson thereby satisfies the gods with ghee-offerings; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by security of possession, by life-breath, by seed, by his whole self, and by all auspicious blessings; and rivers of ghee and rivers of honey flow for his Fathers, as their accustomed draughts.

6. And, verily, the Sâman-texts are Soma-offerings to the gods; and whosoever, knowing this, studies day by day the Sâman-texts for his lesson thereby satisfies the gods with Soma-offerings; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by security of possession, by life-breath, by seed, by his whole self, and by all auspicious blessings; and rivers of ghee and rivers of honey flow for his Fathers, as their accustomed draughts.

7. And, verily, the (texts of the) Atharvângiras are fat-offerings to the gods; and whosoever, knowing this, studies day by day the (texts of the) Atharvângiras for his lesson, satisfies the gods with fat-offerings; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by security of possession, by life-breath, by seed, by his whole self, and by all auspicious blessings; and rivers of ghee and rivers of honey flow for his Fathers, as their accustomed draughts.

¹ Aprâptasya phalasya prâptir yogaḥ tasya paripâlanam kshemaḥ, Sây.

8. And, verily, the precepts¹, the sciences², the dialogue³, the traditional myths and legends⁴, and the Nârâsamsî Gâthâs⁵ are honey-offerings to the gods; and whosoever, knowing this, studies day by day the precepts, the sciences, the dialogue, the traditional myths and legends, and the Nârâsamsî Gâthâs, for his lesson, satisfies the gods with honey-offerings; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by (granting him) security of possession, by life-breath, by seed, by his whole self, and by all auspicious blessings; and rivers of ghee and rivers of honey flow for his Fathers, as their accustomed draughts.

¹ The Anusâsanâni, according to Sâyaṇa, are the six Vedāṅgas, or rules of grammar, etymology, &c.

² By vidyâḥ, according to Sâyaṇa, the philosophical systems, Nyâya, Mīmāṃsâ, &c., are to be understood. More likely, however, such special sciences as the 'sarpavidyâ' (science of snakes) are referred to; cf. XIII, 4, 3, 9 seqq.

³ Vâkovâkyam, apparently some special theological discourse, or discourses, similar to (if not identical with) the numerous Brahmodya, or disputations on spiritual matters. As an example of such a dialogue, Sâyaṇa refers to the dialogue between Uddâlaka Âruṇi and Svaidâyana Gautama, XI, 4, 1, 4 seqq.

⁴ Itihâsa-purâṇa: the Itihâsa, according to Sâyaṇa, are cosmological myths or accounts, such as 'In the beginning this universe was nothing but water,' &c.; whilst as an instance of the Purâṇa (stories of olden times, purâṇanapurushavṛttânta) he refers to the story of Purûravas and Urvasî. Cf. Max Müller, History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, p. 41.

⁵ Or, the Gâthâs and Nârâsamsîs. Sâyaṇa, in the first place, takes the two as one, meaning 'stanzas (or verses) telling about men;' but he then refers to the interpretation by others, according to which the Gâthâs are such verses as that about 'the great snake driven from the lake' (XI, 5, 5, 8); whilst the Nârâsamsîs would be (verses 'telling about men') such as that regarding Ganamegaya and his horses (XI, 5, 5, 12). On Aitareyâr. II, 3, 6, 8, Sâyaṇa quotes 'prâtaḥ prâtar anṛitam te vadanti' as an instance of a Gâthâ.

9. Now, for this sacrifice to the Brahman there are four Vashaṭ-calls¹,—to wit, when the wind blows, when it lightens, when it thunders, and when it rumbles²: whence he who knows this should certainly study³ when the wind is blowing, and when it lightens, or thunders, or rumbles, so as not to lose his Vashaṭ-calls; and verily he is freed from recurring death, and attains to community of nature (or, being) with the Brahman. And should he be altogether unable (to study)⁴, let him at least read a single divine word; and thus he is not shut out from beings⁵.

SEVENTH BRĀHMAṆA.

1. Now, then, the praise of the study (of the scriptures). The study and teaching (of the Veda) are a source of pleasure to him, he becomes ready-minded⁶, and independent of others, and day by day he acquires wealth. He sleeps peacefully; he is the best physician for himself; and (peculiar) to him are restraint of the senses, delight in the one thing⁷, growth of intelligence, fame, and the (task of) perfecting the people⁸. The growing

¹ That is, the call 'Vaushaṭ!' with which, at the end of the offering-formula, the oblation is poured into the fire.

² That is, when the rumbling of distant thunder is heard; or, perhaps, when there is a rattling sound, as from hail-stones.

³ Hardly, should only study,—adhyātaiva.

⁴ Or, from (the world of) spirits (?).

⁵ Or, as Sāyana takes it to mean, of intent, undistracted mind,—yuktam avikshiptam ekāgram mano yasya sa yuktamanāḥ.

⁶ Sāyana seems to take 'ekārāmatā' in the sense of 'remaining always the same,'—eka eva sann ā samantād bhavatīty ekārāmas tasya bhāvaḥ.

⁷ Or, perfecting the world,—tadyukto yo lokas tasya paktiḥ paripāko bhavati, Sāy.

intelligence gives rise to four duties attaching to the Brâhmana—Brâhmanical descent, a befitting deportment, fame, and the perfecting of the people; and the people that are being perfected guard the Brâhmana by four duties—by (showing him) respect, and liberality, (and by granting him) security against oppression, and security against capital punishment.

2. And, truly, whatever may be the toils here between heaven and earth, the study (of the scriptures) is their laſt stage, their goal (limit) for him who, knowing this, studies his lesson: therefore one's (daily) lesson should be studied.

3. And, verily, whatever portion of the sacred poetry (*ġhandas*) he studies for his lesson with that sacrificial rite¹, offering is made by him who, knowing this, studies his lesson: therefore one's (daily) lesson should be studied.

4. And, verily, if he studies his lesson, even though lying on a soft couch, anointed, adorned and completely satisfied, he is burned (with holy fire²) up to the tips of his nails, whosoever, knowing this, studies his lesson: therefore one's (daily) lesson should be studied.

5. The *Rġk*-texts, truly, are honey, the *Sāman*-texts ghee, and the *Yagus*-texts ambrosia; and, indeed, when he studies the dialogue that (speech and reply) is a mess of milk and a mess of meat.

¹ The study of the Veda being 'the sacrifice of the Brahman,' the reading of a portion is, as it were, a special rite, or form of offering, belonging to that sacrifice. *Sāyana*, on the other hand, takes it to mean that the student performs, as it were, the particular rite, or offering, to which the portion he reads may refer. It may, indeed, be implied, though it certainly is not expressed in the text.

² Thus A. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* X, p. 112;—*sarġrapġḍanena tapas-tapto bhavati, Sāy.*

6. And, indeed, he who, knowing this, studies day by day the *Rik*-texts for his lesson, satisfies the gods with honey, and, thus satisfied, they satisfy him by every object of desire, by every kind of enjoyment.

7. And he who, knowing this, studies day by day the *Sâman*-texts for his lesson, satisfies the gods with ghee; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by every object of desire, by every kind of enjoyment.

8. And he who, knowing this, studies day by day the *Yagus*-texts for his lesson, satisfies the gods with ambrosia; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by every object of desire, by every kind of enjoyment.

9. And he who, knowing this, studies day by day the dialogue, the traditional myths and legends, for his lesson, satisfies the gods by messes of milk and meat; and, being satisfied, they satisfy him by every object of desire, by every kind of enjoyment.

10. Moving, indeed, are the waters, moving is the sun, moving the moon, and moving the stars; and, verily, as if these deities did not move and act, even so will the *Brâhmana* be on that day on which he does not study his lesson: therefore one's (daily) lesson should be studied. And hence let him at least pronounce either a *Rik*-verse or a *Yagus*-formula, or a *Sâman*-verse, or a *Gâthâ*, or a *Kumbyâ*¹, to ensure continuity of the *Vrata*².

¹ A '*Kumbyâ*,' according to *Sâyana*, is a *Brâhmana*-passage explanatory of some sacrificial precept or rite (*vidhyarthavâdât-makam brâhmana-vâkyam*); whilst, on *Aitareyâr.* II, 3, 6, 8, the same commentator explains it as a verse (*rig-visesha*) conveying some precept of conduct (*âkârasikshârûpa*), such as '*brahma-kâryasyâposânam karma kuru, divâ mâ svâpsîh*,' &c. Cf. Prof. F. Max Müller's transl., *Upanishads I*, p. 230, note 2.

² This is in keeping with the mystic representation of this and

EIGHTH BRÂHMANA.

1. Vêrily, in the beginning, Pragâpati alone was here. He desired, 'May I exist, may I be generated.' He wearied himself and performed fervid devotions: from him, thus wearied and heated, the three worlds were created—the earth, the air, and the sky.

2. He heated these three worlds, and from them, thus heated, three lights (*gyotis*) were produced—Agni (the fire), he who blows here (*Vâyu*), and *Sûrya* (the sun).

3. He heated these three lights, and from them, thus heated, the three Vedas were produced—the *Rig-veda* from Agni, the *Yagur-veda* from *Vâyu*, and the *Sâma-veda* from *Sûrya*.

4. He heated these three Vedas, and from them, thus heated, three luminous essences¹ were pro-

the preceding chapters which represent the daily study of the scriptural lesson as a sacrifice continued day by day. The student, as the sacrificer, has accordingly, during the sacrifice (that is, during the period of his study of the Vedas, or for life), as it were, to limit his daily food to the drinking of the *Vrata-milk*, which rule he obeys symbolically by reciting such a verse or formula.

¹ ? *Sâyana* takes '*sukra*' here in the sense of 'flame, light' (*vyâhrîrîrûpâni tegâmsi*); whilst the St. Petersburg Dict. assigns to it the meaning of 'sap, juice' (Saft, Seim, cf. next note). Ait. Br. V, 32, contains a very similar passage in which the same process of evolution is set forth:—Pragâpati first creates the three worlds, earth, air, and heaven. From them, being heated by him, three lights (*gyotis*) are produced—Agni from the earth, *Vâyu* from the air, and *Âditya* from the sky (or heaven). From them, being heated, the three Vedas are produced—the *Rig-veda* from Agni, the *Yagur-veda* from *Vâyu*, and the *Sâma-veda* from *Âditya*. From the Vedas, being heated, three flames (*sukra*, luminaries, Haug) are produced—*Bhûh* from the *Rig-veda*, *Bhuva* from the *Yagur-*

duced—‘bhûk’ from the *Rîg*-veda, ‘bhuvaḥ’ from the *Yagur*-veda, and ‘svar’ from the *Sâma*-veda. And with the *Rîg*-veda they then performed the work of the *Hotri* priest, with the *Yagur*-veda the work of the *Adhvaryu*, and with the *Sâma*-veda the work of the *Udgâtri*; and what luminous essence¹ there was in the threefold science, therewith the work of the Brahman priest then proceeded.

5. The gods spake unto *Pragâpati*, ‘If our sacrifice were to fail in respect of either the *Rîk*, or the *Yagus*, or the *Sâman*, whereby should we heal it?’

6. He spake, ‘If (it were to fail) in respect of the *Rîk*, ye should take ghee by four ladlings and offer it in the *Gârhapatya* fire with ‘*Bhûk!*’ and if in respect of the *Yagus*, ye should take ghee by four ladlings and offer it in the *Âgnîdhriya*—or in the *Anvâhâryapaṭana*² in the case of a *Haviryagña*—with ‘*Bhuvaḥ!*’ and if in respect of the *Sâman*, ye should take ghee by four ladlings and offer it in the *Âhavanîya* with ‘*Svar!*’ But if it should not be known (where the mistake has occurred), ye should make offering in the *Âhavanîya* after utter-

veda, and *Svar* from the *Sâma*-veda. From these in the same way are produced three sounds (or letters, *varṇa*), â, u and m, which being combined yield the syllable ‘Om.’ Cp. J. Muir, *Original Sanskrit Texts*, vol. iii, p. 4.

¹ Here *Sâyana* also seems to take ‘*sukra*’ in the sense of ‘pure, essential part’—*nirmalam rūpam sâratvalâmsaḥ* (!).

² That is, the *Dakshinâgni*. At the *Haviryagña* (of which class of sacrifices, performed in the *Prâkînavamsa* hall, the full and new moon serves as model) there is no *Âgnîdhriya*, which is, however, required for the *Soma*-sacrifice. See the plan in part ii, p. 475.

ing rapidly all (the three sacred words¹): thus one heals the *Rîg*-veda by the *Rîg*-veda², the *Yagur*-veda by the *Yagur*-veda, and the *Sâma*-veda by the *Sâma*-veda;—even as one would put together joint with joint³, so does he put together (the broken part of the sacrifice) whoever heals it by means of these (three sacred words). But if he heals it in any other way than this, it would be just as if one tried to put together something that is broken with something else that is broken, or as if one were to apply some poison as lotion to a broken part⁴. Let him therefore appoint only one who knows this (to officiate as) his Brahman, and not one who does not know this.

7. As to this they say, 'Seeing that the work of the *Hotri* is performed with the *Rîg*-veda, that of the *Adhvaryu* with the *Yagur*-veda, and that of the *Udgâtri* with the *Sâma*-veda, wherewith then is the work of the Brahman (performed)?' Let him reply, 'With that threefold science.'

¹ According to *Sâyana*, offering would be used with the formula 'Bhûr bhuvaḥ svaḥ, svâhâ!'

² Viz. by the word 'bhûḥ,' representing that Veda.

³ *Yathâ khalu loke bhagnam hastapâdâdiparva tatsannihitenânyena parvanâ purushâya samdadhyât samsleshayet, evam evânenavyâhrîgîgânâna tat tad âvedoktam prabhṛîṣṭam aṅgam punaḥ sahitam bhavati, Sây.*

⁴ ? Or, as if one were to put some fluid into some broken (vessel; or, on some broken part),—*yathâ sîrṇena bhagnena anyak kḥînam bhagnam vastu samdhitset samdhâtum ikkhet; yathâ vâ sîrṇe garam bhaktâvayave garam abhinidadhyât praḥdattipeta (? prakshipet), Sây.*

NINTH BRÂHMANA.

THE ADÂBHYA-GRAHA.

1. Now, the *Amsu* (cup of Soma)¹, indeed, is no other than *Pragâpati*; and it is the body of this (sacrifice), for *Pragâpati*, indeed, is the body. And the *Adâbhya*² (cup of Soma) is no other than speech. When he draws the *Amsu*-cup, and then the *Adâbhya*-cup, he thereby constructs the body of this (sacrifice) and then establishes that speech therein.

2. And, indeed, the *Amsu* is also the mind, and the *Adâbhya* speech; and the *Amsu* is the out-breathing, and the *Adâbhya* the up-breathing; and the *Amsu* is the eye, and the *Adâbhya* the ear: these two cups they draw for the sake of wholeness and completeness.

3. Now, the gods and the Asuras, both of them sprung from *Pragâpati*, were contending,—it was for this very sacrifice, for *Pragâpati*, that they were contending, saying, ‘Ours he shall be! ours he shall be!’

4. The gods then went on singing praises, and toiling. They saw this cup of Soma, this *Adâbhya*, and drew it: they seized upon the (three) Soma-services, and possessed themselves of the whole sacrifice, and excluded the Asuras from the sacrifice.

5. They spake, ‘Surely, we have destroyed (*adabhâma*) them;’ whence (the cup is called) *Adâbhya*; —‘they have not destroyed (*dabh*) us;’ whence also (it is called) *Adâbhya*. And the *Adâbhya*

¹ See IV, 1, 1, 2; 6, 1, 1.

² See part ii, p. 424, note 1.

being speech, this speech is indestructible, whence also it is (called) Adâbhya; and, verily, in like manner does he who knows this possess himself of the whole sacrifice of his spiteful enemy, and exclude and shut out his spiteful enemy from all participation in the sacrifice.

6. Into the same vessel with which he draws the *Amsu*¹ he pours water from the *Nigrâbhyâh*², and therein puts those Soma-plants³ with (*Vâg. S. VIII, 47*),—

7. 'Thou art taken with a support⁴: for Agni I take thee, possessed of the *Gâyatrî* metre!'—the morning-service is of *Gâyatrî* nature: he thus possesses himself of the morning-service;—'For Indra I take thee, possessed of the *Trishṭubh* metre!'—the midday-service is of *Trishṭubh* nature: he thus possesses himself of the midday-service;—'For the *Visve Devâh* I take thee, possessed of the *Gagatî* metre!'—the evening-service is of *Gagatî* nature: he thus possesses himself of the evening-service;—'The *Anushṭubh* is thy song of praise;'—whatever is subsequent to the (three) services⁵, that is of *Anushṭubh* nature: it is thereof he thus possesses

¹ See IV, 6, 1, 3 seq.

² That is, the water originally taken from the *Pranîta* water, and poured into the (square) *Hotri*'s cup (made of *Udumbara* wood), to be used for moistening the Soma-plants.

³ For the *Adâbhya* he puts three Soma-plants into the *Hotri*'s cup.

⁴ According to *Kâty. XII, 6, 15*, this portion of the formula—the '*upayâma*,' or support—is repeated before the formulas of each of the three plants, hence also before 'For Indra . . .,' and 'For the *Visve Devâh* . . .'

⁵ *Viz. the Ukthiyas, Shodasin, &c., in forms of Soma-sacrifice other than the Agnishṭoma.*

himself. He does not press this (batch of Soma-plants) lest he should injure speech (or, the voice of the sacrifice), for the press-stone is a thunderbolt, and the Adâbhya is speech.

8. He merely shakes the (cup with the) plants with (Vâg. S. VIII, 48), 'In the flow of the streaming (waters) I waft thee! in the flow of the gurgling I waft thee! in the flow of the jubilant I waft thee! in the flow of the most delightful I waft thee! in the flow of the most sweet I waft thee!' These doubtless are the divine waters: he thus bestows sap on him (Pragâpati, the sacrifice) by means of both the divine and the human waters which there are.

9. 'Thee, the bright, I waft in the bright,'—for he indeed wafts the bright one in the bright;—'in the form of the day, in the rays of the sun;'—he thus wafts it both in the form of the day and in the rays of the sun.

10. [Vâg. S. VIII, 49], 'Mightily shineth the towering form of the ball,'—for mightily indeed shines that towering form of the ball, to wit, yonder burning (sun);—'the bright one, the leader of the bright one, Soma, the leader of Soma,'—he thereby makes that bright (sun) the leader of the bright (Soma), and Soma the leader of the Soma;—'what indestructible, watchful name there is of thine, for that do I take thee;'—for this, to wit, speech, is indeed his (Soma's) indestructible (adâbhya), watchful name: it is thus speech he thereby takes for speech.

11. Then, stepping out (from the Havirdhâna shed¹) to (the Âhavanîya), he offers with, 'O

Soma, to this thy Soma, hail!'—he thus offers Soma to Soma, and so does not throw speech into the fire¹. He breathes over gold²; the meaning of this is the same as there (on the occasion of the *Amsu*). He gives as many presents (to the priests) as for the *Amsu-graha*.

12. He then puts the Soma-plants back (on the heap of plants in the Havirdhâna) with (*Vâg. S. VIII, 50*), 'Enter thou gladly Agni's dear seat, O divine Soma!—Enter thou willingly Indra's dear seat, O divine Soma!—As our friend enter thou, O divine Soma, the dear seat of the Visve Devâh!' On that former occasion he possessed himself of the (three) Soma services: he now restores them again, and causes them to be no longer used up; and with them thus restored they perform the sacrifice.

SIXTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, *Bhrigu*, the son of *Varuna*, deemed himself superior to his father *Varuna* in knowledge³. *Varuna* became aware of this: 'He deems himself superior to me in knowledge,' he thought.

2. He said, 'Go thou eastward, my boy; and

¹ Though the *Adâbhya-graha*, that is, the water in which the three Soma-plants are contained, and which alone is offered, has been identified with speech, the wording of the formula is such as to protect (the faculty of) speech from being burned in the fire.

² Just as, after the offering of the *Amsu-graha*, he smelled at (or breathed over) a piece of gold fastened to (? or contained in) the spoon, see IV, 6, 1, 6 seqq.

³ On this legend, see Prof. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, I, p. 24 seqq., where the scenes here depicted are taken to be reflections of the popular belief of the time as to the punishments awaiting the guilty in a future existence.

having seen there what thou shalt see, go thou southwards; and having seen there what thou shalt see, go thou westward; and having seen there what thou shalt see, go thou northward; and having seen there what thou shalt see, go thou toward the northern of those two intermediate quarters in front¹, and tell me then what thou shalt see there.'

3. He then went forth from thence eastward, and lo, men were dismembering men², hewing off their limbs one by one, and saying, 'This to thee, this to me!' He said, 'Horrible! woe is me! men here have dismembered men, hewing off their limbs one by one!' They replied, 'Thus, indeed, these dealt with us in yonder world, and so we now deal with them in return.' He said, 'Is there no atonement for this?'—'Yes, there is,' they replied.—'What is it?'—'Thy father knows.'

4. He went forth from thence southward, and lo, men were dismembering men, cutting up their limbs one by one, and saying, 'This to thee, this to me!' He said, 'Horrible! woe is me! men here have dismembered men, cutting up their limbs one by one!' They replied, 'Thus, indeed, these dealt with us in yonder world, and so we now deal with them in return.' He said, 'Is there no atonement for this?'—'Yes, there is,' they replied.—'What is it?'—'Thy father knows.'

¹ That is to say, in the north-easterly direction. Prof. Weber seems to take it in the sense of the northern one of the two regions intermediate between the two (regions) first referred to. This, however, makes no sense.

² I think, with Prof. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 404, that the instrumental 'purushaiḥ' stands in lieu of the accusative; this construction being adopted in order to avoid the double accusative and consequent ambiguity.

5. He went forth from thence westward, and lo, men, sitting still, were being eaten by men, sitting still! He said, 'Horrible! woe is me! men, sitting still, are eating men, sitting still!' They replied, 'Thus, indeed, these have dealt with us in yonder world, and so we now deal with them in return.' He said, 'Is there no atonement for this?'—'Yes, there is,' they replied.—'What is it?'—'Thy father knows.'

6. He went forth from thence northward, and lo, men, crying aloud, were being eaten by men, crying aloud! He said, 'Horrible! woe is me! men, crying aloud, here are eating men, crying aloud!' They replied, 'Thus, indeed, these dealt with us in yonder world, and so we now deal with them in return.' He said, 'Is there no atonement for this?'—'Yes, there is,' they replied.—'What is it?'—'Thy father knows.'

7. He went forth from thence toward the northern of those two intermediate quarters in front, and lo, there were two women, one beautiful, one over-beautiful¹: between them stood a man, black, with yellow eyes, and a staff in his hand. On seeing him, terror seized him, and he went home, and sat down. His father said to him, 'Study thy day's lesson (of scripture): why dost thou not study thy lesson?' He said, 'What am I to study? there is nothing whatever.' Then Varuṇa knew, 'He has indeed seen it!'

8. He spake, 'As to those men whom thou

¹ According to Sâyaṇa 'ati-kalyāṇî' means 'not beautiful (asobhanâ), ugly.' Perhaps its real meaning is 'one of past beauty,' one whose beauty has faded.

sawest in the eastern region being dismembered by men hewing off their limbs one by one, and saying, "This to thee, this to me!" they were the trees: when one puts fire-wood from trees on (the fire) he subdues the trees, and conquers the world of trees.

9. 'And as to those men whom thou sawest in the southern region being dismembered by men cutting up their limbs one by one, and saying, "This to thee, this to me!" they were the cattle; when one makes offering with milk he subdues the cattle, and conquers the world of cattle.

10. 'And as to those men thou sawest in the western region who, whilst sitting still, were being eaten by men sitting still, they were the herbs: when one illumines (the Agnihotra milk) with a straw¹, he subdues the herbs, and conquers the world of herbs.

11. 'And as to those men thou sawest in the northern region who, whilst crying aloud, were being eaten by men crying aloud, they were the waters: when one pours water to (the Agnihotra milk), he subdues the waters, and conquers the world of waters.

12. 'And as to those two women whom thou sawest, one beautiful and one over-beautiful,—the beautiful one is Belief: when one offers the first libation (of the Agnihotra) he subdues Belief, and conquers Belief; and the over-beautiful one is Unbelief: when one offers the second libation, he subdues Unbelief, and conquers Unbelief.

13. 'And as to the black man with yellow eyes,

¹ See II, 3, 1, 16.

who was standing between them with a staff in his hand, he was Wrath: when, having poured water into the spoon, one pours (the libation into the fire), he subdues Wrath, and conquers Wrath; and, verily, whosoever, knowing this, offers the Agnihotra, thereby conquers everything, and subdues everything.'

SECOND BRĀHMANA.

1. Now, Gānaka of Videha once met some Brāhmanas who were travelling about¹, to wit, Svetaketu Āruneya, Somasushma Sâtya-yagñi, and Yâgñavalkya. He said to them, 'How do ye each of you perform the Agnihotra?'

2. Svetaketu Āruneya replied, 'O great king, I make offering, in one another, to two heats, never-failing and overflowing with glory.'—'How is that?' asked the king.—'Well, Âditya (the sun) is heat: to him I make offering in Agni in the evening; and Agni, indeed, is heat: to him I make offering in the morning in Âditya².'—'What becomes of him who offers in this way?' asked the

¹ Or, driving about (and officiating at sacrifices); see XI, 4, 1, 1. For a translation of this story see Max Müller, History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, p. 421 seqq.

² Âdityam sâyamkâle agnâv anupravishāṃ guhomi havishâ tarpayāmi; athâgnir api gharmaḥ, sa prâtar âdityam anupravisati, tam agnim prâtaḥkâle âditye sthitam havishâ prîṇayāmi, Sây.—At II, 3, 1, 36, instead of—'In the evening he offers Sûrya in Agni, and in the morning he offers Agni in Sûrya'—we ought probably to translate,—'In the evening he makes offering to Sûrya in Agni, and in the morning he makes offering to Agni in Sûrya.' The commentary there would admit of either rendering:—Agnir gyotir, iti mantrena guhvad agnâv eva santam sûryam guhoti, tathâ ka gyotiḥśabdaḥ sûryavaḥanaḥ; prâtaḥkâle tu sûrye santam agnim guhoti.

king.—‘He verily becomes never-failing in prosperity and glory, and attains to the fellowship of those two deities, and to an abode in their world.’

3. Then Somasushma Sâtyayagñi said, ‘I, O king, make offering to light in light.’—‘How is that?’ asked the king.—‘Well, Âditya is light: to him I make offering in Agni in the evening; and Agni, indeed, is light: to him I make offering in Âditya in the morning.’—‘What becomes of him who offers in this way?’—‘He verily becomes lightsome, and glorious, and prosperous; and attains to the fellowship of those two deities, and to an abode in their world.’

4. Then Yâgñavalkya said, ‘When I take out the fire (from the Gârhapatya), it is the Agnihotra itself, I thereby raise¹. Now when Âditya (the sun) sets, all the gods follow him; and when they see that fire taken out by me, they turn back. Having then cleansed the (sacrificial) vessels, and deposited them (on the Vedi), and having milked the Agnihotra cow, I gladden them, when I see them, and when they see me.’—‘Thou, O Yâgñavalkya, hast inquired most closely into the nature of the Agnihotra,’ said the king; ‘I bestow a hundred cows on thee. But not even thou (knowest) either the uprising, or the progress, or the support, or the contentment, or the return, or the renascent world of those two (libations of the Agnihotra).’ Thus saying, he mounted his car and drove away.

5. They said, ‘Surely, this fellow of a Râganya has outtalked us: come, let us challenge him to

¹ *Yad yadâ âhavanîyam gârhapatyâd aham uddharâmi tat tadâ-nîm kṛtsnam aṅgopâṅgasahitam agnihotram eva udyakḥhâmi udvahâmi, Sây.*

a theological disputation!' Yâgñavalkya said, 'We are Brâhmanas, and he is a Râganya: if we were to vanquish him, whom should we say we had vanquished? But if he were to vanquish us, people would say of us that a Râganya had vanquished Brâhmanas: do not think of this!' They approved of his words. But Yâgñavalkya, mounting his car, drove after (the king). He overtook him, and he (the king) said, 'Is it to know the Agnihotra, Yâgñavalkya?'—'Thê Agnihotra, O king!' he replied.

6. 'Well, those two libations, when offered, rise upwards: they enter the air, and make the air their offering-fire, the wind their fuel, the sun-motes their pure libation: they satiate the air, and rise upwards therefrom.

7. 'They enter the sky, and make the sky their offering-fire, the sun their fuel, and the moon their pure libation: they satiate the sky, and return from there.

8. 'They enter this (earth), and make this (earth) their offering-fire, the fire their fuel, and the herbs their pure libation: they satiate this (earth), and rise upwards therefrom.

9. 'They enter man, and make his mouth their offering-fire, his tongue their fuel, and food their pure libation: they satiate man; and, verily, for him who, knowing this, eats food the Agnihotra comes to be offered. They rise upwards from there.

10. 'They enter woman, and make her lap their offering-fire, her womb the fuel,—for that (womb) is called the bearer, because by it Pragâpati bore creatures,—and the seed their pure libation: they satiate woman; and, verily, for him who, knowing this, approaches his mate, the Agnihotra comes to

be offered. The son who is born therefrom is the renascent world: this is the Agnihotra, Yâgñavalkya, there is nothing higher than this.' Thus he spoke; and Yâgñavalkya granted him a boon. He said, 'Let mine be the (privilege of) asking questions of thee when I list, Yâgñavalkya!' Thenceforth Ganaka was a Brahman.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. Ganaka of Videha performed a sacrifice accompanied with numerous gifts to the priests. Setting apart a thousand cows, he said, 'He who is the most learned in sacred writ amongst you, O Brâhmanas, shall drive away these (cows) ¹!'

2. Yâgñavalkya then said, 'This way (drive) them!' They said, 'Art thou really the most learned in sacred writ amongst us, Yâgñavalkya?' He replied, 'Reverence be to him who is most learned in sacred writ! We are but hankering after cows ².'

3. They then said (to one another), 'Which of us shall question him?' The shrewd Sâkalya said, 'I!' When he (Yâgñavalkya) saw him, he said, 'Have the Brâhmanas made of thee a thing for quenching the firebrand, Sâkalya?'

4. He said³, 'How many gods are there, Yâgñavalkya?'—'Three hundred and three, and three thousand and three,' he replied.—'Yea, so it is!' he said. 'How many gods are there really, Yâgñavalkya?'—'Thirty-three.'—'Yea, so it is!' he said.

¹ One might also construe,—These are yours, O Brâhmanas: he who is the most learned in sacred writ shall drive (them) away. Cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, pp. 251, 363.

² Gokâmâ eva kevalam vayam smaḥ bhavâmaḥ, Sây.

³ See XIV, 6, 9, 1 seqq.

‘How many gods are there really, Yâgñavalkya?’—
 ‘Three.’—‘Yea, so it is!’ he said. ‘How many
 gods are there really, Yâgñavalkya?’—‘Two.’—
 ‘Yea, so it is!’ he said. ‘How many gods are there
 really, Yâgñavalkya?’—‘One and a half.’—‘Yea, so
 it is!’ he said. ‘How many gods are there really,
 Yâgñavalkya?’—‘One.’—‘Yea, so it is!’ he said.
 ‘Who are those three hundred and three, and three
 thousand and three?’

5. He replied, ‘These are their powers, but
 thirty-three gods indeed there are.’—‘Who are those
 thirty-three?’—‘Eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, and
 twelve Âdityas,—that makes thirty-one; and Indra
 and Pragâpati make up the thirty-three.’

6. ‘Who are the Vasus?’—‘Agni, the Earth, Vâyu
 (the wind), the Air, Âditya (the sun), Heaven, the
 Moon, and the Stars :—these are the Vasus, for these
 cause all this (universe) to abide (vas), and hence
 they are the Vasus.’

7. ‘Who are the Rudras?’—‘These ten vital airs
 in man, and the self (spirit) is the eleventh : when
 these depart from this mortal body, they cause wail-
 ing (rud), and hence they are the Rudras.’

8. ‘Who are the Âdityas?’—‘The twelve months
 of the year : these are the Âdityas, for they pass
 whilst laying hold on everything here ; and inasmuch
 as they pass whilst laying hold (â-dâ) on everything
 here, they are the Âdityas.’

9. ‘Who is Indra, and who Pragâpati?’—‘Indra,
 indeed, is thunder¹, and Pragâpati the sacrifice.’—
 ‘What is thunder?’—‘The thunderbolt.’—‘What is
 the sacrifice?’—‘Cattle.’

¹ Sâyana takes ‘stanayitnu’ in the sense of ‘thunder-cloud,’—
 stanayitnuñ stananasilo gargan parganya ity arthañ.

10. 'Who are those three gods?'—'These three worlds, for therein all the gods are contained.'—'Who are those two gods?'—'Food and breath (life).'—'Who is the one and a half?'—'He who is blowing here¹ (Vâyu, the wind).'—'Who is the one god?'—'Breath.'

11. He (Yâgñavalkya) said, 'Thou hast gone on questioning me beyond the deity², beyond which there must be no questioning: thou shalt die ere such and such a day, and not even thy bones shall reach thy home!' And so, indeed, did he (Sākalya) die; and robbers carried off his bones³, taking them for something else⁴. Wherefore let no man decry⁵ any one, for even (by) knowing this, he gets the better of him⁶.

¹ XIV, 6, 9, 10, the use of 'adhyardha (having one half over)' in connection with the wind is accounted for by a fanciful etymology, viz. because the wind succeeds (or prevails) over (adhy-ardh) everything here.

² That is, as would seem, Pragâpati, cf. XIV, 6, 6, 1, where Yâgñavalkya tells Gârgî how one world is 'woven and rewoven' on another, the last being that of Pragâpati, which was woven on that of the Brahman; and when Gârgî asks him as to what world the Brahman-world was woven on, he gives the same reply as here, viz. that there must be no questioning beyond that deity (Pragâpati).

³ Prof. Weber, Ind. Streifen, I, p. 21, connects this feature with the belief in a strictly personal existence after death prevailing at the time of the Brâhmaṇa, which involved, as a matter of great moment, the careful collection of the bones after the corpse had been burnt, with a view to their being placed in an earthen vessel and buried.—Cf. Āśval. Gr̥hyas. IV, 5, 1 seqq.; Kāty. Sr. XXI, 3, 7 seqq. See also J. Muir, Orig. Sanskrit Texts, vol. v, p. 316.

⁴ That is, mistaking them for gold or some other valuable substance, comm.,—anyan manyamânâḥ suvarṇâdīdravyatvena gānantaḥ.

⁵ Or, 'revile,' as the St. Petersburg Dict. takes it. Possibly, however, 'upa-vad' has here the sense of 'to speak to,' i.e. 'to question or lecture some one.'

⁶ The commentary is partly corrupt and not very intelligible:—

SEVENTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

THE ANIMAL SACRIFICE¹.

1. He performs the animal sacrifice. Now the animal sacrifice means cattle: thus, when he performs the animal sacrifice (pasubandha, the binding of the animal), it is in order that he may be possessed of cattle. Let him perform it at his home, thinking, 'I will bind (attach) cattle to my home.' Let him perform it in the season of abundant fodder, thinking, 'I will bind to myself cattle in a season of abundant fodder. For, whilst he is offering², the Sacrificer's fires become worn out, and so does the Sacrificer, along with the worn-out fires, and along with the Sacrificer his house and cattle.

2. And when he performs the animal sacrifice, he renews his fires, and so, along with the renewal of his fires, does the Sacrificer (renew himself), and along with the Sacrificer his house and cattle. And beneficial to life, indeed, is that redemption of his

Yasmâd evaṁ tasmâd iti goshu kathâûpeṇa tattvanikṛ(iti)m upetya vâdî na bhavet, sva (? svayam) api tu evamvit paro bhavati, uktapra-kâreṇa yaḥ prâṇasvarûpam gâṇâti tam vidvâmsam upetya tâtparyenâ savâ (? âtmanâ) yukto bhaved ity arthaḥ, Sây. Cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. V, p. 361, note.—Prof. Delbrück, Altind. Syntax, p. 528, takes 'paro bhavati' in the sense of 'he becomes one of the other side, or shore,' i.e. he dies.

¹ Whilst a full account is given in the third Kâṇḍa (part ii, p. 162 seqq.) of the animal sacrifice performed on the day before the Soma-sacrifice, the Brâhmana, in the last two adhyâyas of the present Kâṇḍa, touches on certain features in which the performance of the animal sacrifice of the pressing-day differs from that of the preceding day.

² Viz. the Agnihotra every morning and evening.

own self¹; for whilst he is offering the Sacrificer's fires long for flesh; they set their minds on the Sacrificer and harbour designs on him. In other fires² people do indeed cook any kind of meat, but these (sacrificial fires) have no desire for any other flesh but this (sacrificial animal), and for him to whom they belong.

3. Now, when he performs the animal offering he thereby redeems himself—male by male, for the victim is a male, and the Sacrificer is a male. And this, indeed, to wit, flesh, is the best kind of food: he thus becomes an eater of the best kind of food. Let not a year pass by for him without his offering; for the year means life: it is thus immortal life he thereby confers upon himself.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Now there is one animal sacrifice of the Haviryagña order³, and another of the order of the Soma-sacrifice. Of the Haviryagña order is that at which he (the Adhvaryu) brings him fast-food⁴, leads water

¹ That is, the ransoming of one's own life from the sacrificial fires, by offering an animal victim to them in lieu of his own self.

² That is, in ordinary, culinary fires.

³ That is, the offering of the Agnishomīya he-goat which takes place on the day before the press-day (see part ii, p. 162 seqq.); whilst the Savanīya-pasubandha is performed on the day of the Soma-sacrifice itself; the victim being slaughtered during the morning-service, and the flesh-portions cooked during the day and offered at the evening-service (cf. part ii, p. 313, note 3; p. 356, note 3)

⁴ That is, milk from the Vratadughâ cow (which may be mixed with some rice or barley; III, 2, 2, 14), the only food to be taken by the Sacrificer during his dikshâ, or period of initiation—in this case on the day before the Soma-sacrifice.

forward¹, and pours out a jarful of water², and at which (the Sacrificer) strides the Vishnu-strides³; and of the order of the Soma-sacrifice is that (animal sacrifice) at which these (rites) are not performed.

2. Concerning this they ask, 'Is the animal sacrifice an ishî or a great (Soma-) sacrifice?'—'A great sacrifice,' let him say; 'for in that (other) case⁴ thou hast made the animal sacrifice an ishî, and shattered it.' Thus he should say to him.

3. Its fore-offerings are the morning-service⁵, its after-offerings the evening-service, and its sacrificial cake⁶ the midday-service.

4. Now, some bring up the Dakshinâs (presents to the priests) when the omentum has been offered⁷;

¹ That is, the so-called 'pranîtâh' used for sacrificial purposes generally, and especially for supplying what is required for pressing the Soma. Cf. the comm. on Kâty. VI, 7, 19, where the 'pranîtâpranayana' is expressly referred to as a necessary element of the performance of the Agnîshomîya.

² For the pouring out of the water on the south side of the Vedit, at the end of the Haviryagñâ, see I, 9, 3, 1 seqq.

³ The Sacrificer intercepts with his hands some of the water poured out, touches his face therewith, and then strides the three Vishnu-strides; cf. I, 9, 3, 8 seqq.

⁴ Viz. in case of the animal sacrifice being performed on the Haviryagñâ or Ishî model; which, strictly speaking, would involve the use of no other offering-material except milk, ghee, and dishes made of cereals.

⁵ The usual order of subject and predicate would require the translation, 'the morning-service is its fore-offerings,' which would hardly be in accordance with the author's reasoning.

⁶ For the pasu-purodâsa, III, 8, 3, 1 seqq.

⁷ That is, prior to the offering of the 'animal cake' (pasu-purodâsa), whilst the presentation of the dakshinâs—a head of cattle, or a milch-cow, or some other desirable object—according to Kâty. VI, 7, 29, should take place after the offering of the Idâ, which marks the end of the Pasu-purodâsa-ishî.

but let him not do so, for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this (Sacrificer) has brought the Dakshinâs outside of the vital airs (or, of life), he has not strengthened his vital airs: he will become either blind, or lame, or deaf, or paralyzed on one side;' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

5. Let him perform it in this way:—when the *Idâ* of the cake-offering has been invoked, he should bring up the Dakshinâs; for to *Indra* belongs this vital air in the centre (of the body): by means of the Dakshinâs he thus strengthens this vital air in the centre (of the body); and to *Indra* also belongs the midday Soma-service, and at the midday-service the Dakshinâs are brought up: therefore he should bring up the Dakshinâs after the invocation of the *Idâ* of the cake-offering.

6. Here now they say, 'Seeing that the want of the purificatory bath in the case of the initiated is improper, Adhvaryu, when didst thou initiate him?' Well, let them¹ sustain him till the purificatory bath,—to wit, the Adhvaryu, the *Pratiprasthâtri*, the *Hotri*, the *Maitrâvaruna*, the Brahman, and the

¹ *Sâyana* supplies '*ganâh*,' 'the people;' but possibly the text of the commentary may be corrupt in this place. The author's meaning would seem to be that, as there is no purificatory bath at the end of the animal sacrifice performed on the Soma-day, the Sacrificer's strength is to be kept up by the *Shaddhotri* formula (representing the six priests themselves) which will carry him as far as the purificatory bath at the end of the Soma-sacrifice. I am, however, far from sure that this is the real meaning of the passage. The *Shaddhotri* is performed (at the animal sacrifice of the pressing-day) shortly after the beginning of the ceremonies connected with the *Parubandha*, viz. immediately after the '*yûpâhuti*,' see part ii, p. 162 seqq.

Âgnîdhra, for it is through these that this (formula) is called 'shaddhotri'¹: having rapidly muttered that 'shaddhotri,' he offers, performing either one or five oblations of ghee²,—'The heaven is his³ back, the air his body, O Vâkaspati, by his limbs he gave rise to the sacrifice, by his forms to the earth; by his flawless voice and his flawless tongue to the god-gladdening invocation, Hail!' This, indeed, is his initiation.

7. As to this they say, 'Seeing that the want of the purificatory bath in the case of the initiated is improper, Adhvaryu, when didst thou take him down to the purificatory bath?' Well, when they perform with the heart-spit⁴, that is his purificatory bath.

8. Madhuka Paiṅgya once said, 'Some perform the animal sacrifice without Soma, and others do so with Soma. Now, Soma was in the heavens, and Gâyatrî, having become a bird, fetched him; and inasmuch as one of his leaves (*parva*) was cut off⁵,

¹ That is, one containing (mentioning), or requiring, six offering-priests, the number required for the animal sacrifice.

² In either case the offering consists of five ladlings of ghee; and in the case of a single oblation, according to Sâyana, a different dipping-spoon (*sruva*) would seem to be used for each ladling; unless, indeed, 'ekaikena sruvena' mean 'with one sruva-full each.' According to Kâty. VI, 1, 36, the formula is merely 'run through mentally.'

³ Sâyana interprets 'thy back'; and he apparently supplies 'prâpnoti' at the end of the first half-verse, whilst 'airajāt' he takes to stand for the second person singular.

⁴ That is, when the heart is roasted on the spit prior to its being offered; see III, 8, 3, 16. This use of the spit is to take the place of the purificatory bath, the technical term of which is 'spit-bath' (*sâlāvabhṛtā*), the spit being on that occasion buried at the point 'where the dry and the moist meet,' see III, 8, 5, 8-10.

⁵ Either a leaf of Soma or a feather of Gâyatrî was cut off by an

that was how the Parṇa-tree arose :’ such, indeed, is (the passage in) the Brâhmaṇa that is told. And some, it is true, perform the animal sacrifice without Soma, and others with Soma ; for he who makes the sacrificial stake other than of Palâsa wood, performs the animal sacrifice without Soma ; and he who makes the sacrificial stake of Palâsa performs the animal sacrifice with Soma : therefore let him make his sacrificial stake of Palâsa wood.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. Such a (sacrificial stake) as has much substance¹ is not auspicious to cattle, whence he who desires to have cattle should not make such a one his sacrificial stake : but such a one as is of little hardness is auspicious to cattle, whence he who desires to have cattle should make such a one his sacrificial stake.

2. And such a one as, while being crooked, has a top like a spit, is called ‘kapoti²’; and whoever makes such a one his sacrificial stake certainly goes to yonder world before his full measure of life : therefore let no one wishing for long life make such a one his sacrificial stake.

arrow shot by an archer pursuing Gâyatrî, and, on its falling to the earth, a Palâsa, or Parṇa, tree (*Butea frondosa*) sprang forth, see III, 3, 4, 10.

¹ That is, as would seem, made of very hard wood. It cannot mean ‘pithy,’ because at XIII, 4, 4, 9, the Khadira (*acacia catechu*), a tree of very hard, solid wood, is mentioned as ‘bahusâra.’

² Either ‘that which has a pigeon (sitting) on it’ (κροτον, viz. yûpa), or, as Sâyana takes it, fem. of ‘kapota,’—a female pigeon ;

3. And such a one as is bent at the top, and bent outwards¹ in the middle, is a type of hunger (poverty); and if any one makes such a one his sacrificial stake, his dependants will certainly be hungry; therefore let no one wishing for food make such a one his sacrificial stake. But such a one as is bent at the top and bent inwards in the middle, is a type of food (prosperity): therefore let him who wishes for food make such a one his sacrificial stake.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, when he who is about to perform an animal sacrifice makes a stake one cubit long, he thereby gains this (terrestrial) world; and when (he makes) one two cubits long, he thereby gains the air-world; and when he makes one three cubits long, he thereby gains the heavens; and when he makes one four cubits long, he thereby gains the regions. But, indeed, that sacrificial stake of the (ordinary) animal sacrifice is either three or four cubits long, and one that is above that belongs to the Soma-sacrifice.

2. As to this they say, 'Should he offer the butter-portions or not?'—'Let him offer them,' they say; 'for the two butter-portions are the eyes of the sacrifice, and what were man without eyes?' For as long as a co-sharer is not bought off by (receiving) a share of his own, so long does he consider himself not bought off; but when he is bought off by a share of his own, then, indeed, he considers himself bought

¹ That is, as would seem, bent to the opposite side from that towards which the top tends.

off: when the Hotri, on that occasion¹, recites, 'Endow the Rakshas with blood!' he buys him off by (assigning to him) a share of his own.

3. For on that occasion² the anguish of the victim, in being slaughtered, becomes concentrated in the heart, and from the heart (it flows) into the spit. Thus, if they (were to) cook the animal together with the heart, the anguish would again spread all over the animal: let him therefore cook it (the heart) after spitting it from the side on a stick.

4. He makes an underlayer of ghee (in the offering-ladle): this he makes a type of the earth; he then puts a chip of gold thereon: this he makes a type of fire; he then puts the omentum thereon: this he makes a type of the air; he then puts a chip of gold thereon: this he makes a type of the sun; and what (ghee) he pours upon it, that he makes a type of the heavens. This, then, is that five-portioned omentum,—fivefold is the sacrifice, fivefold the sacrificial animal, and five seasons there are in the year: this is why the omentum consists of five portions³.

¹ Viz. at the time when the victim is cut up. Cf. Ait. Br. II, 7,— 'Endow ye the Rakshas with blood!' he says; for by (assigning to them) the husks and the sweepings of the grain the gods deprived the Rakshas of their share in the Haviryagña, and by the blood (they deprived them) of that in the great (Soma-) sacrifice: thus by saying, 'Endow ye the Rakshas with blood!' he dispossesses the Rakshas of the sacrifice by assigning to them their own share.— The Adhvaiyu then smears a stalk of grass with the blood with, 'Thou art the Rakshas' share,' throws it on the heap of rubbish, and treads on it with, 'Herewith I tread down the Rakshas,' &c. Cf. III, 8, 2, 13-15.

² See III, 8, 5, 8.

³ Or, cuttings; see III, 8, 2, 26.

EIGHTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, even as this cart-wheel, or a potter's wheel, would creak¹ if not steadied, so, indeed, were these worlds unfirm and unsteadied.

2. Pragâpati then bethought him, 'How may these worlds become firm and steadied?' By means of the mountains and rivers he stablished this (earth), by means of the birds and sun-motes² the air, and by means of the clouds and stars the sky.

3. He then exclaimed, 'Wealth!'—now, wealth³ (mahas) means cattle, whence they (cattle) thrive (mahiyante⁴) exceedingly in the homestead of one who possesses many of them; and this (Sacrificer), indeed, possesses many of them, and in his homestead they do thrive exceedingly. Wherefore, if people were either to forcibly drive him from his home, or to bid him go forth, let him, after performing the Agni-hotra, approach (the fires) saying, 'Wealth'; and he becomes firmly established by offspring and cattle, and is not deprived of his home.

¹ Sâyana apparently takes 'krand' in the sense of 'to shake, or wobble,'—'even as a cart-wheel or some other wheel, not standing on the ground for want of the wooden rest (âlambana-kâsh/ha, ? axle-pin) or some other thing, would wobble (hvalet).' What Sâyana means to say, probably, is that the verb used by the author expresses the effect of the action intended.

² Or, sun-beams (rasmi), as Sâyana takes 'marîkî'; cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. IX, p. 9, note.

³ Or, joy;—cp. II, 3, 4, 25, which would seem to be the passage referred to in the present paragraph.

⁴ Or, perhaps, 'they enjoy themselves, gambol,' as the St. Petersburg Dict. takes it. Differently, again, Sâyana,—yata ebhih parubhir mahîyate (he thrives?), ata ete mahah.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, there are four kinds of fire,—the one laid down, the one taken out, the one taken forward, and the one spread (over the three hearths). Now, that which is laid down is this very (terrestrial) world; that which is taken out is the air-world, that which is taken forward is the sky, and that which is spread is the regions. And that which is laid down is Agni, that which is taken out is Vâyu (the wind), that which is taken forward is Âditya (the sun), and that which is spread is Kândramas (the moon). And that which is laid down is the Gârhapatya, that which is taken out is the Âhavanîya, that which is taken forward is the (fire) they lead forth eastwards from the Âhavanîya; and that which is spread is the one they take northwards for the cooking of the victim, and that (used) for the by-offerings¹: let him therefore perform the animal sacrifice on a fire taken forward.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. Here, now, they say, 'To what deity should this victim belong?'—'It should belong to Pragâpati,' they say; 'for it was Pragâpati who first saw it: therefore it is to Pragâpati that this victim should belong.'

2. And they also say, 'To Sûrya (the sun) that victim should belong;'—whence it is that cattle are tied up when he (the sun) has set: some of them

¹ See III, 8, 3, 18; 8, 4, 9, with note.

they tie up¹ in their respective stables, and others just flock together:—‘therefore,’ they say, ‘it is to Sùrya that this victim should belong.’

3. And they also say, ‘To Indra and Agni that victim should belong; for behind these two deities are (all) the other gods;—if one who is afflicted sacrifices, those two (gods) sustain him; and if one sacrifices with (a desire for) abundance², they sustain him: therefore it is to Indra and Agni that this victim should belong.’

4. The animal sacrifice, indeed, is the breath, whence, as long as one lives, no other has power over his cattle, for they are tied to him.

5. Pragâpati said to Agni, ‘I will perform sacrifice with thee: I will lay hands upon thee (as a victim).’—‘Nay,’ said he, ‘speak unto man!’ He said to man, ‘I will perform sacrifice with thee: I will lay hands upon thee.’—‘Nay,’ said he, ‘speak unto the cattle!’ He said to the cattle, ‘I will perform sacrifice with you: I will lay hands upon you.’—‘Nay,’ said they, ‘speak unto the moon!’ He said to the moon, ‘I will perform sacrifice with thee: I will lay hands upon thee.’—‘Nay,’ said he, ‘speak unto the sun!’ He said to the sun, ‘I will perform sacrifice with thee: I will lay hands upon thee.’ ‘So be it!’ said he; ‘but seeing that those liked it not (to be slaughtered), what, then, shall become mine that now is with these³?’—‘What-

¹ Or, perhaps, cattle are shut up—some of them they shut up.

² ? Thus, apparently, Sâyana:—*Anye tv indrâgnyoḥ sarvadevatâ-prâdhânyât svoddesena yâgam kṛtāvâtâm kramenârtunâsak(atv)ân mahatâḥ* (? mahatâḥ) *prâpakatvâḥ ka pasur aindrâgna iti.*

³ *Eteshâm svabhûtam vastu kim labdham bhavet, Sây.*

soever thou mayest desire,' he said.—'So be it,' he replied. He laid hands upon him, and this is that animal of his seized (for sacrifice). When slaughtered, it swelled, and by means of those Âpri-hymns, he appeased it¹; and inasmuch as, by means of these Âpri-hymns, he appeased it, they are called Âpris. And let him, for that reason, say of the slaughtered animal, 'Let it lie for a moment!' As great as the world is which he gains by performing the horse-sacrifice, so great a world does he gain by this (animal sacrifice).

6. The (wind of the) eastern region breathed over that (dead victim), saying, 'Breathe forth!' and thereby laid the breath (of the mouth) into it; the southern region breathed over it, saying, 'Breathe through!' and thereby laid the through-breathing into it; the western region breathed over it, saying, 'Breathe off!' and thereby laid the off-breathing into it; the northern region breathed over it, saying, 'Breathe up!' and thereby laid the up-breathing (of the nostrils) into it; the upper region breathed over it, saying, 'Breathe all about!' and thereby laid the circulating breathing into it. Therefore, regarding a new-born son, let him say to five Brāhmaṇas, before the navel-string has been cut, 'Breathe over him in this way²!' But if he should be unable to obtain them he may even

¹ See III, 8, 1, 2 (with note), where 'â-prî' is apparently taken by the Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to fill up.'

² The Brāhmaṇas having been placed in the direction of the respective quarters, the father makes one after the other breathe upon the child,—the first from the east and the child's head, the second from the right side, &c., in sunwise succession; the fifth (whose position is not specified) breathing right down upon the child.

himself breathe over him whilst walking round him; and that (son of his) attains the full measure of life¹ and lives to old age.

7. He (the sun) took unto himself Agni's breath; whence that (fire) does not blaze unless fanned or kindled, for its breath has been taken from it; and, verily, he who knows this takes away the breath of life from his spiteful enemy.

8. He took to himself Vâyu's form; whence people hear it (the wind), as it were, shaking, but do not see it, for its form has been taken from it; and, verily, he who knows this takes away the form of his spiteful enemy.

9. He took to himself man's thought; whence people say, 'The divine thought protect thee, man's thought me!' for his thought has been taken from him; and, verily, he who knows this takes away the thought of his spiteful enemy.

10. He took to himself the eye of cattle; whence, even whilst seeing clearly, as it were, they do not know anything, but only know what it is when they smell at it, for their eye has been taken from them; and, verily, he who knows this takes away the eye of his spiteful enemy.

11. He took to himself the moon's shine; whence of these two (sun and moon), though being similar, the moon shines much less, for its shine has been taken from it; and, verily, he who knows this takes away the shine from his spiteful enemy. And inasmuch as he took these away (â-dâ), he (the sun) is called Âditya.

¹ Viz. a hundred years, Sây. See X, 2, 6, 9; part iv, introd., p. xxiii.

FOURTH BRĀHMANA.

1. Now, once upon a time, a tiger killed the samrâg-cow¹ of those (who were sacrificing) with (the king of the) Kesin as their Gr̥hapati². He (the king³) said to his fellow-sacrificers, 'What atonement is there for this?' They replied, 'There is no atonement for this: Khandîka Audbhâri alone knows an atonement for it; but he certainly desires as much as this, and worse than this⁴, (to happen) to thee.'

2. He said, 'Charioteer, put to my horses; I shall drive thither: if so be he will tell me, I shall succeed (with my sacrifice); but if he will have me die, I shall be shattered along with the shattered sacrifice.'

3. Having put to the horses, he drove off, and

¹ That is the cow which supplies the milk for the Pravargya; this milk, when heated, being called 'gharma (heat)' or 'samrâg (sovereign king)'. See part ii, p. 104, note 3.

² Gr̥hapati, or house-lord, master of the house, is the title of the principal sacrificer at a sacrificial session (sattra).—According to Sâyana, the Kesinaḥ were a race of nobles (râgânaḥ), who, on this occasion, were performing a 'sattra,' and are therefore styled 'householders' (gr̥hapati);—kesino nâma râgânaḥ sattrayâgam anutishṭhanto gr̥hapataya âsuḥ. Sâyana thus takes 'kesi-gr̥hapatayaḥ,' not as a bahuvrîhi, but as a tatpurusha (karmadhâraya, 'the Kesin householders') which would, however, require the accent on the second member of the compound.—Though all those taking part in a sacrificial session ought to be Brâhmans, the rule does not seem to have been strictly observed. Cf. part iv, introd., p. xxv; Weber, Ind. Stud. X, pp. 25; 94.

³ Gr̥hapatishu pradhânabhûtaḥ kesirâgaḥ, Sây.

⁴ That is, that even a greater misfortune should happen to thee,—atyantam pâpayuktam govadhâdidoshayuktam ity arthaḥ, Sây.

came thither¹. When he (*Khandîka*) saw² him, he said, 'Seeing that there are those skins on deer, we break their ribs and cook them: the skin of the black antelope is attached to my neck³—is it with thoughts such as these that thou hast dared to drive over to me?'

4. 'Not so,' he replied; 'a tiger has killed my samrâg-cow, reverend sir; if so be thou wilt tell me, I shall succeed; but if thou wilt have me die, I shall be shattered along with the shattered sacrifice.'

5. He said, 'I will take counsel with my counsellors⁴.' Having called them to counsel, he said, 'If I tell him, his race, not mine, will prevail here⁵,

¹ Sâyana makes *Khandîka* the subject of this last verb:—sa ha ratham arvaiḥ samyogya *Khandîkasamîpam* yayau; soऽpi *Khandîkaḥ* kesinam âgagâma, gatvâ ka vivaktam (? viviktam) *Kesinam* pratikhyâya nirâkritya sadayam eva prathamam uvâka. He thus seems not to allow here to 'yâ' the meaning of 'to drive,' but to take 'yayau' in the sense of 'he went thither.' It might, of course, also mean 'he set off.'

² Sâyana apparently takes 'prati-khyâ' in the sense of 'to refuse admittance to, to reject,' 'abweisen.'

³ Sâyana's comment on this passage is as follows:—'O Kesin, the skin of the cow that yields the gharma-milk is worn by thee on the neck: those (i. e. suchlike) skins, indeed, are (i. e. are seen) on deer; and having broken (i. e. torn to pieces) the "*prishî*" (i. e. the small-sized does) amongst them we cook them: that black-antelope skin is fastened on my neck.' *Khandîka* having spoken thus, the king said, 'No, this is not my intention.'

⁴ Literally, those that should be consulted, whom further on Sâyana calls 'âptâḥ' or trusty men.

⁵ Or, perhaps, the people here (the Kesins) will become his, not mine; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, pp. 32; 141 (two different renderings). Sâyana, on the other hand, takes 'pragâ,' not in the sense either of 'family' or 'people,' but in that of '(sacred) knowledge'—perhaps with reference to the threefold science (the Veda) as the

but I shall gain the (other) world; and if I do not tell him, my own race, not his, will prevail here, but he will gain the (other) world.' They said, 'Do not tell him, reverend sir, for, surely, this (the earth) is the Kshatriya's world¹.' He replied, 'Nay, I will tell him: there are more nights² up yonder.'

6. And, accordingly, he then said to him,—'Having offered the *Spritis*³, he (the *Adhvaryu*) should say, "Drive up another (cow)!" and that one should be thy *samrâg-cow*⁴.'—'[Having offered with,] "From the moon I take thy mind, hail!—From the sun I take thine eye, hail!—From the wind I take thy breathings, hail!—From the regions I take thine ear, hail!—From the waters I take thy blood, hail!—From the earth

thousandfold progeny of *Vâk*, speech (cf. IV, 5, 8, 4; 6, 7, 3; V, 5, 5, 12)—which *Khanḍika* would thus lose, whilst, by imparting the sacred knowledge, he would gain a seat in heaven.

¹ *Sâyana*'s comment is not very intelligible, the MS. being more than usually corrupt on this last page:—*evamvidhe virodha udbhāvitê sati te âptâ ūtuh*, he *bhagavo vidyâm mâ voṭaḥ*, *kshatriyasya loko na bhavishyatīti*; *nanu tavānusrayaḥ* (? appanage, domain, following) *sa tasya nāsti*; *ayam vāva ayam eva khalu kshatriyasya lokas tasmāt sauspitrāter* (?) *evam ukte sati sadvekenarāpatra bhavānti* (!) *ato vakshyāmy evety uvāḥa*.

² That is, days,—by giving up a brief life of earthly power and glory, he gains eternal life.

³ That is, oblations performed with a view of 'taking hold (*spriz*)' of something; cf. *Kāty. Śrautas. XXV, 6, 11. 12*.

⁴ The particle 'iti' here causes some difficulty of construction which would be removed by the latter clause being taken as part of the *Adhvaryu*'s speech; though *Kātyâyana*, it is true, does not recognise it as such. Perhaps, however, *Khanḍika*'s speech ends here, and what follows up to 'that one shall be thy *samrâg-cow*' has to be taken as a ritualistic insertion, in which case the final 'iti' would have some such meaning as 'having been told thus.'

I take thy body, hail!" let him then say, "Drive up another (cow)!" and that one shall be thy samrâg-cow!' He then departed from thence¹, and, verily, members of the Kesin race are born here even to this day.

¹ Sâyana takes this thus:—'Thus instructed, Kesin disappeared (or, passed away, vanished, utsasâda vinash/*ta*h) from that region (tato derât)'—after which there is a lacuna in the MS. Perhaps, however, it is *Khandîka*, rather than Kesin, to which this refers,—he (and his race) then, indeed, passed away from that region, whilst the Kesins flourished.

TWELFTH KÂNDA.

THE SACRIFICIAL SESSION (SATTRA).

FIRST ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, this sacrifice is the same as this blowing (wind): it is that¹ they wish to secure who take the vow of initiation for a year. Of them the *Grîhapati* is initiated first²; for the *Grîhapati* is this (terrestrial) world, and upon this world everything here is established; and so, indeed, are his fellow-sacrificers established in the *Grîhapati*: it is thus after they have become established on a firm foundation that they are initiated.

2. He (the *Adhvaryu*) then initiates the *Brahman* (priest). Now the *Brahman* is the moon, and the moon is *Soma*, and plants belong to *Soma*³: he thus connects the plants with this (terrestrial) world. Therefore no other person should be initiated between those two; for, assuredly, were any one else to be initiated between those two, he would separate (tear up) the plants from this (terrestrial) world, and they would be liable to dry up: let therefore no other person be initiated between those two.

3. He then initiates the *Udgâtri*. Now, the *Udgâtri* is the thunder-cloud, and from the thunder-cloud rain is produced: he thus connects the rain

¹ Viz. the wind as the vital air pervading man; see paragraph 11.

² He, as well as the first three priests, is initiated by the *Adhvaryu*.

³ *Soma* is the king of plants, whence these are called 'soma-râgñi,' II, 3, 4, 4; V, 4, 2, 3; *Rig-veda* S. X, 97, 8.

with the plants. Therefore no other person should be initiated between those two; for, assuredly, were any one else to be initiated between those two, he would separate the rain from the plants, and (the cloud) would be liable to lack rain: let therefore no other person be initiated between those two.

4. He then initiates the *Hotri*. Now, the *Hotri*¹ is Agni in respect of the deity, and speech in respect of the body; and rain is food: he thus connects both Agni (fire) and speech with food. Therefore no other person should be initiated between those two; for, assuredly, were any one else to be initiated between those two, he would separate fire and speech from food, and (people) would be liable to starve: let therefore no other person be initiated between those two.

5. The *Pratiprasthâtri* then initiates the *Adhvaryu*. Now, the *Adhvaryu* is the mind², and the *Hotri* is speech: he thus connects mind and speech with one another. Therefore no other person should be initiated between those two; for, assuredly, were any one else to be initiated between those two, he would separate mind and speech, and (people) would be liable to perish: let therefore no other person be initiated between those two.

6. He then initiates the *Brâhmanâkḥamsin* for the Brahman, for under him the former is. He then initiates the *Prastotri* for the *Udgâtri*, for under

¹ Viz. as the offering-priest *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, he who, by the recitation of his 'invitatory' and 'offering' verses, like Agni, draws the gods to the offering, and causes them to graciously accept it.

² The *Adhvaryu* is the head of the sacrifice (IV, 1, 5, 16); and, as the mind, he marches in front. See also III, 2, 4, 11. 'Mind goes before Speech (prompting her), "Speak thus! say not this!"'

him the former is. He then initiates the Maitrâ-varuṇa for the Hotṛi, for under him the former is. These four the Pratiprasthâṭṛi initiates.

7. The Neshṭṛi then initiates the Pratiprasthâṭṛi for the Adhvaryu, for under him the former is. It is after the fitting out¹ of these nine that the others are fitted out; for there are nine vital airs: he thus lays the vital airs into them; and so they attain the full term of life, and so they do not depart this world before their (full) term of life.

8. He then initiates the Potṛi for the Brahman, for under him the former is. He then initiates the Pratihartṛi for the Udgâṭṛi, for under him the former is. He then initiates the Akṣâvâka for the Hotṛi, for under him the former is. These four the Neshṭṛi initiates.

9. The Unnetṛi then initiates the Neshṭṛi for the Adhvaryu, for under him the former is. He then initiates the Âgnîdhra for the Brahman, for under him the former is. He then initiates the Subrahmanyâ for the Udgâṭṛi, for under him the former is. He then initiates the Grâvastut for the Hotṛi, for under him the former is. These four the Unnetṛi initiates.

10. Either a Snâtaka², or a Brahmaçârin, or some one else who is not initiated, then initiates the Unnetṛi; for they say, 'No pure one should purify.' This is the regular order of initiation³;

¹ Or, after getting them ready, or prepared (*kṛiptu*).

² That is, one who has completed his course of theological study (*brahmaçarya*), and has taken the bath (*snâta*) marking the end of that course, and his return to the bosom of his family. See above, pp. 48-50 (esp. XI, 3, 3, 7).

³ Literally, the initiation in the regular succession.

and, assuredly, only when, knowing this¹, they become initiated, they make ready the sacrifice even whilst being initiated, and along with the getting ready of the sacrifice. security of property accrues to the performers of the sacrificial session (Sattrā); and, along with the accruing of security of property to the performers of the session, security of property also accrues to that district in which they perform the sacrifice.

11. Now, the Unnetri is initiated last of these, and when they come out from the purificatory bath it is he that comes out first; for the Unnetri is the vital air: he thus lays vital air into them on both sides; and so they attain the full term of life, and so they do not depart this world before their (full) term of life. This is the regular order of initiation: and, assuredly, he should become initiated only where such as know this become initiated.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, from out of faith the gods fashioned the initiation, from out of Aditi the opening (sacrifice²), from out of Soma the buying (of Soma-plants), from out of Vishnu the guest-offering, from out of the sun the Pravargya, from out of the Svadhâ (the food of departed ancestors) the Upa-

¹ That is to say, when they become initiated in accordance with this knowledge.

² For the Prâyanîyeshâ of the ordinary Soma-sacrifice, see part ii, p. 47 seqq. For the subsequent ceremonies, cf. the table of contents of the same part. They are here alluded to for the reason that they are essential parts of every day's performance during the year's session.

sads, from out of Agni and Soma the day of fasting, and from out of this world the opening Atirâtra ¹.

2. From out of the year (they fashioned) the *Katurvimsa* day, from out of the priesthood the *Abhiplava* (*shadaha*), from out of the nobility the *Prishthya* (*shadaha*) ², from out of Agni the *Abhigît*, from out of the waters the *Svarasâman* days, from out of the sun the *Vishuvat*,—the *Svarasâman* days have been told;—from out of Indra the *Visvagit*,—the *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava* have been told;—from out of Mitra and Varuna the Go and

¹ The *Prâyanîya* Atirâtra is the first day of the sacrificial session called *Gavâm ayanam*, the performance of which lasts a year, and includes the following sacrificial periods and days (cf. part ii, p. 427):—*Prâyanîya* Atirâtra, or opening day.

Katurvimsa day, an *Ukthya*, all the stotras of which are in the *katurvimsa-stoma*.

5 months, each consisting of 4 *Abhiplava shadahas*, and 1 *Prishthya shadaha* (=30 days).

3 <i>Abhiplavas</i> and 1 <i>Prishthya</i> . <i>Abhigît</i> day (performed with all the stomas).	} 28 days which, with the two opening days, complete the sixth month.
3 <i>Svarasâman</i> days.	

VISHUVAT, or *Divâkîrtiya* day (*Ekavimsa-stoma*).

3 <i>Svarasâman</i> days. <i>Visvagit</i> day (performed with all the <i>prishthas</i>).	} 28 days which, with the two concluding days, complete the seventh month.
1 <i>Prishthya</i> and 3 <i>Abhiplavas</i> .	

4 months, each consisting of 1 *Prishthya shadaha* and four *Abhiplava shadahas*.

3 <i>Abhiplava shadahas</i> (18 days). 1 <i>Gosh/oma</i> (<i>Agnish/oma</i>). 1 <i>Âyush/oma</i> (<i>Ukthya</i>). 1 <i>Dasarâtra</i> (10 days).	} 30 days (twelfth month).

Mahâvrata day (*Agnish/oma*).

Udayanîya Atirâtra, or concluding day.

² For the difference between these two sacrificial periods of six days, see part iii, introd., p. xxi, note 2.

Âyus¹, from out of the Visve Devâh the Dasa-râtra², from out of the regions the *Prishthya-shadâha* of the Dasarâtra, from out of these worlds the *Khandoma* days.

3. From out of the year (they fashioned) the tenth day, from out of Pragâpati the Mahâvrata, and from out of the world of heaven the Udayaniya Atirâtra :—such was the birth of the Year; and, verily, whosoever thus knows that birth of the Year becomes more (and more) glorious to (the end of) it, he becomes possessed of a (new) body, he becomes the Year, and, as the Year³, he goes to the gods.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, when they are initiated they indeed offer sacrifice to the deities Agni and Vishnu: they become the deities Agni and Vishnu, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Agni and Vishnu.

2. And when they perform the opening sacrifice they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Aditi: they become the deity Aditi, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Aditi.

3. And when they proceed with the buying (of Soma-plants) they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Soma: they become the deity Soma, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Soma.

¹ For the differences between the three modes of chanting the Stotras of the Agnishoma and Ukthya Soma-sacrifices—viz. Gyotishoma, Goshoma, Âyushoma—see part iv, p. 287, note 2.

² The Dasarâtra, or central ten days of the Dvâdasâha (twelve days' period), consists of a *Prishthya shadâha*, three *Khandoma* days (of the Ukthya order), and a final (tenth) Atyagnishoma day called Avivâkya.

³ For the Sacrificer as father Time, see part iv, introd., p. xxii.

4. And when they perform the guest-offering they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Vishṇu: they become the deity Vishṇu, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Vishṇu.

5. And when they perform the Pravargya-offering¹ they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Âditya: they become the deity Âditya, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Âditya (the sun).

6. And when they enter upon the Upasads they indeed offer sacrifice to those very deities² who (receive oblations) at the Upasads: they become those deities, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with those deities.

7. And when they perform the animal sacrifice to Agni and Soma³ they indeed offer sacrifice to the deities Agni and Soma: they become the deities Agni and Soma, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Agni and Soma.

8. And when they perform the opening Atirâtra (of the sacrificial session) they indeed offer sacrifice to those deities, the Day and Night⁴: they become those deities, the Day and Night, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Day and Night.

9. And when they enter upon the *Katurvimsa* day they indeed offer sacrifice to that deity, the Year⁵: they become that deity, the Year, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Year.

¹ See XIV, 1-3; and part ii, p. 104, note 3.

² Viz. Agni, Soma, and Vishṇu; cf. part ii, p. 105, note 1.

³ See part ii, p. 162 seqq.

⁴ Viz. inasmuch as the Atirâtra includes both a day and a night performance.

⁵ Viz. both because this is the real opening day of the year's session, and because Pragâpati (as the Purusha and the Year) is '*katurvimsa*' or 'twenty-four-fold' (e.g. VI, 2, 1, 23).

10. And when they enter upon the Abhiplava-shaḍaha they indeed offer sacrifice to those deities, the Half-months and Months: they become those deities, the Half-months and Months, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Half-months and Months.

11. And when they enter upon the *Prishthya*-shaḍaha they indeed offer sacrifice to those deities, the Seasons: they become those deities, the Seasons, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Seasons.

12. And when they enter upon the Abhigit (day) they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Agni: they become the deity Agni, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Agni.

13. And when they enter upon the Svarasâman (days) they indeed offer sacrifice to that deity, the Waters: they become that deity, the Waters, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Waters.

14. And when they enter upon the Vishuvat (day) they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Âditya: they become the deity Âditya, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Âditya. The Svarasâmans have been told.

15. And when they enter upon the Visvagit (day) they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Indra: they become the deity Indra, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Indra. The *Prishthya* and Abhiplava (shaḍahas) have been told.

16. And when they enter upon (the performance of) the Go and Âyus (stoma)¹ they indeed offer sacrifice to the deities Mitra and Varuṇa: they

¹ See p. 140, note 1.

become the deities Mitra and Varuṇa, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Mitra and Varuṇa.

17. And when they enter upon the Dasarâtra they indeed offer sacrifice to that deity the Visve Devâḥ: they become that deity, the Visve Devâḥ, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Visve Devâḥ.

18. And when they enter upon the *Prishthya-shadaha* of the Dasarâtra they indeed offer sacrifice to those deities, the Regions: they become those deities, the Regions, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Regions.

19. And when they enter upon the *Kḥandomas* they indeed offer sacrifice to those deities, these Worlds: they become those deities, these Worlds, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with these Worlds.

20. And when they enter upon the tenth day (of the Dasarâtra) they indeed offer sacrifice to that deity, the Year: they become that deity, the Year, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with the Year.

21. And when they enter upon the Mahâvrata they indeed offer sacrifice to the deity Pragâpati: they become the deity Pragâpati, and attain to fellowship and co-existence with Pragâpati.

22. And when they enter upon the concluding Atirâtra (of the sacrificial session), then, indeed, having gained the Year, they establish themselves in the world of heaven. And were any one to ask them, 'To what deity are ye offering sacrifice this day? what deity are ye? with what deity do ye dwell?' let them name of those (deities) the one to whom they may be nearest (in the performance of the Sattrâ). And,

verily, such (sacrificers) are seated (sad) in the good¹ (place), for they are for ever seated among the good deities; and the others are mere partakers in the sacrificial session²; and if any one were, during a sacrificial session, to speak evil of such initiates as know this, let them say to him, 'We cut thee off from those deities;' and he becomes the worse, and they themselves become the better for it.

23. That same year contains three great rites (mahâvrata):—the great rite on the *Katurvimsa* day, the great rite on the Vishuvat day, and the great rite³ on the Mahâvrata day itself. Now, those of old used, indeed, to enter upon (perform) that (year's session) with three great rites, and they became glorious, truth-speaking, and faithful to their vow; but if nowadays any (sattrins) were to perform it on this wise, they assuredly would crumble away even as a jar of unbaked clay would crumble away if water were poured into it. They (who do so) perform too much: that (object) of theirs is gained by truth, by toil, by fervid devotion, by faith, by sacrifice, and by oblations.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

1. The Year, indeed, is Man;—the opening (prâyantya) Atirâtra is his feet, for by means of their

¹ Or, in the true, abiding (place)—sati.

² That is, those who perform a sacrificial session (sattra) without their possessing the esoteric knowledge regarding the several ceremonies, set forth in the preceding paragraphs, are mere 'sattra-sadaḥ' (i. e. merely 'sitting through the sacrificial session') whilst those possessing that knowledge are 'sati sadaḥ.'

³ That is, more especially, the chanting of the Mahâvrata-sâman, for which see part iv, p. 282, note 5.

feet (men) go forward (prayanti): that part of them which is white is of the form of the day, and that which is black is (of the form) of the night; the nails are of the form of herbs and trees. The *Katurvimsa* day is the thighs, the *Abhiplava* the breast, and the *Prishthya* the back. *

2. The *Abhigīt* is this right arm, the *Svarasâman* days these three (openings of the) vital airs on the right side¹, the *Vishuvat* the head, and the (second period of) *Svarasâman* days these three vital airs on the left side.

3. The *Visvagīt* is this left arm,—the *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava* have been told,—the *Go* and *Âyus* those downward vital airs; the *Dasarâtra* the limbs, the *Mahâvrata* the mouth; and the concluding (*udayanīya*) *Atirâtra* is the hands, for by means of the hands (men) move (reach) upwards (*udyanti*): that part of them which is white is of the form of the day, and that which is black is of that of the night; and the nails are of the form of the stars. Thus that year is established in respect of the body; and, verily, whosoever thus knows that year to be established in respect of the body, establishes himself by means of offspring and cattle in this, and by immortality in the other, world.

SECOND ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, those who become initiated for (a sacrificial session of) a year cross an ocean: the *Prâyana* *Atirâtra* is a flight of steps², for it is by means of a flight of steps that one enters (the water); and

¹ Viz. the right eye, ear, and nostril.

² Or, a descent, a passage leading down to a bathing-place.

when they enter on the Prâyanîya Atirâtra it is just as if they were entering the ocean by a flight of steps.

2. The *Katurvimsa* day is (in the form of) a foothold, a shallow place¹, such a one as (where the water reaches) either to the arm-pits or to the neck, whence, having rested, they enter² (the deep water). The *Abhiplava* is (a spot) suitable for swimming; and so is the *Prishthya* suitable for swimming.

3. The *Abhigrit* is a foothold, a shallow place, such a one as (where the water reaches) either to the arm-pits, or to the neck, whence, having rested, they come out (of the water). The first *Svarasâman* is thigh-deep, the second knee-deep, the third knuckle-deep. The *Vishuvat* is a foothold (in the form of) an island. The first (*Svarasâman*) with reversed *Sâmans* is knuckle-deep, the second knee-deep, and the third thigh-deep.

4. The *Virvagrit* is a foothold, a shallow place, such a one as (where the water reaches) either to the arm-pits or to the neck, whence, having rested, he enters (the deep water again). The *Prishthya* is suitable for swimming, and so is the *Abhiplava*, and so are the *Go* and *Âyus*, and so is the *Dasarâtra*.

5. The *Mahâvrata* is a foothold, a shallow place, such a one as (where the water reaches) either to the arm-pits or to the neck, whence, having rested,

¹ *Gâdham eva pratishthâ*,—it may be remarked that this is just the form in which an appositional compound is analyzed by native grammarians, as if it were '*gâdha-pratishthâ*,' a foothold which is just a ford, a ford-foothold, as indeed it is written in paragraph 9. Cf. p. 66, note 4.

² Or, bathe,—'*prasnâti*,' indeed, would really seem to mean here 'he swims forward.'

they step out (of the water). The Udayaniya (concluding) Atirâtra is a flight of steps, for it is by a flight of steps that people step out (of the water): thus, when they perform the Udayaniya Atirâtra, it is just as if, having entered the sea by a flight of steps, they were to step out of it by a flight of steps.

6. Regarding this they say, 'How many Atirâtras are there in the year, how many Agnishômas, how many Ukthyas, how many Sñodasins, how many Shadahas?'—Two Atirâtras, a hundred and six Agnishômas, and two hundred and forty Ukthyas,—thus in the case of those who perform the Svarasâmans as Ukthyas.

7. But in the case of those who perform them as Agnishômas, a hundred and twelve Agnishômas, two hundred and thirty-four Ukthyas, twelve Shodasins, and sixty Shadahas. This, then, is how the year is obtained.

8. There are twelve months in the year, and their vital energy and power are the *Prishthas*; and by performing the *Prishthas* month by month, they obtain, in monthly portions¹, that vital energy of the year.—'And how do they obtain the vital energy of the thirteenth (intercalary) month?' Well, subsequent to the Vishuvat day they perform the Visvagit Agnishôma with all the *Prishthas*², and thus indeed they obtain the vital energy of the thirteenth month.

9. Now, concerning this, Svetaketu Âruneya,

¹ Lit., by the month, i. e. by monthly instalments; cf. Tândya-Br. IV, 2, 9.

² On Soma-days with all the (six) *Prishtha*-sâmans, see part iii, introd., p. xxi.

knowing this, once said, 'I am now going to get myself initiated for one year.' His father, looking at him, said, 'Knowest thou, long-lived one, the fording-footholds of the year?'—'I know them,' he replied, for, indeed, he said this as one knowing it.

SECOND BRĀHMANA.

1. Here, now, they say, 'Whereby are the Abhiplavas possessed of light (*gyotis*) on both sides¹,

¹ The difference between the Abhiplava-shadāha and the *Prishthya*-shadāha was thus explained in part iii, introd., p. xxi, note 2:—'In both kinds of shadāha, the *Prishtha*-stotras (at the Mādhyandina-savana) are performed in the ordinary way—viz. either in the Agnistoma or the Ukthya way (see ib., p. xvi, note 2, as the correct reference is);—but whilst, in the Abhiplava-shadāha, the Rathantara and *Brihat*-sāman are used for the Hotri's *Prishtha*-stotra on alternate days, the *Prishthya*-shadāha requires a different *Prishtha*-sāman on each of the six days. The two kinds of shadāhas also differ entirely in regard to the sequence of Stomas prescribed for the performance of the Stotras.' It is this difference in the 'sequence of Stomas' which is referred to in our passage. On the six days of the Abhiplava-shadāha, the sequence of Stomas (the first four of which, viz. Trivrit, *Pañkadasa*, *Saptadasa*, and *Ekavimsa*, are only used) varies from day to day in this way: 1. *Gyotishstoma*; 2. *Goshstoma*; 3. *Āyushstoma*; 4. *Goshstoma*; 5. *Āyushstoma*; 6. *Gyotishstoma* (for the difference between these, see part iv, p. 287, note 2). It will thus be seen that the Abhiplava has the '*gyotih* (stoma)' on both sides, on the first and the last days. For the Hotri's *Prishtha*-stotra on these successive days the Rathantara-sāman and *Brihat*-sāman are used; and, as the *Goshstoma* and *Āyushstoma* are Ukthya-days, the usual practice which requires the *Brihat*-sāman for such days, is not followed; just as the final *Gyotishstoma* in this case requires the *Brihat*-sāman.—As regards the *Prishthya*-shadāha, each successive day requires for its stotras a single Stoma, in the ascending order: Trivrit, *Pañkadasa*, *Saptadasa*, *Ekavimsa*, *Trinava*, *Trayastrimsa*;—a different *Prishtha*-sāman being used for the Hotri's *Prishtha*-

and the *Prishthya* of light on one side only?' Well, the *Abhiplavas* are these worlds, and these worlds are indeed possessed of light on both sides—through the fire on this side, and through the sun on yonder side; and the *Prishthya* is the seasons, and the seasons are indeed possessed of light on one side only: he who burns yonder (the sun) is their light.

2. Verily, those two wheels of the gods, established on the *Prishthya*¹, revolve crushing² the Sacrificer's evil; and, indeed, if during a sacrificial session any one speaks evil of such initiates as know this, those two wheels of the gods cut off his head: the (chariot-) seat is the *Dasarâtra*, and the two wheels are the *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava*.

3. Concerning this they say, 'Seeing that the two wheels (of a cart) are alike, and those stomas unlike, how are those stomas one after another performed alike for him?' Let him reply, 'Thereby, that there are six of the one, and six of the other.'

4. 'Let him make the *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava* two warps³,' said *Paingya*; 'let him make their

stotra on each of the six days. Here only the first day has the same Stoma at the beginning, as the *Gyotishoma*,—whence it has 'gyotis' on one side only.

¹ This '*prishthya*pratishthite' looks rather strange,—perhaps the correct reading is '*prishthapratishthite*,' 'established on the *prishtha-sâmans*'; unless, indeed, '*pratishthita*' has to be understood here to refer to the *Abhiplava*, as the established, or ordinary, *Shadâha*, which doubtless would make the best sense,—'those two wheels of the gods, the *Prishthya* and the established (*Abhiplava*-) *shadâha*.'

² Or, as we would rather say, whilst revolving, crush the Sacrificer's evil.

³ ? Or, possibly, two kinds of threads, those of the warp and the woof (or weft), which are combined into one web. The St. Petersburg.

Stotras and Sastras run together : ' inasmuch as he makes them run together, these (channels of the) vital airs, though separate from one another, run together, with one and the same aim¹, into a common web ; but were he not to make them run together, the Sacrificer would be liable to perish ; and liable to perish, indeed, is one who is either blind or deaf.

5. The Agnishômas amount to nine in a month² ;—now, there are nine vital airs : it is the vital airs he thus lays into them (the Sacrificers) ; and thus they attain the full term of life, and so, indeed, they do not depart this world before the (full) term of life.

6. And the Ukthyas (amount) to twenty-one ;—now, there are twelve months in the year, five seasons, and three worlds, that makes twenty, and he who burns yonder (the sun) is the twenty-first³,

Dict., on the other hand, takes ' tantra ' here in the sense of ' model form, type,'—and, indeed, the one meaning constantly passes into the other. The MS. of the comm. is too corrupt to be of much use.

¹ This is a doubtful rendering of ' ekoti.' Though, doubtless, the juxtaposition of ' ekoti ' and ' samânam ūtim ' cannot be accidental, the word ' ūti ' may probably have a different derivation and meaning in the two occurrences. Cf. Kern, *Saddharmapundarikâ*, introd., p. xvii ; Journ. of the Pâli Text Society, 1885, pp. 32-38.

² During five complete months of the first half, and four complete months of the second half, of the year four Abhiplava-shadâhas and one Prishthya-shadâha are performed. Now, the six days of the Abhiplava-shadâha consist of 1. Agnishôma ; 2-5. Ukthyas ; 6. Agnishôma ; and those of the Prishthya-shadâha of 1. Agnishôma ; 2. 3. Ukthya ; 4. Shodâsin ; 5. 6. Ukthya. For the four Abhiplavas and the one Prishthya of each month this, accordingly, gives nine Agnishômas, twenty Ukthyas, and one Shodâsin (counted, however, as an Ukthya in paragraphs 6 and 7).

³ The reason why the Sun is so often referred to as the twenty-first or twenty-one-fold, is not easy to discover. Possibly it may be from the fact that the Vishuvat day, or central day of the great session and the longest day of the year, is identified with the Sun,

—that consummation (he attains), and by that consummation he ascends month by month to the world of heaven, and gains, in monthly portions, the world of heaven, and the twenty-one-fold Stoma, and the *Brîhatî* metre¹.

7. The *Agnishômas* amount to thirty-four in a month²—for the obtainment of all the gods; for there are thirty-three gods, and *Pragâpati* is the thirty-fourth. And there is one *Ukthya* with the *Shodâsin* (stotra); for the *Ukthya* means food, and the *Shodâsin* vital strength.

8. By means of that food and vital strength the gods obtained all their desires, and secured all their desires; and in like manner does this (Sacrificer), by means of that food and vital strength, obtain all his desires, and secure all his desires: with a view to that object he who is initiated for (a sacrificial session of) a year should therefore perform the *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava* (-*shadâhas*).

and that this day is flanked on both sides by ten special days which together with the central day, form a special group of twenty-one days. But, on the other hand, it may be exactly the other way, viz. that this central group was made one of twenty-one days because of the already recognised epithet of Âditya as the 'ekavimsa.' Cf. A. Hillebrandt, *Die Sonnenwendfeste in Alt-Indien*, p. 6 seq.

¹ Here the twenty-one *Ukthyas* are symbolically identified with the twenty-one-versed hymn-form; and the nine *Agnishômas* (of paragraph 5) with the *Brîhatî* metre which consists of four *pâdas* of nine syllables each.

² This number is evidently arrived at by counting the twenty *Ukthyas* as *Agnishômas* (hence 9 + 20), and adding thereto five more *Agnishômas* obtained by the calculation referred to in paragraph 12 (see note thereon), according to which the characteristic *Stotras* and *Sastras* of the *Ukthya* make one additional *Agnishôma* in every four *Ukthyas*. The *Shodâsin*, thus, is not taken into account in this calculation.

9. Now, the Âdityas and the Aṅgiras, both of them sprung from Pragâpati, were contending together saying, 'We shall be the first to reach heaven,—we shall be the first!'

10. By means of four Stomas, four *Prishthas*¹, and light (simple) hymn-tunes, the Âdityas sailed across to the heavenly world; and inasmuch as they sailed (abhi-plu) to it, they (these six-days' periods) are called Abhiplava.

11. By means of all the Stomas, all the *Prishthas*², and heavy (complicated) hymn-tunes, the Aṅgiras, coming after (the gods), as it were³, touched (reached) the heavenly world; and inasmuch as they touched (*spr̥is*) it, it (this six-days' period) is called *Prishthya*⁴.

12. It is a six-days' Abhiplava, because it consists of six days; or a five-days' Abhiplava, because it consists of five days, for the last day is the same as the first; or a four-days' Abhiplava, for there are four Stomas (used) in it—the thrice-threelfold (*trivrit*), the fifteen-versed, the seventeen-versed, and the twenty-one-versed one; or a three-days' Abhiplava, for it is of three orders—*Gyotis*, *Go*, and

¹ Besides the Rathantara and *Br̥hat*, used on alternate days for the Hotri's *Prishtha*-stotra at the Abhiplava, the Vâmadevya and Kâleya-sâmans, used on each day for the Maitrâvaruna's and Akkhâvâka's *Prishtha*-stotras, seem to be counted here as making up the four *Prishtha*-sâmans of the Abhiplava-shaḍâha. For the four Stomas, see p. 148, note.

² See *ib.*, and part iii, introd., p. xxi.

³ The 'iva' would seem here (as, indeed, pretty frequently) to have the meaning of 'eva,' 'indeed,' thus—coming considerably after (the gods). Cf. Ait.-Brâhm. IV, 17, 5, where the Aṅgiras are said to have reached heaven sixty years after the Âdityas.

⁴ This etymology is of course not meant to be taken seriously, the word '*prishthya*' being derived from '*prishtha*,' 'back' (XII, 1, 4, 1).

Âyus¹; or a two-days' Abhiplava, for there are two Sâmans (used) in it—the *Bṛihat* and the *Rathantara*²; or a one-day's Abhiplava, for it is performed with the Stomas of a one-day's (Soma-sacrifice³). Twelve Stotras and twelve Sastras of the four Ukthyas are in excess⁴—they make a seventh Agnishôma, and thus the Agnishômas amount to seven.

13. Now, Proti Kausâmbeya⁵ Kausurubindi dwelt with Uddâlaka Âruni as a religious student. The teacher asked him, 'My son, how many days did thy father⁶ consider that there are in the year?'

14. 'Ten,' he replied.—'Ten, indeed,' he said; 'for the *Virâg* consists of ten syllables, and the sacrifice is of *Virâg* nature;—

15. But how many are there really?'—'Nine,' he replied.—'Nine, indeed,' he said; 'for there are nine vital airs, and by means of the vital airs the sacrifice is performed;—

¹ See p. 148, note; part iv, p. 287, note 2.

² These two principal *Prishtha*-sâmans are used on alternate days of the Abhiplava-shaḍaha for the first (or *Hotri*'s) *Prishtha*-stotra at the midday-service.

³ Viz. with the four Stomas used at the ordinary Agnishôma-sacrifice.

⁴ Whilst the Agnishôma includes twelve Stotras and twelve Sastras, the Ukthya-sacrifice has three additional (*Uktha*-) Stotras and Sastras, which in the four Ukthya days of the Abhiplava-shaḍaha make up another twelve chants and twelve recitations.

⁵ That is, either a descendant of Kusâmba; or, as Harisvâmin takes it, a native of the city Kausâmbî; cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. I, p. 193.—*Prakṛishabhûpati-kosâmbînivâsi-kusurabindasyâpatyam*; MS. comm.

⁶ Harisvâmin applies to the father the epithet '*mahâyâgñika*,' or performer of the great sacrifices.

16. But how many are there really?—‘Eight,’ he replied.—‘Eight, indeed,’ he said; ‘for the Gâyatrî consists of eight syllables, and the sacrifice is of Gâyatrî nature;—

17. But how many are there really?—‘Seven,’ he replied.—‘Seven, indeed,’ he said; ‘for there are seven metres (successively) increasing by four (syllables), and by means of the metres the sacrifice is performed;—

18. But how many are there really?—‘Six,’ he replied.—‘Six, indeed,’ he said; ‘six seasons make up a year, and the sacrifice is the year; and one and the same day are those two, the opening and concluding (Atirâtra ¹);—

19. But how many are there really?—‘Five,’ he replied.—‘Five, indeed,’ he said; ‘the sacrifice is fivefold; the sacrificial animal is fivefold ²; there are five seasons in the year, and the sacrifice is the year;

¹ In the scheme of the Gavâm ayanam, given above (p. 139, note 1), there is one day in excess of the year, viz. either the central Vishuvat day (XII, 2, 3, 6) or the final Atirâtra; but by making this latter day identical with the opening Atirâtra, Uddâlaka would seem to bring the whole within the compass of one year of six seasons. In the next paragraph, on the other hand, the same result is obtained by the identification of the second and the last but one days of the session. Another, and perhaps more probable, explanation of Uddâlaka’s calculation would, however, be this. In the scheme of the sacrificial session there occur, as not included in the different sacrificial groups or periods (the shadahas, svarasâmans, &c.), seven special days—the opening and final Atirâtras, the Katurvimsa and Mahâvrata days, and the Abhigit, Vishuvat, and Visvagit days. These seven days he here successively reduces to six and five days. The further reduction of this number by the identification of the Prîshthya and Abhiplava, as well as of the Svarasâman days, requires no explanation. Cf., however, the Addenda.

² For the ‘pânkta’ nature of the sacrifice, see III, 1, 4, 19. 20; XIII, 2, 5, 1, for the five kinds of sacrificial animals, VI, 1, 2, 32 seqq.

and one and the same day are those two, the *Katurvimsa* and the *Mahâvrata* ;—

20. But how many are there really?—‘Four,’ he replied.—‘Four, indeed,’ he said; ‘animals are four-footed, and animals constitute a sacrifice; and one and the same day are those two, the *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava* ;—

21. But how many are there really?—‘Three,’ he replied.—‘Three, indeed,’ he said; ‘there are three metres, three worlds; and the (Soma-) sacrifice consists of three services; and one and the same day are those two, the *Abhigit* and *Visvagit* ;—

22. But how many are there really?—‘Two,’ he replied.—‘Two, indeed,’ he said; ‘for man is two-footed, and the sacrifice is man; and one and the same day are the *Svarasâmans* ;—

23. But how many are there really?—‘One,’ he replied.—‘A day, indeed,’ he said; ‘the whole year is just that day after day :’—this is the mystic import of the year; and, verily, whosoever thus knows this mystic import¹ of the year grows more (and more) glorious up to (the end of) it; he becomes possessed of a (new) body, he becomes the year, and in the shape of the year he joins the gods.

THIRD BRÂHMAṆA.

1. That year, doubtless, amounts to a *Brîhatî*,—there are two *shadâhas* (12) of winning days²; the

¹ Prof. Oldenberg (*Zeitschr. d. Deutschen Morg. Ges.*, vol. 50, p. 460) takes ‘*upanishad*’ in the sense of ‘worship’—‘this is the worship to be offered to the year.’ Perhaps ‘meditation’ might be the more appropriate rendering:—‘this is the form in which the year should be meditated upon.’ Cf. X, 4, 5, 1; 5, 1, 1.

² The term ‘*ârkshtyat*’ is apparently a future participle of ‘*â-arg*,’

two, *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava* (12); the *Go* and *Âyus*, and the *Dasarâtra* (ten days)—that makes thirty-six; for the *Brihatî* consists of thirty-six syllables, and by means of the *Brihatî* the gods strove to reach heaven, and by the *Brihatî* they did gain heaven; and in like manner does this one, by means of the *Brihatî*, now strive to reach heaven, and thereby gain heaven; he who knows this secures for himself whatever wish there is in the *Brihatî*.

2. And as to the *Katurvimsa* day, it is the same as either the seventh or the ninth (day) of the *Dasarâtra*¹. From out of the *Abhiplava* the *Prishthya* is formed, from the *Prishthya* the *Abhigit*,

hence 'calculated to procure, or win.' The *Ait.-Br.* has 'âkshyat' instead. The two *Shadahas* (or periods of six days), here counted as such days, would seem to include the six *Svarasâman* days, and the special named days scattered over the session (the opening and concluding *Atirâtra* being apparently counted as one).

¹ *Katurvimsa* day is one in which the *Katurvimsa-stoma*, or twenty-four-fold hymn-form, is exclusively used in the chanting of the *Stotras*. The one usually denoted by that term is the second day of the *Gavâm ayanam*. In the *Dasarâtra*, or ten-days' period, there is, however, likewise a day in which the *Katurvimsa-stoma* is used exclusively. That period consists of a *Prishthya-shadaha* (six days), three *Khandoma* days, and a final *Atyagnishstoma*, called *Avivâkya*. The three *Khandoma* days (i.e. days fashioned after metres) have assigned to them as their exclusive *Stomas* the twenty-four-fold, the forty-four-fold, and the forty-eight-fold hymn-forms respectively; the first of them, or the seventh day of the *Dasarâtra*, being thus a *Katurvimsa* day. But in the second half of the year's session the regular order of the days of the minor sacrificial periods—the *Shadahas* and *Svarasâmans*—is reversed, the last day being performed first; and according to this paragraph the same is optionally to be the case in regard to the three *Khandoma* days, the *Katurvimsa* day being taken either first or last (see, however, *parag. 9*). Cf. also *Haug, Ait.-Br., Transl., p. 347, note* (where, in l. 3, read *Dasarâtra* instead of *Dvâdasâha*).

from the Abhigit the Svarasâmans, from the Svarasâmans the Vishuvat, from the Vishuvat the Svarasâmans, from the Svarasâmans the Visvagit, from the Visvagit the *Prishthya*¹, from the *Prishthya* the Abhiplava, from the Abhiplava the Go and Âyus, and from the Go and Âyus the Dasarâtra.

3. And that Mahâvrata is a winning-day, for its Stoma is the *Pañkavimsa*, and a metre does not collapse from (excess or deficiency of) a syllable—neither from one nor from two (syllables); neither does a Stoma by (an excess of) one hymn-verse².

4. Prior to the Vishuvat they perform first the Abhiplava, and afterwards the *Prishthya*, for the Abhiplava represents the sons, and the *Prishthya* the father; whence in early life the sons subsist on (the resources of) their father. Subsequent to the Vishuvat they perform first the *Prishthya*, and afterwards the Abhiplava; whence in later life the father subsists on (the resources of) his sons; and, verily, the sons of him who thus knows this subsist on him in early life, and he subsists on his sons in later life.

5. Here, now, they ask, 'If he were to die after entering on the *Katurvimsa* day, how does he become one who has not merely (uttered) the Âgur-

¹ Here, the order of Abhiplava and *Prishthya* followed in the first half of the year is reversed.

² The author apparently claims for the *pañkavimsa*-stoma, or twenty-five-versed hymn-form, the same efficacy as for the *katurvimsa*-stoma, the hymn-form of what is practically the first day of the sacrificial session (cf. *Tândya*-Br. XXV, 1, 1, where it is called *Katurvimsam prâyanîyam*), and which by the number of its stotriyâ-verses, being that of the half-months in the course of the year (24), is supposed to represent the whole year; cf. *Ait*.-Br. IV, 12.

formula¹?' Let him say, 'In that they then perform the Opening Atirâtra, thereby (he becomes such a one).'

6. As to this they ask, 'Seeing that there are the twelve months of the year, and that one day, to wit, the Vishuvat, is in excess, does this belong to those (months) that go before or to those that follow?' Let him say, 'Both to those that go before and to those that follow;' for the Vishuvat is the body (trunk) of the year, and the months are its limbs; and where the body is there are (or, that includes) also the limbs, and where the limbs are there is also the body; and neither is the body in excess of the limbs, nor are the limbs in excess of the body: and thus, indeed, that (day) belongs both to those (months) that go before and to those that follow.

7. But, indeed, that year is a great eagle: the six months which they perform prior to the Vishuvat are the one wing, and those which they perform subsequent thereto are the other; and the Vishuvat is the body; and, indeed, where the body is there are also the wings, and where the wings are there is also the body; for neither is the body in excess of the wings, nor are the wings in excess of the body: and thus, indeed, that (day) belongs both to those (months) that go before and to those that follow.

8. As to this they ask, 'Seeing that for six months prior to the Vishuvat they perform Stomas tending upwards, and for six (months) reversed

¹ See XI, 2, 5, 10 with note. The *Katurvimsa* day is, as it were, a promise on the part of the Sacrificer to perform the sacrificial session; whilst the *Prâyanîya* Atirâtra not only represents the actual entering on the performance, but, as it were, implies the *Udayanîya* Atirâtra (XII, 2, 2, 18).

(Stomas), how are these latter performed so as to tend upwards?' Let him say, 'In that they perform that Dasarâtra as one with upward tending Stomas, thereby they do so.' Now, the Mahâvrata did not yield itself to the gods saying, 'How is it, ye have performed the Vishuvat with upward tending hymns, and me with reversed ones?'

9. The gods said, 'Try ye to find out that sacrificial performance which has upward tending Stomas, and whereby we may gain this.' They saw that Dasarâtra with upward tending Stomas after the manner of the year: what *Prishthya*-shadaha there is in it that is the seasons, the (three) *Khandomas* are these worlds, and the tenth day is the year. Thereby they gained this (Mahâvrata), and it yielded itself to them; and, verily, the Mahâvrata yields itself to him who so knows this.

10. And in this way, indeed, there is an ascent of days:—by means of the Opening Atirâtra they ascend the concluding Atirâtra, by means of the *Katurvimsa* the Mahâvrata, by means of an *Abhiplava* a subsequent *Abhiplava*, by means of a *Prishthya* a subsequent *Prishthya*, by means of the *Abhigit* the *Visvagit*, by means of the *Svarasâmans* the subsequent *Svarasâmans*—but that one day is not ascended, to wit, the *Vishuvat*: and, verily, he who thus knows this ascends to (the state of) one more glorious, and no one inferior to him ascends (to be equal) to him.

11. And in this way, indeed, there is a descent of days:—the *Prâyaniya* Atirâtra descends to the *Katurvimsa* day, the *Katurvimsa* day to the *Abhiplava*, the *Abhiplava* to the *Prishthya*, the *Prishthya* to the *Abhigit*, the *Abhigit* to the *Svarasâmans*, the

Svarasâmans to the Vishuvat, the Vishuvat to the Svarasâmans, the Svarasâmans to the Visvagit, the Visvagit to the *Prishthya*, the *Prishthya* to the Abhiplava, the Abhiplava to the Go and Âyus, the Go and Âyus to the Dasarâtra, the Dasarâtra to the Mahâvrata, the Mahâvrata to the Udayaniya Atirâtra, the Udayaniya Atirâtra to the world of heaven, to the resting-place, to plenty.

12. Such, indeed, are the wilds and ravines of sacrifice, and they (take) hundreds upon hundreds of days' carriage-drives; and if any venture into them without knowledge, then hunger or thirst, evil-doers and fiends harass them, even as fiends would harass foolish men wandering in a wild forest; but if those who know this do so, they pass from one duty to another, as from one stream into another, and from one safe place to another, and obtain well-being, the world of heaven.

13. As to this they say, 'How many onward, and how many backward days are there?' Well, those which are performed once each are onward days, and those which are performed repeatedly are backward days: let him at least consider these¹ as backward ones, for in accordance with the course of the Shazahas he himself moves.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

1. The Year, indeed, is Man;—the *Prâyantiya* Atirâtra is his breath, for by means of the breath men go forward (*prayanti*); and the *Ârambhanīya*

¹ Or, 'meditate upon these' (? worship these); see p. 155, note 1.

(opening) day¹ is speech, for by means of speech men undertake (ârabh) whatever they do undertake.

2. The Abhiplava-shaḍaha is this right hand². This (little finger) is the first day thereof,—this (upper joint³) is its morning-service, this (middle joint) its midday-service, and this (lower joint) its evening-service: it is in place of the Gâyatrî, whence this (little finger) is the shortest of these (fingers).

3. This (third finger) is the second day,—this (upper joint) is its morning-service, this (middle joint) its midday-service, and this (lower joint) its evening-service: it is in place of the Trishṭubh, whence this (third finger) is larger than this (little finger).

4. This (middle finger) is the third day,—this is its morning-service, this its midday-service, and this its evening-service: it is in place of the Gagatî, whence this is the largest of these (fingers).

5. This (fore-finger) is the fourth day,—this is its morning-service, this its midday-service, and this its evening-service: it is in place of the Virâg; for the Virâg is food, whence this (fore-finger) is the most food-eating⁴ of these (fingers).

¹ Hereby the *Katurvimsa* day would seem to be meant (as, indeed, it is also taken by Harisvâmin), see p. 157, note 3; p. 167, note 1.

² The right hand is apparently taken here to represent the four limbs—the arms and legs. In Sanskrit the terms for finger and toe (as for thumb and large toe) are the same.

³ That is, apparently the bone joining the palm; though possibly the one forming the extreme end of the finger may be intended. But inasmuch as the morning-service has five stotras as compared with the two of the evening-service the former might be expected to be compared with the larger of the two bones.

⁴ Prof. Weber, *Pratigñāsūtra*, p. 97, refers to II, 4, 2, 18, where, in his opinion, the passage '(thus) they ladle out (food) for men'

6. This (thumb) is the fifth day,—this is its morning-service, this its midday-service, and this its evening-service : it is in place of the Pañkti, for the Pañkti is broad ¹, as it were, whence this (thumb) is the broadest of these (fingers).

7. This (right arm) is the sixth day,—this (fore-arm ²) is its morning-service, this (upper arm) its midday-service, and this (shoulder-blade) its evening-service : it is in place of the *Atikhandas*, whence this (arm) is larger than those (fingers). That day is a *Gâyatrî* one, whence this shoulder-blade is the shortest : this *Abhiplava-shaḍaha* (extends) in this, in this, in this, and in this, direction ³; and the *Prishṭhya* is the body (trunk).

8. Now, as to this, *Pañgya*, knowing this, said, 'The *Abhiplavas* leap about (*plavante*), as it were, and the *Prishṭhya* stands (*sthâ*) ⁴, as it were ; for

points to the fore-finger as the finger used most in eating. This is not improbable, though *Sâyana*, as well as the commentary on *Kâty.* IV, 1, 10, it is true, does not interpret the passage in that way.

¹ Viz. inasmuch as it consists of five *pâdas*,—instead of three, as in the case of the *Gâyatrî*, or four, as in that of the others.

² Thus also *Harisvâmin* (hardly, the palm ; but see p. 161, note 3).

³ Viz. in the direction of the two arms and the two legs. There being, in nine of the twelve months of the year, four *Abhiplavas* and one *Prishṭhya* in each month, the two kinds of six-days' performances as regards numbers, certainly offer an analogy to the limbs and the body.

⁴ This etymological quibble seems to refer to the fact that the *Abhiplavas* are performed before the *Prishṭhya* in the first half of the year, and after them in the second half ; though the same feature of change might, vice versâ, be applied to the *Prishṭhya*. It is possible, however, that the author may refer here to other characteristic features of the two kinds of *Shaḍahas* ; and it cannot be denied that the *Abhiplava* days are liable to much greater change than the *Prishṭhya* days. The constant change in the

this (man) leaps about, as it were, with his limbs, and he stands, as it were, with his body.'

9. The *Trivrit* (stoma) is its head, whence that (head) is threefold (*trivrit*)—skin, bone, and brain.

10. The *Pañkadasa* (fifteen-versed hymn-form) is the neck-joints,—for there are fourteen of these (joints)¹, and the vital force is the fifteenth; hence by means of that (neck), though being small, man bears a heavy burden: therefore the *Pañkadasa* is the neck.

11. The *Saptadasa* (seventeen-versed hymn-form) is the chest; for there are eight '*gatra*'² on the one

'sequence of stomas' in the *Abhiplava* has already been referred to (p. 148, note 1). Another source of change, in the *Abhiplava*, is the peculiar way in which the *Brahmasāman* (or *Brāhmaṇāḥamsin's Prishthastotra*) is varied from day to day. For, whilst during the months preceding the *Vishuvat* day, the *Abhivarta* tune is used for this stotra on each day, but with different *Pragātha* verses chanted thereto from day to day; during the second half of the year, on the other hand, the same text (*Sāma-veda* II, 806) is used throughout, whilst its tune is varied from day to day. Since in the second half of the year the order of the days of the *Prishthya-shadaha* must be reversed, whilst this is optionally the case as regards the *Abhiplava*, this feature can hardly be referred to here.

¹ The '*grīvāḥ*' thus, as far as man is concerned, include not only the seven cervical vertebrae, but also the upper seven dorsal vertebrae, being those to which the true ribs are attached. It is worth remarking, however, that in large birds such as the eagle, the neck itself consists of fourteen vertebrae.

² The *St. Petersburg Dict.* takes '*gatra*' in the sense of '*tuberculae costarum*,' or tubercles of the ribs, the projections near the 'heads' of the ribs where these join the spinal vertebrae; this conjectural meaning being based on VIII, 6, 2, 10, where the ribs are said to be fastened on both sides to the *kikasāḥ* (? sternum) and the *gatravaḥ*. Against this conjecture (as the *Dict.* remarks) is the circumstance that the *gatravaḥ* are here said to form part of the chest; and, besides, the tubercle of the rib is not a separate bone, and would hardly be likely to be specially singled out in this

side, and eight on the other, and the chest itself is the seventeenth : therefore the Saptadasa (stoma) is the chest.

12. The *Ekavimsa* (twenty-one-versed hymn-form) is the belly, for inside the belly there are twenty 'kuntâpa¹, and the belly is the twenty-first : therefore the *Ekavimsa* (stoma) is the belly.

13. The *Trinava* (thrice nine-versed hymn-form) is the two sides (*pârsva*);—there are thirteen ribs (*parsu*) on the one side, and thirteen on the other², and the sides make up the thrice ninth : therefore the *Trinava* (stoma) is the two sides.

14. The *Trayastrimsa* (thirty-three-versed hymn-

connection. Perhaps, therefore, the *gatravañ* may rather be the costal cartilages connecting the seven true ribs with the sternum, and along with them the ligament of the collar-bone where it joins the sternum; in which case the former passage would have to be understood in the sense that the ribs are on both (the right and left) sides fastened on to the costal cartilages and (through them) to the 'kikasâñ', the breast-bone, or rather the several bones or plates of which the sternum consists, as articulated with the clavicles and the true ribs. It is possible, however, that 'kikasâñ' may have a different meaning from that here assigned to it, in acc. with the St. Petersburg Dict. Indeed, one would expect the 'kikasâñ' and 'gatravañ' on different ends of the ribs.

¹ The meaning of 'kuntâpa' is likewise doubtful. The St. Petersburg Dict. suggests that certain glands may be intended thereby; but possibly the term may refer to the transverse processes (forming spikes, so to speak; cf. *kunta*) on both sides of the ten lower spinal vertebrae below the vertebra of the last true rib,—i. e. of the five lower dorsal, and the five lumbar vertebrae.

² The clavicle, or collar-bone, would thus seem to be classed along with the ribs. Rather peculiar, in the anatomical phraseology employed in the *Brâhmana*, is the collateral use of 'parsu' and 'prishî' for 'rib'; and it is by no means clear that there is no distinction between the two terms. In connection with the *Retañsiñ* bricks the term 'prishî' seems to be invariably used,—cf. VIII, 6, 2, 7, as against ib. paragraph 10 (*parsu*).

form) is the spine ; for there are thirty-two 'karû-kara'¹ of that (spine), and the spine itself is the thirty-third : therefore the *Trayastrimsa* (stoma) is the spine.

15. The *Abhigīt* is the same as this right ear ; the first *Svarasâman* is this white part of the eye, the second the black part, and the third the pupil ; the *Vishuvat* is the nose, the first backward *Svarasâman* is this pupil of the eye, the second the black, and the third the white part thereof.

16. The *Visvagīt* is the same as this left ear ; the *Prishthya* and *Abhiplava* have been told ; the *Go* and *Âyus* are the two downward breathings which there are (in the body) ; the *Dasarâtra* the limbs, the *Mahâvrata* is the mouth ; and the *Udayantiya* *Atirâtra* the up-breathing, for by means of the up-breathing men go upwards (*ud-yanti*) : such is that year as established in the body ; and, verily, whosoever thus knows that year as established in the body, establishes himself by offspring and cattle in this, and by immortality in the other, world.

THIRD ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. 'Seeing that all this threefold universe keeps passing into one another, O *Bâlâki*, how is it that

¹ This is another term, the exact meaning of which is somewhat doubtful. The St. Petersburg Dict. takes 'karûkara' to refer to the vertebrae of the spinal column ; and if that be correct, the term would seem to include not only the twenty-four joints of the backbone down to the last lumbar vertebrae, but also the appendages of the spine, viz. the sacrum with its five, and the coccyx with its four pieces : this, it is true, yields thirty-three, instead of thirty-two, parts, but it seems scarcely possible in any other way—as, for instance, by taking into account the epiphysial plates between the vertebrae, along with the latter—to arrive at a total approximating that mentioned in the above passage.

these,—to wit, the sacrifice, Man, and Pragâpati,—do not exceed one another ?

2. Seeing that the upward Stomas follow the sacrifice, fitting themselves by repetitions with Sâmans, how do they enter man, and how do they become united with the vital airs ?

3. The *Prâyaniya* Atirâtra, the *Katurvimsa* day, the four Abhiplavas, and the *Prishthya* (shadaha) :—how do these enter man, and how do they become united with the vital airs ?

4. Fitted out with the Abhigit, the Svarasâmans join the Vishuvat on both sides :—how do these enter man, and how do they become united with the vital airs ?

5. Setting out with the Trivrit, fitted out with the (*Pañkadasa* and) *Saptadasa*, and ending with the *Trayastrimsa* ; with (the series of stomas increasing) successively by four (syllables¹) :—how do these enter man, and how do they become united with the vital airs ?

6. The Trivrit is his head, the *Pañkadasa* his neck ; and the chest, they say, corresponds to the *Saptadasa* ; the *Ekavimsa* they make the belly, and

¹ The Trivrit, or nine-versed stoma, is, however, followed by the *Pañkadasa*, or fifteen-versed stoma—the thirteen-versed form not being in ordinary use—and these are succeeded by the *Saptadasa* (17), *Ekavimsa* (21), &c. Possibly, however, this last sentence may refer to the six days of the *Prishthya*-shadaha for which the stomas consisting of 9, 15, 17, 21, 27 and 33 verses respectively are used. On the Abhigit day, each of the first four stomas is used in succession for three stotras, the four hymn-forms thus making up the twelve stotras of the *Agnishoma*. On the *Visvagit* day, on the other hand, only three stomas are used—the Trivrit, *Pañkadasa*, and *Saptadasa*—four stotras being assigned to each of these three hymn-forms.

the two sides, by means of the *Trinava*, correspond to the ribs.

7. The *Abhiplavas* on both sides (of the *Vishuvat*) are his arms, the *Prishthya* is the back,—so say the wise; and his spine the *Brāhmaṇas* fashion in the year by means of the (series of stomas increasing) successively by four (syllables).

8. The *Abhigīt* and *Visvagīt* are his ears; and his eyes, they say, correspond to the *Svarasāmans*; the *Vishuvat*, they say, is the breath of the nostrils; and the *Go* and *Āyus* are those two downward breathings.

9. The *Dasarātra* they call his limbs, and the *Mahāvratā* the *Brāhmaṇas* fashion (arrange) so as to be the mouth in the year¹;—the Supreme Self has entered into that year endowed with all stomas and with all *sāmans*: having fashioned him alike with the body, the sage is seated free from pain² on the heights of the ruddy one (the sun).

¹ Though the *Mahāvratā* day is actually the last day but one of the one year's sacrificial session, whilst the *Katurviṃśā* day is the second, these two days mark really the end and beginning of the year, whilst the nominal first and last days of the sessional performance may be considered as consisting of mere preliminary and concluding (winding-up) rites. The above symbolic identification of the *Mahāvratā* with the mouth of *Agni-Pragāpati*, the Year, might thus lead one to suppose (as, indeed, is done by Prof. Hillebrandt, *Die Sonnenwendfeste in Alt-Indien*, p. 11) that if two such annual sessions were immediately to succeed each other, the *Mahāvratā* and *Katurviṃśā* would fall on one and the same day. The *Mahāvratā*, representing (at least symbolically) the winter-solstice, would thus mark both the end and the beginning of two successive solar periods.

² Literally, with unborn pain (or, with the pain of one unborn).

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. The Year is Man¹:—‘Man’ is one unit, and ‘year’ is another, and these now are one and the same;—there are in the year the two, day and night, and in man there are these two breathings, and these now are one and the same;—there are three seasons in the year, and these three breathings in man, and these (two) now are one and the same;—‘*samvatsara* (year)’ consists of four syllables, and so does ‘*yagamâna* (sacrificer),’ and these (two) now are one and the same;—there are five seasons in the year, and these five breathings in man, and these (two) now are one and the same;—there are six seasons in the year, and these six breathings in man, and these (two) now are one and the same;—there are seven seasons in the year, and these seven breathings in man, and these (two) now are one and the same.

2. There are twelve months in the year, and these twelve breathings in man, and these (two) now are one and the same;—there are thirteen months in the (leap-) year, and these thirteen (channels of) breathings in man, the navel being the thirteenth, and these (two) now are one and the same;—there are twenty-four half-months in the year, and this man is twenty-four-fold, being possessed of twenty fingers and toes and four limbs; and these (two) now are one and the same;—there are twenty-six half-months in the (leap-) year, and this man is twenty-six-fold, the two feet making up the twenty-six; and these (two) now are one and the same.

3. And there are three hundred and sixty nights

¹ Or, the man, identified with the Sacrificer.

in the year, and three hundred and sixty bones in man, and these (two) now are one and the same;—there are three hundred and sixty days in the year, and three hundred and sixty parts of marrow in man, and these (two) now are one and the same.

4. And there are seven hundred and twenty days and nights in the year, and seven hundred and twenty bones and parts of marrow in man, and these (two) now are one and the same.

5. And there are ten thousand and eight hundred ‘muhûrta’ in the year; and fifteen times as many ‘kshipras’ as there are ‘muhûrta’; and fifteen times as many ‘etarhi’ as there are ‘kshipra’; and fifteen times as many ‘idâni’ as there are ‘etarhi’; and fifteen times as many breathings as there are ‘idâni’; and as many spirations as there are breathings¹; and as many twinklings of the eye as there are spirations, and as many hair-pits as there are twinklings of the eye, and as many sweat-pores as there are hair-pits; and as many sweat-pores as there are so many drops it rains.

6. Concerning this, Vârkali, knowing this, once said, ‘I know the raining cloud extending over the whole earth, and the drops of that rain.’

7. It is with reference thereto that this verse is told,—Whilst whirling round, be it standing, or sitting, or even sleeping, how often does man, otherwise than from toil, breathe and expel the air regularly² by day and night?

8. And in answer thereto this verse is told,—

¹ Perhaps the distinction between ‘prâna’ and ‘ana’ here is that of out-breathing and in-breathing.

² Or, uniformly (gleichmässig). The St. Petersburg Dict. here takes ‘samena’ in the sense of ‘exactly.’

Inasmuch as man is what is measured a hundred hundred and eight hundred, therefore they say :—so often does man regularly¹ breathe and expel the air by day and night.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. The gods were once performing the initiation ceremony for a (sacrificial session) of a thousand years. When five hundred years had passed with them, everything here was worn out—to wit, Stomas, and *Prishthas*, and metres (texts).

2. The gods then perceived that unexhausted element of the sacrifice, and by means of that unexhausted element they obtained what success there was in the Veda ; and, verily, for him who thus knows this, the Vedas are unexhausted, and the work of the officiating priests is performed with the unexhausted threefold science.

3. Now, this is that unexhausted element of the sacrifice :—o-srâvaya, astu sraushat, yaga, ye yagâmahe, and vaushat². In these five utterances there are seventeen syllables :—o-srâvaya consists of four syllables, astu sraushat of four syllables, yaga of two syllables, ye yagâmahe of five syllables ;

4. And the Vashat-call consists of two syllables. This is the seventeenfold Pragâpati, as established in the deity and in the body, and, verily, whosoever thus knows that seventeenfold Pragâpati, as established in the deity and in the body, establishes himself by offspring and cattle in this, and by immortality in the other, world.

¹ See note 2 on p. 169.

² For these sacrificial calls, see part i, p. 142, note 2.

5. The gods then spake, 'Find ye out that sacrificial performance which shall be a substitute for one of a thousand years; for what man is equal thereto that he could get through with (a performance of) a thousand years?'

6. They saw the *Visvagit* with all the *Prishthas*¹ to be an accelerated Soma-feast in lieu of the *Prishthya-shadaha*, for there are those (same) Stomas, those *Prishthas*, and those metres.

7. They saw the *Prishthya-shadaha* to be an accelerated Soma-feast in lieu of the *Dvâdasâha*, for there are those (same) Stomas, those *Prishthas*, and those metres².

8. They saw the *Dvâdasâha* to be an accelerated Soma-feast in lieu of (a session of) a year³, for there are those (same) Stomas, those *Prishthas*, and those metres.

9. They saw the (session of a) year to be an accelerated Soma-feast in lieu of the *Tâpasêita*⁴, for there are those (same) Stomas, those *Prishthas*, and those metres.

10. They saw the *Tâpasêita* to be an accelerated Soma-feast in lieu of the thousand years' performance, for there are those (same) Stomas, those *Prishthas*, and those metres.

11. He passes a year with the rites of initiation,

¹ For such a day's performance with all the *Prishtha-sâmans*, see part iii, introd., p. xx seq.

² The *Dvâdasâha*, or twelve-days' performance, includes a *Prishthya-shadaha* as its second to seventh days.

³ The one year's session includes a *Dasarâtra*, or ten-days' performance, forming the central part of the *Dvâdasâha*; and the first and last days of the latter being, like those of the *Gavâm ayanam*, a *prâyaniya* and *udayaniya Atiratra*.

⁴ See part iv, p. 317, note 2.

a year with the Upasads, and a year with the pressings of Soma.

12. When he passes a year with the rites of initiation he thereby secures for himself the first part of the performance of a thousand years; and when he passes a year with the Upasads he thereby secures for himself the central part of the performance of a thousand years; and when he passes a year with the pressings he thereby secures for himself the last part of the performance of a thousand years.

13. Twelve months he passes with the rites of initiation, twelve with the Upasads, and twelve with the pressings,—that makes thirty-six. Now the *Bṛihatī* (metre) consists of thirty-six syllables, and by means of the *Bṛihatī* the gods strove to reach heaven, and by means of the *Bṛihatī* they indeed attained heaven; and in like manner does this one, by means of the *Bṛihatī*, now strive to reach heaven, and by means of the *Bṛihatī* he indeed attains heaven; and whatever object of desire there is in the *Bṛihatī*, that he thereby secures for himself.

14. But, indeed, there is that triad that is performed together,—the Agni (fire-altar), the Arkya, and the Mahad Uktham (great litany). When he passes a year with the rites of initiation, and a year with the Upasads, thereby the Agni and the Arka are secured by him; and when he passes a year with the pressings, thereby the Mahad Uktham is secured by him: this, then, to wit, the *Tâpasêita*, is the substitute for the performance of a thousand years, and this, to wit, the *Tâpasêita*, conduces to the procreation of creatures.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

1. *Pragâpati* once upon a time spake unto Purusha

Nārāyaṇa, 'Offer sacrifice! offer sacrifice!' He spake, 'Verily, thou sayest to me, "Offer sacrifice! offer sacrifice!" and thrice have I offered sacrifice: by the morning-service the Vasus went forth, by the midday-service the Rudras, and by the evening-service the Ādityas; now I have but the offering-place¹, and on the offering-place I am sitting.'

2. He spake, 'Offer yet sacrifice! I will tell thee such a thing that thy hymns shall be strung as a pearl on a thread, or a thread through a pearl.'

3. And he spake thus unto him, 'At the (chanting of the) Bahishpavamāna, at the morning-service, thou shalt hold on to the Udgātri from behind, saying, "Thou art a falcon formed of the Gâyatri metre,—I hold on to thee: bear me unto well-being!"

4. 'And at the midday Pavamāna thou shalt hold on to the Udgātri from behind, saying, "Thou art an eagle formed of the Trishṭubh metre,—I hold on to thee: bear me unto well-being!"

5. 'And at the Ārbhava-pavamāna, at the evening-service, thou shalt hold on to the Udgātri from behind, saying, "Thou art a Rîbhu formed of the Gagat metre,—I hold on to thee: bear me unto well-being!"

6. 'And at the close of each pressing thou shalt mutter, "In me be light, in me might, in me glory, in me everything!"'

7. Now light, indeed, is this (terrestrial) world, might the air-world, glory the heavens, and what other worlds there are, they are everything (else).

8. And light, indeed, is Agni, might Vāyu (the

¹ ? That is to say, those deities have taken possession of everything else. Cf. J. Muir, Orig. Sansk. Texts, vol. v, p. 377.

wind), glory Âditya (the sun), and what other gods there are they are everything.

9. And light, indeed, is the *Rig-veda*, might the *Yagur-veda*, glory the *Sâma-veda*, and what other Vedas there are they are everything.

10. And light, indeed, is speech, might the breath, glory the eye, and what other vital airs there are they are everything.

11. Let him know this:—‘All the worlds have I placed within mine own self, and mine own self have I placed within all the worlds; all the gods have I placed within mine own self, and mine own self have I placed within all the gods; all the Vedas have I placed within mine own self, and mine own self have I placed within all the Vedas; all the vital airs have I placed within mine own self, and mine own self have I placed within the vital airs.’ For imperishable, indeed, are the worlds, imperishable the gods, imperishable the Vedas, imperishable the vital airs, imperishable is the All: and, verily, who-soever thus knows this, passes from the imperishable unto the imperishable, conquers recurrent death, and attains the full measure of life.

FIFTH BRÂHMANA.

1. Of old, indeed, they were wont to seize this victim as one dedicated to *Savitri*, but now they seize it as one dedicated to *Pragâpati*, saying, ‘*Savitri*, in truth, is the same as *Pragâpati*.’ It is therefore after having thrown together the (sacrificial) fires that they ought to perform this (animal) sacrifice on the *Grîhapati*’s own fires, thinking, ‘May we also have a share in this tail (of the victim) wherewith they are now making offering together to the wives

(of the gods).' They then perform the initiation ceremony whenever they choose.

2. Here now they say, 'They ought to have separate hearths; and if one of the initiates were to be taken ill let him stay aside offering the Agnihotra. If he gets well again, they bring (the fires) together and invite him to join them; but if he dies they burn him by his own (three) fires¹ without an (ordinary) fire for (burning) a dead body; and the other sacrificers sit (through the sacrificial session);—such at least is the performance in the case of one who keeps up his sacrificial fires; but, indeed, they have their hearths in common: the theological explication of this is the same as in regard to the preparatory ceremonial².'

3. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how does their Agnihotra come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By the fast-milk.'

4. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how does their Full-moon oblation come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By the ghee and the sacrificial cake.'

5. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how does their New-moon oblation come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By the sour curds and the cake.'

¹ This is the regular procedure in accordance with *Gr̥hya* rites, cf. *Âsv. Gr̥hy.* IV, 2, 11-13; whilst *Pâraskara*, III, 10, 11, merely says, 'with the domestic fire they burn him who has established his (sacred) fire.'

² For the '*puraskarana*,' see part iv, p. 337, note 2.

6. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how does their offering to the Fathers come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By the Aupâsana (rites¹).'

7. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how does their offering of firstfruits come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By Soma's pap².'

8. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how do their seasonal offerings come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By the Payasyâ³.'

9. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how does their animal sacrifice come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By the animal and the cake⁴.'

10. They also say, 'Seeing that the performers of a year's session become initiated for a year, how

¹ Viz, by those rites which, during the time for which the Sacrificer is initiated, may be performed on his domestic (Âvasathya or Aupâsana) fire. Cf. Kâty. I, 1, 20. 21. Whether the domestic offerings to the Fathers (srâddha) may be so performed seems doubtful.

² For the ordinary performance of the Âgrayaneshî, see part i, p. 370 seqq. According to Kâty. IV, 6, 11 seq. the performance of a year's sattra is to mark the time at which the offering of firstfruits would otherwise have taken place by using new grain for his vrata-food, as well as for two Rauhîza cakes at the Upasads, and for the cakes offered in the animal sacrifice of the Soma days; and that a pap of new syâmâka (millet) is to be offered to Soma at the proper season (during the rains, or autumn), and a pap of bamboo grain in summer.

³ For this dish, made by the addition of fresh boiled milk to sour curds, see part i, p. 381, note 2.

⁴ That is, by the animal offered on each successive Soma day, and the (savanîya) purodâsas offered subsequently; cf. IV, 2, 5, 14-22.

does their Soma come to be uninterrupted?' Let him reply, 'By the Soma-pressings.'

11. It is thus that these sacrificial rites enter into the year; and, verily, whosoever thus knows this entering of the sacrificial rites into the year becomes a sharer in the heavenly world.

12. In the year there should be known to be uniformity:—one Atirâtra they perform before, and one after, the Vishuvat; fifty-three Agnishṭomas they perform before, and fifty-three after, the Vishuvat; one hundred and twenty Ukthya days they perform before, and one hundred and twenty after, the Vishuvat,—thus at least in the case of those who perform the Svarasâmans as Ukthyas.

13. And in the case of those who (perform them) as Agnishṭomas, they perform fifty-six Agnishṭomas before, and fifty-six after, the Vishuvat; one hundred and seventeen Ukthya days they perform before, and one hundred and seventeen after, the Vishuvat; six Shoḍasins they perform before, and six after, the Vishuvat; thirty Shaḍahas¹ they perform before, and thirty after, the Vishuvat:—such, then, is the uniformity of that (year), and, verily, he who thus knows this goes through a course of sacrificial performance which is uniform, and not ineffectual, neither defective nor redundant.

¹ That is, counting the Prâyanîya Atirâtra, Kâtuivimsa, Abhigit, and three Svarasâmans as one six-days' performance, before the Vishuvat; and the three Svarasâmans, the Visvagit, Goshṭoma, Âyushṭoma, four days of the Dasarâtra (preceding and succeeding the central Shaḍaha), the Mahâvrata, and Udayanîya Atirâtra as two six-days' performances after the Vishuvat.

FOURTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

EXPIATORY CEREMONIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE AGNIHOTRA.

1. Verily, they who perform an Agnihotra ente upon a long sacrificial session:—the Agnihotra indeed, is a sacrificial session ensuring death in old age¹, for people are set free from it either by old age or by death.

2. Here, now, they say, ‘If either a team (yukta) were to drive through, or people were to walk to and fro, between the two fires of such a one performing an Agnihotra, and (being thus) a performer of a long session, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?’ He may, indeed, perform an expiation, and also offer an ishî; but let him disregard it, for he who lays down his two fires doubtless spreads himself all over these worlds.

3. His Gârhapatya is this (terrestrial) world, his Anvâhâryapaçana (or southern fire) the air-world, and his Âhavanîya yonder (heavenly) world; and freely, indeed, birds, both combined (yukta) and single, pass to and fro in these worlds; and even if a whole crowd were to pass through between his fires, let him know that no harm and no hurt will come to him.

4. ‘But, surely, there are three unclean animals, a vicious boar, a vicious ram², and a dog: if any

¹ Literally, as would seem, ‘old-age-deathed’ (garâmarya), or perhaps, ‘having old age for its extreme limit (maryâ).’ The author apparently takes it in the former sense, though interpreting the compound in his own way.

² According to Molesworth’s Dictionary, ‘eçakâ’ and ‘memdhâ,’ in Marâṭhî, mean both ‘ram,’ but the former ‘is ordinarily under-

one of these runs about between (the fires) whilst the Agnihotra-offering is put on (the fire), what rite and what expiation would there be in that case ?' Well, some poke out the ashes from the Gârhapatya, and keep throwing it down from the Âhavanîya, with this verse (*Rîg-veda* I, 22, 17), 'Here Vishṇu strode¹, saying, 'Vishṇu is the sacrifice: by the sacrifice we thus continue the sacrifice, and with ashes we bestrew its track.' But let him not do it in this way, for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely this (priest) has scattered about² the Sacrificer's ashes: he will soon scatter his last ashes, the chief's household will be wailing,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

5. Let him proceed in this way:—Having taken either a bowl of water, or a pot of water, let him go on pouring it out from in front of the Gârhapatya up to the Âhavanîya, with this verse, 'Here Vishṇu strode;' for Vishṇu being the sacrifice, he thus continues the sacrifice by the sacrifice; and whatever is injured or unpropitiated in the sacrifice, for all that the water is the means of propitiation, and by water, as a means of propitiation, he thus propitiates it. Such, then, is the rite performed in that case.

6. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra (milk) were to be spilled whilst he gets it milked, what rite and what expiation would there be in that

stood of a ram trained to fight, or suffered to live long enough to obtain horns.'

¹ See III, 5, 3, 13.

² ? Or, thrown in (viz. into the pot, or urn). According to Âsv. *Grîhy.* IV, 5, 1 seqq., it is, however, only the bones which are collected and placed in the urn.

case?' Having touched (the spilled milk) with the (formula of) expiation for spilling, and poured water on it, let him make offering with what (milk) is left. But if the bowl were to be turned upside down, or if it were to break, let him touch (the spilled milk) with the (formula of) expiation, and, having poured water on it, let him make offering with what other (milk) he can procure.

7. Now, in case there should be a spilling (of milk), let him touch it with, 'It hath been shed, it hath been implanted: birth hath ensued;' for when (seed) is shed then it is implanted; and when it is implanted then birth takes place. And, indeed, this (earth) is a womb, and the milk is seed: he thus implants seed in that womb, and forthwith that shed seed of him who so knows this is born forth. And, indeed, it rains from yonder sky, and herbs and trees are produced here on earth; and seed flows from man and animals, and therefrom everything here is generated: let him therefore know that abundant production has accrued unto him, that he will be multiplied in offspring and cattle, and that he will become more prosperous.

8. And in case there should be a breaking (of the vessel), let him pour out a bowlful or potful of water, and, indeed, whatever is injured or unpropitiated in the sacrifice, for all that water is the means of propitiation, and by water, as a means of propitiation, he thus propitiates it. He does so with these utterances, 'Bhûr bhuvaḥ svar (earth, air, sky);' for these utterances are all-expiatory¹:

¹ Or, perhaps,—these (great) utterances are used with the 'Sarvaprâyaścittam' (libation for expiating every mistake). According to Kâty. XXV, 1, 10, five verses are also to be muttered after

he thus makes expiation with all this (universe). Having collected the potsherds let him throw them to where the ashes have been removed. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

9. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra-cow were to lie down whilst being milked, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Well, some make her get up by means of the Yagus-formula, 'The divine Aditi hath risen,'—Aditi, doubtless, is this (earth):—thus saying, 'It is this (earth) we thus raise for him;'—'life hath she bestowed upon the lord of sacrifice,' thereby saying, 'It is life we thus bestow upon this (Sacrificer);'—'giving unto Indra his share,' thereby saying, 'It is Indra's power we thus bestow upon him;'—'and unto Mitra and Varuṇa,'—Mitra and Varuṇa, doubtless, are the in-breathing and the up-breathing;—thus saying, 'It is the in and up-breathing we thus bestow upon him.' At this offering he should present that (cow) to a Brāhmaṇa whom he does not intend to visit¹—(thus they enjoin) saying, 'It was, indeed, after perceiving the Sacrificer's suffering and evil that she lay down: we thus fasten the suffering and evil on this (Brāhmaṇa)².'

the libation with the three 'great words.' As regards the libation itself, it is to be made in the Gārhapatya with 'bhûḥ,' in the Dakṣiṇāgni with 'bhuvāḥ,' and in the Āhavanīya with 'Svāḥ'; cf. ib. sūtra 13.

¹ The commentators on Kāty. XXV, 1, 15 are divided in interpretation of this passage; whilst some take it in the above (and most natural) sense, others take it to mean—to the Brāhmaṇa who will not be coming again to his (the Sacrificer's) house.

² The reason why a Brāhmaṇ is thus chosen to serve as scape-goat doubtless is that his holy nature is supposed to be proof against such evil influences (cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. X, p. 64).

10. But on this point Yâgñavalkya said, 'Surely, the cow turns from them as from faithless ones, and they smite the offering with trouble; let him rather do it in this way:—Let him make her get up by pushing her with a staff.' And, indeed, as in the case of one driving about here, his horse, or his mule, or his ox yoked (to the car) might become weary, and, by its being urged forward by means of a staff or a goad, he completes the way he wishes to accomplish, even so does he, by that (cow) being urged forward by means of a staff or a goad, attain that heavenly world which he desires to reach.

11. And Âruzi, indeed, said, 'His Agnihotra-cow, assuredly, is the sky, her calf is that blowing (wind), and the Agnihotra-vessel is this (earth). And, verily, the Agnihotra-cow of him who knows this does not perish, for how could yonder (sky) perish? Neither does the calf of the Agnihotra-cow of him who knows this perish, for how could that (wind) perish? Nor does the Agnihotra-vessel of him who knows this break to pieces, for how could this (earth) break to pieces? The rain-cloud showers down blessings: let him therefore think, "Unable to bear my glory and greatness, she (the Agnihotra-cow) has lain down: I shall become more glorious." Let him keep her for himself¹: he thereby takes glory (prosperity) to himself,'—thus spake Âruzi. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

12. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra-cow were to low whilst he gets it milked, what rite and

¹ That is, he is not to give the cow to a Brâhmana; cf. Kâty. XXV, 1, 17.

what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him pluck a bunch of grass and make her eat thereof. This is the rite performed in that case.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra-cow were to milk blood, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him say 'Disperse!' and having made a stirring-spoon, let him order the Anvâhârya-paṭana fire to be enclosed; and having boiled that (blood) thereon, let him silently offer it in an undefined (indistinct) way¹, for Pragâpati is undefined, and the Agnihotra is sacred to Pragâpati; and the undefined also means everything: he thus makes atonement with everything. At this offering he should give that (cow) to a Brâhmana whom he does not intend to visit; for, indeed, she who milks blood milks it after perceiving the Sacrificer's suffering and evil: he thus fastens that suffering and evil upon this (Brâhmana). Let him then make offering with what other milk he can procure: by that which is not unsound he thus throws out what is unsound in the sacrifice. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

2. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra-milk were to become impure² whilst being milked, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Now some think that it should be offered

¹ According to Kâty. XXV, 2, 2, it is to be offered on hot cinders of the Dakshinâgni with the formula, 'To Rudra, hail!'

² Or rather, perhaps,—if anything impure were to get (to fall) into any one's Agnihotra-milk; cf. XII, 4, 2, 9.

(arguing that) it is ready (for offering), and it would be improper if it were not offered; and that the gods have no loathing for anything. But the gods have indeed loathings:—let him rather proceed in the following way. Having shifted some hot cinders from the Gârhapatya, let him silently pour that (milk) on these hot cinders. He then pours water thereon, and thus secures (âp) it by means of the water (âp). Let him then make offering with what other (milk) he can procure. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

3. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra-milk were to become impure after he has had it milked, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him shift back the coals which were shifted away (from the fire) and on which he was going to put (the Agnihotra-milk); and let him then pour it silently on these hot cinders. He then pours water thereon, and secures it by means of the water. Let him then make offering with what other (milk) he can procure.

4. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra-milk were to become impure after being put on the fire, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him offer it silently on the coals which were shifted away (from the fire), and on which it had been placed: thus it is both offered and not offered; for inasmuch as he offers it on those (hot coals) it is offered, and inasmuch as he extinguishes it along with them it is not offered. He pours water thereon, and secures it by means of the water. Let him then make offering with what other (milk) he can procure.

5. They also say, 'If the Sacrificer were to die

when the Agnihotra-milk has been put on the fire, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Having enclosed it, let him pour it out: and such, indeed, they say, is the expiation (in that case) for every Haviryagñā. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

6. They also say, 'If any one's Agnihotra-milk were to be spilled after being ladled out into the offering-spoon, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him touch it with the (formula of) atonement for spilling, and, having poured water thereon, let him make offering with what (milk) there is left. And if the spoon be turned upside down, or if it were to break, let him touch (the spilled milk) with the (formula of) atonement for spilling, and, having poured water thereon, let him make offering with what (milk) is left in the pot.

7. Now some go back (to the Gârhapatya) and make offering with what (milk) is left in the pot; but let him not do this, for, indeed, that Agnihotra is conducive to heaven, and if any one, in that case, were to say of him, 'Surely, this one has descended again from the heavenly world: this (offering) will be in no wise conducive to heaven for him,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

8. Let him rather do it in this way:—let him sit down there and then, and let them ladle out and bring to him what (milk) there is left in the pot. Now some perplex him, saying, 'Surely, this (milk) is the remainder of an offering; surely, this is exhausted: offering should not be made thereof;' but let him give no heed to this; for, surely, when that (milk) is of unexhausted strength it is used for

curdling the offering-material¹: let them therefore ladle out and bring to him what (milk) there is left in the pot; and if there should not be any in it, let him put on the fire what other (milk) he can procure; and when he has made the light fall on it², and poured water to it, and taken it off (the fire),—then on that (former) occasion³ he (the Adhvaryu) says, ‘I will ladle out⁴;’ but on the present occasion let them ladle it out in the way it is (there) ladled out and bring it to him; and let him by all means make offering therewith. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

9. They also say, ‘If any one’s Agnihotra-milk were to become impure after it has been ladled into the offering-spoon, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?’ Now some think it should be offered, on the ground that it is ready (for offering), and it would be improper if it were not offered, for the gods have no loathing for anything. And some fill it to overflowing and let it flow off⁵;—but let him not do this; for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, ‘Surely, this (priest) has poured away the Agnihotra: this Sacrificer will be poured away,’ then that would indeed be likely to come to pass. Let him rather do it in this way:—let him put

¹ Literally, they make it the means of curdling the havis;—cf. XI, 1, 4, 1, where the sour milk from last night’s milking is so used. In the same way the milk not used for the Agnihotra might have served for curdling next morning’s milk.

² Viz. by means of a lighted straw, cf. II, 3, 1, 16.

³ Viz. at the evening-offering of the Agnihotra; the Sacrificer then replying, ‘Om, ladle out!’ At the morning-offering the Adhvaryu says, ‘I ladle out,’ instead. Cf. part i, p. 331, note 1.

⁴ Or, ‘shall I ladle out?’ as the Paddhati on Kāty. IV, 14, 8 takes it.

⁵ That is to say, they let the impure matter flow off.

fuel on the Āhavanīya, and, having shifted some hot cinders away from the Āhavanīya, let him silently pour it on these hot cinders. He then pours water on it, and secures it by means of the water; and let him then make offering with what other (milk) he can procure. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

10. They also say, 'If it were to rain upon (uparishāt) any one's Agnihotra-milk when it has been ladled into the offering-spoon, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him know, 'Light (or sap) has come to me from above (uparishāt); the gods have helped me: I shall become more glorious;' and let him by all means make offering therewith. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

THIRD BRĀHMAṆA.

1. They also say, 'If the fire were to go out after the first libation has been offered, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Having thrown down (on the fire-place) any log of wood he may find lying near by¹, let him offer thereon, saying, 'In every (piece of) wood there is a fire,' for, indeed, there is a fire in every (piece of) wood. But if his heart should at all misgive him, he may offer upon gold; for gold, doubtless, is Agni's seed; and the father is the same as the son, and the son is the same as the father: he may therefore offer upon gold. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

2. They also say, 'If, after being taken out (from the Gârhapatya), the Āhavanīya were to go out

¹ Pratyāsanno visatīti prativeśaḥ samīpasthaḥ, comm.

before the Agnihotra (has been offered), what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him take it out (again) from the Gârhapatya (and bring it) forward, and, having laid it down (on the Âhavanîya hearth), let him offer the Agnihotra thereon. And were it to go out again and again, after being taken out even a hundred times, let him take it out (again) from the Gârhapatya, and, having laid it down, let him offer the Agnihotra thereon. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

3. They also say, 'If the Gârhapatya were to go out, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Well, some churn it out from a firebrand, saying, 'Whereby man's (body) is destroyed in the end, it is therefrom he desires the expiation of this (mishap).' Let him, however, not do this; but let them proceed by taking either a firebrand, or a piece from a firebrand;—let him do it in this way:—having taken a coal from a firebrand, let him crumble it on the two churning-sticks, for (in this way) he obtains both that desire which is contained in the (fire) churned out of a firebrand, and that which is contained in (the fire churned out from) the churning-sticks. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

4. They also say, 'If they take out fire for any one and put it with (the burning Âhavanîya) fire, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' When uniting, these two (fires), if unappeased, would indeed be liable to burn up the Sacrificer's family and cattle: let him therefore utter upon them the text (Vâg. S. XII, 57, 58), 'Unite ye two, and get ye on together, loving, radiant, well disposed, dwelling together for food and drink!—Together have I brought

your minds, together your rites, together your thoughts: O Agni Purîshya, be thou the overlord, and bestow thou food and drink upon our Sacrificer!' He thereby bespeaks peace on the part of those two for the safety of the Sacrificer's family and cattle.

5. But if his heart should at all misgive him, let him prepare a cake on eight potsherds to Agni Agnimat (the fire possessed of a fire). The course of procedure thereof (is as follows):—he should recite seventeen kindling-verses; the two butter-portions relate to the slaying of *Vṛitra*¹; the *samyâgyâs*² are two *Virâg* verses; and the invitatory and offering formulas (of the chief oblation) are as follows:—(the *anuvâkyâ*, *Rîg-veda* S. I, 12, 6), 'Agni is kindled by Agni, he, the sage, the youthful house-lord, the tongue-mouthed bearer of oblations;' and the *yâgyâ*, 'For thou, O Agni, art kindled by Agni, priest, as thou art, by a priest, friend by friend.' He thereby bespeaks peace on the part of those two, for the safety of the Sacrificer's family and cattle. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

6. They also say, 'If any one's *Gârhapatya* were to go out when the *Âhavanîya* has not gone out, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Now, some take (a new fire) out from that same (*Âhavanîya* hearth, and carry it) forwards³,

¹ That is, their *Anuvâkyâs* refer to *Vṛitrahan*.

² That is, the *anuvâkyâ* (invitatory formula) and *yâgyâ* (offering-formula) recited for the oblation to Agni *Svishṭakṛit*. Cf. XIII, 4, 1, 13 note.

³ That is to say, they make the still burning *Âhavanîya* their *Gârhapatya* and take out a new offering-fire which they lay down on a place to the eastward of the former *Âhavanîya* (the former

saying, 'The fires are the vital airs : it is the vital airs we thus take up for him.' But let him not do this, for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely this one has obstructed the forward vital airs¹: this Sacrificer will die,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

7. And some, indeed, take (the Âhavanîya) back (to the Gârhapatya²), saying, 'These two are the out-breathing and the up-breathing.' But let him not do this ; for conducive to heaven, indeed, is the Agni-hotra ; and if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this one has descended again from the heavenly world : this (offering) will be in no wise conducive to heaven for him,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

8. And some, indeed, churn out another Gârhapatya ; but let him not do this, for if, in that case, any one were to say of him, 'Surely, this one has raised a spiteful enemy from out of the fire³ : speedily a spiteful enemy will be raised to him ; he (the Sacrificer) will weep⁴ for him who is dearest to him,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

9. And some, again, extinguish (the Âhavanîya fire) and churn out another ;—let him not yield to a desire for this ; (for if, in that case, any one were to

Dakshinâgni being likewise transferred to a place south of the first third of the line between the new Gârhapatya and Âhavanîya, Kâty. XXV, 3, 5 comm.).

¹ ? Or, has forced them forward.

² That is, they take the burning Âhavanîya fire back to the Gârhapatya hearth, and then take out therefrom a fresh Âhavanîya.

³ Viz. inasmuch as he takes out a new Âhavanîya from the newly kindled Gârhapatya, and puts it on the still burning Âhavanîya fire.

⁴ Harisvâmin takes 'rotsyati' as from 'rudh'—rodhena mâranam lakshyate, mârayishyatîty aithaḥ.

say of him¹), 'He has caused to be extinguished even what was left him : no heir will remain to him,' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

10. Let him rather proceed thus :—having lifted the two fires on the two churning-sticks², let him betake himself northwards, and, having churned out (the fire), let him remain there offering ; for in this way he passes no censure on any one, and towards night offering is made by him at his new resting-place.

FOURTH BRĀHMANA.

1. And, in the morning, having taken out the ashes, and smeared (the fire-places) with cow-dung, he lifts the two fires on the churning-sticks, and returns (to the offering-ground). Having then churned out the Gârhapatya, taken out the Âhavanīya, and brought the Anvâhârya-pañana (to the southern hearth), he should prepare a cake on eight potsherds to Agni Pathikrīt (the path-maker). The course of procedure thereof (is as follows) :—he should recite those same seventeen kindling-verses ; the two butter-portions relate to the slaying of Vṛitra³ ; the samyâgyâs are two Virâg verses³ ; and the invitatory and offering formulas are as follows :—(the anuvâkyâ, *Rig-veda* VI, 16, 3), 'For thou, most wise Agni, divine disposer, readily knowest the ways and paths at sacrifices ;' and the yâgyâ (*Rig-veda* X, 2, 3), 'We have entered upon the path of the gods to carry on what we can do : the wise Agni shall sacri-

¹ There seems here to be an omission in the printed text, though MS. Ind. Off. 311, it is true, has the same reading.

² That is, by holding the sticks a moment near the fires.

³ See notes on XIII, 4, 1, 13.

fice, he shall be the priest, he shall order the sacrifices and their seasons;’ for Agni is the path-maker, the guide of paths: he, verily, guides him upon the path of sacrifice. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

2. They also say, ‘If any one’s fires were to come in contact with each other, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?’ If this burning (fire) were to come (to the other) from behind, he may know that light has come to him from beyond; that the gods have helped him, and that he will become more glorious. But if his heart should at all misgive him, let him prepare a cake on eight potsherds for Agni *Viviñi* (the discerning). The course of procedure thereof (is as follows):—he should recite those same seventeen kindling-verses; the two butter-portions relate to the slaying of *Vṛitra*; the *samyâgyâs* are two *Virâg* verses; and the invitatory and offering formulas are as follows:—(the *anuvâkyâ*, *Rîg-veda* VI, 6, 3), ‘Thy brilliant, wind-spiced flames, bright Agni, spread in every direction: the divine ninefold destroyers overpower the woods, boldly crushing them;’ and the *yâgyâ* (*Rîg-veda* V, 8, 3), ‘The tribes of men glorify thee, Agni, the discerning knower of offerings, and most liberal dispenser of treasures; thee, O wealthy one, dwelling in secret, yet visible to all, loud-sounding offerer of sacrifice, glorying in ghee!’ And if any one should desire to rid himself of his spiteful enemy, let him, with that object in view, perform this offering, and he verily will rid himself of him. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

3. If, however, this burning (fire) were to come from this side, he may know that he will overcome his spiteful enemy; that he will become more glorious. But if his heart should at all misgive him, let him prepare a cake on eight potsherds for Agni Samvarga (the despoiler). The course of procedure thereof (is as follows):—he should recite those same seventeen kindling-verses; the two butter-portions relate to the slaying of *Vṛitra*, the *samyâgyâs* are two *Virâg* verses; and the invitatory and offering formulas are as follows:—(*Rîg-veda* VIII, 75, 15; *Vâg. S.* XI, 71), ‘From the far region cross thou over to the near: protect thou that wherein I am!’ and the *yâgyâ* (*Rîg-veda* VIII, 75, 12), ‘Desert us not in this great strife, like as the bearer of a load: win thou the spoil (*sam vargam gaya*), win riches thou!’ And if any one desire to despoil his spiteful enemy, let him, with that object in view, perform this offering, and he verily will despoil him. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

4. They also say, ‘If the lightning were to burn any one’s (sacrificial fire), what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?’ Let him know that light has come to him from above; that the gods have helped him, and that he will become more glorious. But if his heart should at all misgive him, let him prepare a cake on eight potsherds for Agni Apsumat (abiding in the waters). The course of procedure thereof (is as follows):—he should recite those same seventeen kindling-verses; the two butter-portions relate to the slaying of *Vṛitra*; the *samyâgyâs* are two *Virâg* verses; and the invitatory and offering formulas are as follows:

—(*Rîg-veda* VIII, 43, 9; *Vâg. S.* XII, 36), 'In the waters, O Agni, is thy seat; as such thou clingest to plants: being in (their) womb, thou art born again;' and the *yâgyâ* (*Vâg. S.* XII, 37), 'Thou art the child of the herbs, the child of the trees, the child of all that is, O Agni, thou art the child of the waters;'—he thereby bespeaks peace on the part of those two (fires) for the safety of the Sacrificer's family and cattle. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

5. They also say, 'If any one's fires were to come in contact with impure (profane) fires, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Let him prepare a cake on eight potsherds for Agni *Suîi* (the bright),—the course of procedure thereof (is as follows):—he should recite those same seventeen kindling-verses; the two butter-portions relate to the slaying of *Vritra*; the *samyâgyâs* are two *Virâg* verses; and the invitatory and offering formulas are as follows:—(*Rîg-veda* VIII, 44, 21), 'Agni of brightest work, the bright priest, the bright sage, brightly he shineth with offering fed;' and the *yâgyâ* (*Rîg-veda* VIII, 44, 17), 'Up rise thy flames, the bright, the pure, the shining, thy lights, O Agni;'—he thereby bespeaks peace to those two (kinds of fires) for the safety of the Sacrificer's family and cattle. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

6. They also say, 'If the sun were to set on any one's *Âhavanîya* not yet having been taken out, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Verily, those rays (of the sun) are the All-gods: they go from him, and that (*Agnihotra*) fails

him, because the gods go from him; and after that failure—whether he know it or know it not—those two (fires) say, ‘He (the sun) has set on his unlifted (fire).’ In such a case let him proceed thus:—having fastened a piece of yellow gold to a plant of darbha grass, let him order it to be taken towards the back (west): thus it is made of the form of him who shines yonder; and that (sun) being the day, it is made of the form of the day. And darbha plants are a means of purification¹: he thus purifies it thereby. Having then kindled some firewood, let him order it to be taken forward (to the Âhavanîya hearth). A Brâhmana descended from a Rîshi should take it out, for a Brâhmana descended from a Rîshi represents all the deities: it is thus with the help of all the deities that he causes it (the fire) to succeed. Having laid it down, he returns, and having placed ghee on the Gârhapatya, taken it off, purified it and looked down on it², he takes ghee by four ladlings, and, having seized a log, he hastens up to the front; and, having put the log on the Âhavanîya, he bends his right knee, and offers with, ‘To the All-gods, hail!’ Even as one would call (back) to him a Brâhmana staying at one’s dwelling, when he goes away offended, by (presenting him with) a cow longing for the bull, so he thereby calls to him the All-gods; and they indeed acknowledge, and

¹ Viz. inasmuch as they are used as strainers; see I, 1, 3, 5; cf. also part i, p. 84, note 2.

² Whilst, on ordinary occasions, in clarifying butter for offering, the priest would first make the lady of the house look down on the ghee taken from the fire, before he himself (or the Sacrificer) does so (I, 3, 1, 19; 26); on the present occasion—as at offerings to the Fathers (Kâty. II, 7, 4 comm.)—the priest alone does so.

turn to, him. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

7. They also say, 'If the sun were to rise over any one's *Āhavanīya* not having been taken out, what rite and what expiation would there be in that case?' Verily, those rays are the All-gods; and, having dwelt there, they now go from him, and that (*Agnihotra*) fails him, because the gods go from him; and after that failure—whether he know it or know it not—those two (fires) say, 'He (the sun) has risen on his unlifted (fire).' In such a case let him proceed thus:—having fastened a piece of white gold (silver) to a plant of *darbha* grass, let him order it to be taken towards the front: thus it is made of the form of the moon; and, the moon being the night, it is made of the form of the night. And *darbha* plants are a means of purification: he thus purifies it thereby. Having then kindled some firewood, let him order it to be taken after (the piece of silver). A *Brāhmaṇa* descended from a *Rishi* should take it out, for a *Brāhmaṇa* descended from a *Rishi* represents all the deities: it is thus with the help of all the deities that he causes it (the fire) to succeed. Having laid it down, he returns, and, having placed ghee on the *Gārhapatya*, taken it off, purified it and looked down upon it, he takes ghee in the same way as it was taken before, and, having seized a log, he hastens up to the front; and, having put the log on the *Āhavanīya*, he bends his right knee and offers with, 'To the All-gods, hail!' The import is the same as before; and, verily, no hurt and no harm of any kind befalls where that expiation is made. This, then, is the rite performed in that case.

FIFTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

CEREMONIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH OF THE AGNIHOTRIN.

1. They also say, 'If that performer of a long sacrificial session—to wit, he who (regularly) offers the Agnihotra—were to die whilst staying abroad, are they to sacrifice for him or not?' Now, some indeed think that (his Agnihotra) should be offered till they get home¹; but let him not do so, for that (fire) does not submit thereto that they should offer to it, as for the burning of a dead body: it is rather to sacrifice and oblations that it submits, and, unable to endure it, it stays by him with impatience.

2. And some, indeed, say, 'They (the fires) should lie in the very same condition, kept up (with fuel) but without offering being made on them;' but let him not do so, for that (fire) does not submit thereto that they should kindle it as for the burning of a dead body: it is rather to sacrifice and oblations that it submits, and, unable to endure it, it stays by him with impatience.

3. And some, indeed, having lifted the two fires

¹ Prof. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 430, takes 'âgantoḥ' in the sense,— '(thinking) he may still come;' but cf. Kâty. XXV, 8, 9 with comm., according to which, in case of an Agnihotrin dying away from home, his people are—if the place of his death be somewhere near his home—to take the body there; but if it be far from home, they are to kindle a fire by 'churning' and burn the body, and having collected the bones and taken them home, they are there to perform the punardâha, or second cremation; and in either case the Agnihotra is to be performed regularly for the deceased, in the evening and morning, 'till the body or the bones arrive at the house (*gr̥hâgamanaparyantam*).' The force of 'iti' here evidently is,—(thinking,) 'we will do so until the home-coming.' Harisvâmin rightly resolves 'âgantoḥ' by 'â âgantoḥ.'

on the churning-sticks, lay them down, and churn it (the new fire) out on his being brought (home); but let him not do so, for that (fire) does not submit thereto that they should churn it out as for the burning of a dead body: it is rather to sacrifice and oblations that it submits, and, unable to endure it, it stays by him with impatience.

4. Let him rather proceed thus:—let him bid them seek for a cow suckling an adopted calf, and let him make offering with milk from her; for tainted is that milk which comes from a cow suckling an adopted calf, and tainted is the Agnihotra of one who is dead: by thus removing the tainted by the tainted, he becomes more glorious.

5. Concerning this there also is a simile:—if two smashed cars were to (be made to) unite there would be at least one (fit) for driving.

6. The procedure of this same Agnihotra (is as follows):—He causes her to be milked whilst eastward invested¹; for, sacrificially invested, one gets (the Agnihotra-cow) milked for the gods, but in the case of the Fathers it is done thus.

7. He does not put (the milk) on the (burning) coals²; for were he to put it on coals he would be doing (what is done) for the gods: having shifted some hot cinders from the Gârhapatya towards the right (south) side, he puts it thereon, and thus makes it to be sacred to the Fathers.

¹ That is, wearing the Brâhmanical cord over the right shoulder, and under the left arm; instead of over the left shoulder, and under the right arm as is done at the sacrifice.

² For boiling the milk for the Agnihotra burning coals are shifted northwards from the Gârhapatya, and the pot placed thereon; see part i, p. 330, note.

8. He does not 'cause the light (of a burning straw) to fall upon it, nor does he pour water to it; for were he to make the light fall on it, and to pour water to it, he would be doing (what is done) for the gods. He does not take it off thrice, setting it down each time¹; for were he take it off thrice, setting it down each time, he would be doing (what is done) for the gods: only once he takes it off drawing it downwards², and thus makes it to be sacred to the Fathers.

9. He does not say, 'I will ladle out³!' nor does he ladle out (the milk) four times; for were he to say 'I will ladle out!' and were he to ladle out four times, he would be doing (what is done) for the gods: only once he silently turns it upside down (into the spoon), and thus makes it to be sacred to the Fathers.

10. He does not take it (to the Âhavanīya) whilst holding a kindling-stick over (the handle of the spoon⁴); for were he to take it (there) whilst holding a kindling-stick over it, he would be doing (what is done) for the gods: he takes it whilst holding (a billet) underneath, and thus makes it to be sacred to the Fathers.

11. He does not pass along the north side of the Gârhapatya⁵, for were he to pass along the north

¹ When a spoonful of water has been added to the Agnihotra-milk, and the light of a burning straw again thrown on it, the pot is taken up three several times and put down each time further north on the hot ashes; see part i, p. 331, note 1.

² That is, down from the ashes—towards the south (where the Fathers, or departed ancestors, are supposed to reside),—whilst in the case of the ordinary Agnihotra he would be shifting the pot more and more upwards, or northwards. Cf. Kâty. XXV, 8, 10.

³ See XII, 4, 2, 8.

⁴ See part i, p. 331, note 4.

⁵ Possibly we ought to translate,—he does not go to the north side of the Gârhapatya (but to the south side)—that is, if he makes

side of the Gârhapatya he would be doing (what is done) for the gods: he passes along the south side of the Gârhapatya, and thus makes it to be sacred to the Fathers.

12. And that sacrificial grass which (ordinarily) is lying with its tops towards the north he lays so as to have its tops towards the south, and thus makes (the offering) to be sacred to the Fathers. And having put a kindling-stick on the Âhavanîya, and bent his left knee, he silently turns (the ladle) once upside down (pouring the milk into the fire) and thus makes it to be sacred to the Fathers. He neither shakes (the spoon) upwards¹, nor wipes it, nor does he eat (the milk left in the spoon), nor does he throw it out: he thus makes it to be sacred to the Fathers.

13. They also say, 'If that performer of a long sacrificial session—to wit, he who (regularly) offers the Agnihotra—were to die whilst staying abroad, how would they supply him with his fires?' Well, some, having burnt him, bring (the bones) home and make the fires smell him as he is brought; but let him not do this, for this would be as if he were to seek to cause the seed implanted in one womb to be born forth from another womb. Having brought home the bones, let him throw them on a black antelope skin, and arrange them in accordance with man's form, and having covered them with wool and sprinkled with ghee, let him by burning unite him

two oblations, not only on the Âhavanîya, but also on the Gârhapatya (as well as on the Dakshinâgni), in which case the Adhvaryu would be standing north (or rather north-west) of the fire. Cf. Kâty. IV, 14, 22-25.

¹ Ordinarily, after the second libation, the priest twice jerks the spoon upwards, and then lays it down on a bunch of grass.

with his fires: he thus causes him to be born from his own (maternal) womb.

14. And some, indeed, burn him in (ordinary) fire (procured) in the village; but let him not do this, for such fire is a promiscuous eater, an eater of raw flesh: it would be capable of devouring him completely, together with his sons and his cattle.

15. And some, indeed, burn him in a forest-fire; but let him not do this; for such fire is unappeased: it would be capable of burning him up together with his sons and his cattle.

16. And some, indeed, burn him in a firebrand; but let him not do this; for such fire belongs to Rudra: it would be capable of destroying him together with his sons and his cattle.

17. And some, indeed, build up a funeral pile in the midst of the (three) fires, and, by burning him, unite him with his fires, thinking, 'There,—to wit, in the midst of his fires,—assuredly is the Sacrificer's abode.' But let him not do this; for if in that case any one were to say of him, 'Verily, this one has caused a cutting up in the middle of the village: the cutting up of him will speedily come about¹: he will weep for his dearest;' then that would indeed be likely to come to pass.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, Nâka Maudgalya once said, 'If he believe the Sacrificer to be about to die, let him take

¹ The burning of the dead body seems to be compared here with the cutting up of the victim which is done outside the sacrificial ground. Harisvâmin, indeed, takes 'grâma' here, not in the sense of 'village,' but in that of 'agnisamûha'—in the midst of the (set of) sacrificial fires—which, if it were possible, would certainly make the comparison even more striking.

up the two fires in the churning-sticks, and, having churned out (a new fire), let him continue offering (the Agnihotra) at whatever place may have commended itself to him for the immolation¹. And if the Sacrificer should then depart this world,—

2. Let him build a pile for him² in the midst of his fires, and, by burning him, unite him with his fires.' But let him not do this; for, verily, that (fire) does not submit thereto that they should make offering to it as for the burning of a dead body: it is rather to sacrifice and oblations that it submits, and, unable to endure it, it stays by him with impatience.

3. He should rather proceed thus:—let him bid them seek three pots, and, having put therein either (dried) cowdung or straw³, let him place them separately on the (three) fires; and let them then burn him by means of the fires produced from that blaze: in this way he is indeed burned by (these) fires, though not visibly, so to speak.

4. Wherefore, also, it has been said by the *Rîshi* (Vâg. S. XIII, 45⁴), 'The Agni who was born from Agni, from the pain of the earth or be it of the sky; whereby Visvakarman begat

¹ Literally, at any place at which the cutting up may have commended itself to him (to take place). Whether this 'cutting up' is here to be taken figuratively of the burning of the corpse (*dâha-sthâne*, *Harisvâmin*), or of the sacrifice of a barren cow, which may be performed in such a case, or of both, is not quite clear.

² The construction would rather seem to be,—let him build him (i. e. the dead body) up as a pile amidst his fires.

³ The real meaning of 'sumbala' is not known,—acc. to the St. Petersburg Dict., some material which readily takes fire, such as straw or oakum. *Harisvâmin* takes it in the former sense,—*trinâny alpamsthîtânî*. Cf. *Kâty.* XXV, 7, 12 (?dried cotton fibre or pods).

⁴ Cf. VII, 5, 2, 21.

living beings, him, O Agni, may thy wrath spare!' As the verse, so its explanation.

5. Now, in the first place, he cleanses him of all foul matter, and causes the foul matter to settle on this (earth); for this (earth) is indeed foul matter: he thus consigns foul matter to foul matter. For, indeed, from that intestine of his, filled with foul matter, when it is burnt, a jackal is produced: (hence he removes it), 'lest a jackal should be produced.' But let him not do this, or his family will be liable to starve. Having washed him out inside, he anoints him with ghee, and thus makes it (the body) sacrificially pure.

6. He then inserts seven chips of gold in the seven seats of his vital airs; for gold is light and immortality: he thus bestows light and immortality on him.

7. Having then built a pile for him in the midst of his fires, and spread out a black antelope skin with the hairy side upwards, and the neck-part towards the east, he lays him down thereon with the face looking upwards, and puts the *guhû*-spoon filled with ghee on his right, and the *upabhṛit* on his left hand, the *dhruvâ* on the breast, the *Agni-hotra*-ladle on the mouth, two dipping-spoons on the nostrils, two *prâsitra-haranas*¹ on the ears, the cup used for carrying forward the lustral water on the head, two winnowing-baskets at the sides, on the belly the vessel used for holding the cuttings (of the *idâ*), filled with clotted ghee, the wedge (yoke-pin) beside the male organ, two mallets beside the testicles, and behind them the mortar and pestle,

¹ That is, two bowls used for holding the Brahman's 'foreportions'; see part i, p. 69, note 4.

the other sacrificial vessels between the thighs; and the wooden sword on the right hand.

8. Thus supplied with the sacrificial weapons (implements), that Sacrificer passes on to that place which has been won by him in heaven, even as if one who fears spoliation were to escape it; and, verily, those fires (which are) to be enkindled (will) lovingly touch him, even as sons lovingly touch their father when he comes home after staying abroad, and make everything ready for him¹.

9. If the Gârhapatya were to reach him first, one may know that the permanent fire has reached him first: that he will permanently establish himself, and that those behind him will permanently establish themselves in this world.

10. And if the Âhavanîya were to do so, one may know that the foremost fire has reached him first: that he has been foremost in conquering the (other) world, and that those behind him will be foremost in this world.

11. And if the Anvâhâryapaçana were to do so, one may know that the food-eating fire has reached him first: that he will eat food, and that those behind him will eat food (be prosperous) in this world.

12. And if they all (were to reach him) at the same time, one may know that he has conquered a blessed world. Such, then, are the distinctions in this respect.

13. This, then, is that offering of the Sacrificer's body which he performs at the end: from out of that place which has been won by him in heaven he arises immortal in the form of an oblation.

¹ That is, they make everything comfortable for him, make him feel at home:—*prakriṣṭam evainam sarge kalpayanti pratishṭitam; nityasthitatvât pratishṭhâ gârhapatyaḥ; comm.*

14. Whatever stone and earthen (vessels of the deceased) there are they may be given to a Brâhmana¹; but, verily, he who accepts them is regarded as a remover of corpses. Let them rather throw these (vessels) into the water, for the waters are the foundation of all this (universe): he thus establishes him firmly on the waters.

15. Either a son (of the deceased), or a brother, or some other Brâhmana then performs that offering², with (Vâg. S. XXXV, 22), 'From out of him thou (O Agni) art born: from out of thee let this N. N. be born again into the heavenly world, hail!' They then go away without looking back, and touch water.

SIXTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

EXPIATORY OBLATIONS OF SOMA-SACRIFICE.

1. Verily, Pragâpati, the sacrifice, is King Soma; and these deities to whom he offers, and these oblations which he offers, are forms of him.

2. If any part of the sacrifice were to fail, let him make an oblation with regard to that same deity for whom he may have intended (that part),—on the Âhavanîya, if it is during the initiation and the

¹ According to Kâty. XXV, 7, 32, 33 the stone and earthen implements are to be thrown into the water; and metal ones may optionally be given to a Brâhman (or likewise be thrown into the water).

² According to Kâty. XXV, 7, 34-37 a sterile cow may be offered prior to (or along with) the burning of the body: in which case the victim is to be killed by a blow behind the ear, and its kidneys are to be placed in the deceased's hands, whilst his face is to be covered with the omentum or membrane enclosing the intestines. The final offering referred to in the above passage consists of an oblation of ghee.

Upasads; on the Âgnîdhra, if it is at the Soma-pressing;—for whatever joint of the sacrifice fails, that breaks; and whichever then is the deity in that (part of the sacrifice) through that deity he heals the sacrifice, through that one he makes the sacrifice complete again¹.

3. If, however, the sacrifice, resolved upon in his mind, were not to incline to him², let him perform an oblation with, 'To Parameshṭin hail!' for Parameshṭin (the most high) he (Soma³) then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

4. And if the sacrifice, bespoken by his speech⁴, were not to incline to him, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Pragâpati hail!' for Pragâpati (the lord of creatures) he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

5. And if any one's (people), having gone in quest of the King (Soma), do not come back bringing (Soma-plants), let him perform an oblation with, 'To the plant hail!' for the plant he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

6. And if, when acquired, (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Savitri hail!' for Savitri he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

7. And if during the initiation (his Soma) were

¹ Cf. IV, 5, 7, 6.

² That is to say, if untoward circumstances were to arise threatening to prevent the intended Soma-sacrifice. The mental resolve (*samkalpa*), on the part of the Sacrificer, is the first act in the performance of a sacrifice.

³ Or, it (the sacrifice), as Harisvâmin takes it.

⁴ That is, after he has announced his intention to perform a Soma-sacrifice, by saying 'Somena yakshye,' 'I will sacrifice by means of Soma.'

to meet with any mishap, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Visvakarman hail!' for Visvakarman he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

8. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap in regard to the (cow) given in exchange for the Soma, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Pûshan hail!' for Pûshan he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

9. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when forthcoming for the purchase, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Indra and the Maruts hail!' for Indra and the Maruts he (Soma) then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

10. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being bargained for, let him perform an oblation with, 'To the Asura hail!' for the Asura he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

11. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap after he has been bought, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Mitra hail!' for Mitra he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

12. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst seated on (the Sacrificer's) lap¹, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Vishṇu Sipivishṭa hail!' for Vishṇu Sipivishṭa he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

13. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being driven about, let him perform

¹ See III, 6, 3, 4. This particular ceremony is rather out of place here, as in its regular order it should come after paragraph 15.

an oblation with, 'To Vishṇu Narandhisha hail!' for Vishṇu Narandhisha he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

14. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when he has reached (the hall), let him perform an oblation with, 'To Soma hail!' for Soma he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

15. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when seated on the throne, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Varuṇa hail!' for Varuṇa he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

16. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst staying in the Âgnidhra, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Agni hail!' for Agni he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

17. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst staying in the Havirdhâna, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Indra hail!' for Indra he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

18. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being taken down (from the car), let him perform an oblation with, 'To Atharvan hail!' for Atharvan he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

19. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when thrown down (on the pressing-board) in (the shape of) the Soma-stalks, let him perform an oblation with, 'To the All-gods hail!' for the All-gods he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

20. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being invigorated (moistened), let him perform an oblation with, 'To Vishṇu Âprītapâ hail!' for Vishṇu Âprītapâ (the protector of the appeased) he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

21. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being pressed, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Yama hail!' for Yama he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

22. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being gathered together¹, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Vishṇu hail!' for Vishṇu he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

23. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being purified (strained), let him perform an oblation with, 'To Vâyû hail!' for Vâyû he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

24. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when purified, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Sukra hail!' for Sukra (the clear one) he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

25. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when mixed with milk, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Sukra hail!' for Sukra he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

26. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any

¹ See III, 9, 4, 19, 'Thrice he presses, and thrice he gathers (the beaten plants) together . . .'

mishap when mixed with barley-meal, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Manthin hail!' for Manthin (Soma mixed with meal) he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

27. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when drawn into the cups, let him perform an oblation with, 'To the All-gods hail!' for the All-gods he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

28. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when ready for the libation, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Asu hail!' for Asu (the breath of life) he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

29. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being offered, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Rudra hail!' for Rudra he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

30. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when he has returned¹, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Vâta hail!' for Vâta (the wind) he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

31. And if, after being looked at, (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Nṛīkakshas hail!' for Nṛīkakshas (man-viewing) he then is: he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

32. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being consumed, let him perform an oblation with, 'To Bhaksha hail!' for Bhaksha

¹ VIZ. to the Havirdhâna where the cups from which libations have been made are deposited on the mound (khara); cf. III, 1, 2, 24.

(drink) he then is : he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

33. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when contained in the Nârâsamsa (cups¹), let him perform an oblation with, 'To the Nârâsamsa Fathers hail!' for the Nârâsamsa (man-praising) Fathers he then is : he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

34. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when ready for the purificatory bath², let him perform an oblation with, 'To the Stream hail!' for a stream he then is : he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

35. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap whilst being taken down (to the water), let him perform an oblation with, 'To the Sea hail!' for a sea he then is : he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

36. And if (his Soma) were to meet with any mishap when immersed, let him perform an oblation with, 'To the Flood hail!' for a flood he then is : he repels evil, and the sacrifice inclines to him.

37. These, then, are the thirty-three oblations he performs ; for there are thirty-three gods, and Pragâpati is the thirty-fourth : with the help of all the gods he thus heals the sacrifice, and with the help of all the gods he makes it complete again.

38. The Brahman (superintending priest) himself should perform them, and no other than the Brahman ; for the Brahman sits on the right (south)

¹ See part ii, p. 154, note 1.

² The pressed-out Soma-husks are taken down to (and thrown into) the water where the Sacrificer is to bathe, see IV, 4, 5, 1 seqq.

side of the sacrifice, and protects the sacrifice on the right side. If, however, the Brahman should not know (these formulas and oblations), any one who knows them may perform them; but (let him do so) after applying for leave to the Brahman, and with his permission. Now as to the meaning of these (formulas). Vasishṭha knew the Virâg¹: Indra coveted it.

39. He spake, '*Rîshi*, thou knowest the Virâg: teach me it!' He replied, 'What would therefrom accrue to me?'—'I would teach thee the expiation for the whole sacrifice, I would show thee its form.'—He replied, 'Well, but tell me, if thou wert to teach me the expiation for the whole sacrifice, what would become of him to whom thou wouldst show its form?'—'Verily, he would depart from this world to the heaven of the living.'

40. The *Rîshi* then taught Indra that Virâg;—but the Virâg, they say, is this (earth), whence he who possesses most thereof is the most powerful.

41. And Indra then taught the *Rîshi* this expiation from the Agnihotra up to the Great Litany. And formerly, indeed, the Vasishṭhas alone knew these utterances, whence formerly only one of the Vasishṭha family became Brahman; but since nowadays anybody (may) study them, anybody (may) now become Brahman². And, indeed, he who thus knows these utterances is worthy to become

¹ That is, the 'far-shining,' or 'far-ruling' (metre).

² Professor Delbrück, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 570, takes this clause thus:—'and therefore even now he who remains of them (i.e. of the Vasishṭha family) is (? becomes) Brahman.' This rendering takes, however, no account of the 'tu'; and, indeed, it will hardly fit in with the relative clause which precedes it.

Brahman, or may reply, when addressed as 'Brahman¹!'

SEVENTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

THE SAUTRÂMANI².

1. Indra slew *Tvashtri*'s son, Visvarûpa. Seeing his son slain, *Tvashtri* exorcized him (Indra), and

¹ That is to say, when, as superintending priest, he is addressed by another priest asking whether he may now begin some performance, or informing him that he is about to do so, he may give the desired direction. Such applications by the other priests begin with 'O Brahman!' cf. XIII, 1, 2, 4; and part i, p. 22, note 2.

² The *Sautrâmanî* is usually classed as one of the seven divisions of the *Haviryagña*, though, in reality, it is much more than that; its peculiarity consisting in a combination of the ordinary features of the *Haviryagña*, or *ishî* (cf. XII, 7, 2, 21), with those of the animal sacrifice, whilst a third important element, viz. libations of spirituous liquor, imparts to it a certain resemblance, and doubtless an intended resemblance, to the Soma-sacrifice. Of this sacrifice we have already met with a variation in connection with the *Râgasûya* (cf. part iii, p. 129 seq.), that form being usually called the *Kâraka-Sautrâmanî*, as being adopted from the ritual of the *Kâraka-adhvaryus*; whilst the form described in the remaining portion of the present *Kânda* is, according to *Lâṭy. Sraut.* V, 4, 20, called *Kaukilî Sautrâmanî* (cf. *Âsv. Sr.* III, 9, 9 comm.; Weber, *Ind. Stud.* III, p. 385). The name itself is derived from 'sutrâman,' i.e. 'the good guardian,' as which Indra is worshipped in this sacrifice (cf. V, 5, 4, 1 seq.). The whole performance takes four days, during the first three of which the *Surâ*-liquor is prepared and matured, and offerings of a rice-pap to *Aditi*, and a bull to *Indra* are performed; whilst the main sacrifice takes place on the fourth day—the day of either full moon or new moon—the chief oblations offered on that day being three cups of milk, and as many of *Surâ*-liquor, to the *Asvins*, *Sarasvatî*, and *Indra* respectively; of three animal victims to the same deities; and of thirty-three libations of fat gravy, or liquid fat (*vasâ*), obtained from the cooking of the victims, and offered by means of bull's hoofs used as cups. At the end of the sacrifice, a third bull is offered to *Indra* in his form of *Vayodhas* (giver of life), together with another pap

brought Soma-juice suitable for witchery¹, and withheld from Indra. Indra by force drank off his Soma-juice, thereby committing a desecration of the sacrifice. He went asunder in every direction, and his energy, or vital power², flowed away from every limb.

2. From his eyes his fiery spirit flowed, and became that grey (smoke-coloured) animal, the he-goat; and what (flowed) from his eyelashes became wheat, and what (flowed) from his tears became the kuvala-fruit³.

(karu) to Aditi and an oblation of curds to Mitra and Varuna. No mention is made of the Agnishomīya he-goat usually offered on the day preceding the Soma-pressing, the first bull offered to Indra probably taking its place on this occasion, whilst the bull to Indra Vayodhas would seem to take the place of the sacrifice of a barren cow (to Mitra and Varuna) which usually takes place at the end of a Soma-sacrifice. In an interesting variation (*Sautrāmaṇya-yagñā*), described in *Sāṅkh. Sr. XIV*, 12-13, and performed as a real (Agnishoma) Soma-sacrifice, the final animal sacrifice indeed is that of a barren cow to Indra Sutrāman; only two other victims—a reddish he-goat to the Asvins and a ewe to Sarasvatī—being mentioned.

¹ 'Exposed (liable) to witching,' Delbrück, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 401.

² 'Vīrya' (virile power) is constantly used to explain 'indriya.'

³ The words 'kuvala, badara, and karkandhu' are the names of three varieties of the jujube, or fruits of *Zizyphus Jujuba*, for a description of which see the comm. on *Kāty. Sr. XIX*, 17 seqq. According to Stewart and Brandis' *Forest Flora of North-West and Central India* (p. 87), 'this species varies exceedingly, in the shape and size of the fruits, the shape and tomentum of the leaves, and general habit;' 'the Zizyphi of North India want more investigation on the spot.' . . . 'Lakh is produced on this tree in Sindh, the Panjab, and Central India. The bark is used as dye-stuff; the root is a febrifuge in native pharmacy. A gum exudes from the trunk; and in Kangra a wild silkworm lives on the tree, the silk of which was much employed formerly to tie the barrel to the stock of the matchlock. But the tree is mainly cultivated for its fruit,

3. From his nostrils his vital power flowed, and became that animal, the ram; and what (flowed) from the phlegm became the Indra-grain, and what moisture there was that became the badara-fruit¹.

4. From his mouth his strength flowed, it became that animal, the bull; and what foam there was became barley, and what moisture there was became the karkandhu-fruit¹.

5. From his ear his glory flowed, and became the one-hoofed animals, the horse, mule, and ass.

6. From the breasts his bright (vital) sap flowed, and became milk, the light of cattle; from the heart in his breast his courage flowed, and became the talon-slaying eagle, the king of birds.

7. From his navel his life-breath flowed, and became lead,—not iron, nor silver; from his seed his form flowed, and became gold; from his generative organ his essence flowed, and became parisrut (raw fiery liquor); from his hips his fire flowed, and became surâ (matured liquor), the essence of food.

8. From his urine his vigour flowed, and became the wolf, the impetuous rush of wild beasts; from the contents of his intestines his fury flowed, and became the tiger, the king of wild beasts; from his blood his might flowed, and became the lion, the ruler of wild beasts.

9. From his hair his thought flowed, and became millet; from his skin his honour flowed, and became the asvattha tree (*ficus religiosa*); from his flesh his force flowed, and became the udumbara tree (*ficus glomerata*); from his bones his sweet drink flowed,

which is more or less globose on the wild and commoner sorts, and ovoid or oblong on the cultivated and improved kinds.'

¹ See note 3 on preceding page.

and became the nyagrodha tree (*figus indica*); from his marrow his drink, the Soma-juice, flowed, and became rice: in this way his energies, or vital powers, went from him.

10. Now at that time he (Indra) had to do with Namuḍi, the Asura. Namuḍi bethought him, 'He has been undone once for all: I will seize upon his energy, his vital power, his Soma-drink, his food.' By (taking) that Surâ-liquor of his he seized upon his energy, or vital power, his Soma-drink, his food. He lay there dissolved. The gods gathered around him, and said, 'Verily, he was the best of us; evil has befallen him: let us heal him!'

11. They said to the two Asvins, 'Ye are Brahman physicians: heal ye this one!' They replied, 'Let there be a guerdon for us!' They spake, 'That he-goat there shall be your guerdon.' They said, 'So be it!' and hence the smoke-coloured (he-goat) is sacred to the two Asvins.

12. They (the gods) said to Sarasvatî, 'Verily, thou art healing medicine: heal thou this one!' She replied, 'Let there be a guerdon for me!' They spake, 'That ram there shall be thy guerdon!' She said, 'So be it!' and therefore the ram is sacred to Sarasvatî.

13. They then spake, 'Verily, there is even now as much in him (Indra) as that bull: that one shall belong to him himself.' They said, 'So be it!' and therefore the bull is sacred to Indra.

14. The two Asvins and Sarasvatî, having taken the energy, or vital power, from Namuḍi, restored them to him (Indra), and saved him from evil. 'Truly, we have saved him from evil so as to be well-saved (*sutrâta*),' they thought, and this became

the Sautrâmanî: and this is the (saving) nature of the Sautrâmanî—it saves the self from death, and repels evil for whosoever thus knows that (saving) nature of the Sautrâmanî. There are (for this sacrifice) thirty-three Dakshinâs (presents to priests), for thirty-three were the gods who healed him: whence they say, ‘Dakshinâs are healing medicine.’

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, his fiery spirit, his energy, or vital power, depart from him whom Soma purges either upwards or downwards.

2. As to this they say, ‘Truly, the Soma-juice is the Brâhmana’s food; and, indeed, it is not owing to Soma when a Brâhmana vomits Soma; and he who vomits Soma is one who, whilst being fit to (gain) prosperity, does not gain prosperity, and who, whilst being fit to (gain) cattle, does not gain cattle¹, for Soma is cattle.’

3. Let him seize for sacrifice that grey (he-goat) of the Asvins, the ram of Sarasvatî, and the bull of Indra; for the Asvins are the physicians of the gods, and it is by them that he heals this (Sacrificer); and Sarasvatî is healing medicine, and it is with her help that he prepares medicine for him; and Indra is energy (indriya), or vital power, and it is with his help that he bestows energy, or vital power, on this (Sacrificer).

4. The two Asvins, indeed, are the eyesight,

¹ According to Kâty. XIX, 1, 4, the Sautrâmanî may also be performed by one who finds himself in the unfortunate position here referred to; as also (acc. to ib. 3) by a king who has been deprived of his kingdom.

fiery spirit; and inasmuch as there is (a victim) sacred to the Asvins, he (the priest) bestows eyesight, fiery spirit, on this (Sacrificer). And the ear also (he thereby bestows on him), for one and the same are the eye and the ear.

5. Sarasvatî is the breath, vital power; and inasmuch as there is (a victim) sacred to Sarasvatî, he bestows breath, vital power, on this (Sacrificer). And the off-breathing also (he thereby bestows on him), for one and the same are the breath (of the mouth) and the off-breathing.

6. Indra is speech, strength; and inasmuch as there is (a victim) sacred to Indra, he bestows speech, strength, on this (Sacrificer); and mind also, for one and the same are speech and mind.

7. 'He-goats are sacred to the Asvins, ewes to Sarasvatî, and cows (and bulls) to Indra,' they say: if these animals are sacrificed, he, by means of those deities, gains those (three) animals.

8. There is a mare with a foal¹: the one-hoofed (animal), glory, he thereby secures (for the Sacrificer²). There are hairs of wild beasts³, for the purpose of securing the wild beasts;—there are hairs of wolf: vigour, the impetuous rush of wild beasts, he thereby secures;—there are hairs of tiger: courage, the sway of wild beasts, he thereby secures;—there are hairs

¹ According to XII, 9, 2, 11, a milch cow with her calf are given as dakshinâ for the two paps offered to Aditi, whilst a mare and foal, according to XII, 7, 2, 21, are the fee for the offering of the three victims; though Kâtyâyana, it is true, makes no mention of this dakshinâ.

² Or, perhaps, he (the Sacrificer) secures for himself; but see paragraph 15, 'asmai avarunddhe.'

³ Hairs of a wolf, tiger, and lion are put into the cups of spirituous liquor from which libations are made.

of lion: might, the rule of wild beasts, he thereby secures.

9. There are grains of rice and grains of millet, grains of wheat and kuvala jujubes, Indra-grain and badara jujubes, grains of barley and karkandhu jujubes, malted rice and barley¹: both cultivated and wild-grain food he thereby secures; and by means of both kinds of food he duly lays energy and vital power into his own self.

10. With lead he buys² the malted rice, with (sheep's) wool the malted barley, with thread the (fried) rice-grain,—that lead is a form of both iron and gold, and the Sautrâmanî is both an ishîi-offering and an animal sacrifice, so that he thereby secures both of these.

11. With wool and thread³ he buys,—this, to wit, wool and thread, is women's work; and work, indeed, means energy, or vital power, and this latter is extinct in women: he thus secures (for the Sacrificer) that energy, or vital power, which is extinct in women.

12. Here now, other Adhvaryus buy the malted rice with lead from a eunuch, saying, 'That is that⁴; for the eunuch is neither woman nor man, and the

¹ That is, rice and barley grain that has germinated, and subsequently become dry.

² As on the occasion of the purchase of Soma-plants (part ii, p. 63 seq.), the bargain is effected near the antaḥpâtya-peg at the back of the Vêdi, where an ox-hide is spread for the purpose; the Adhvaryu asking the seller, 'Seller of Surâ and Soma, hast thou Surâ and Soma for sale?'

³ Thus 'ûrñâ-sûtram' is to be resolved, according to Kâty. XIX, 1, 18; the wool being used for buying malted barley, and the thread for buying fried rice.

⁴ That is, one is the same as the other.

Sautrāmanī is neither an ishṭi-offering nor an animal sacrifice.' But let him not do so, for the Sautrāmanī is both an ishṭi and an animal sacrifice, and the eunuch is something unsuccessful among men: they who do this thus place failure into the very mouth (opening) of the sacrifice. Let him rather buy them from a vendor of Soma, for the Sautrāmanī is Soma: he thus puts a form of Soma into the very mouth of the sacrifice so as to secure the sacrifice.

13. There is a pot (kumbhī) perforated with a hundred holes¹, for in many ways did that (Soma) flow out of (Indra); and a hundred-sized also, indeed, is the sacrifice: it is the sacrifice he thereby secures. There is a bowl (sata²): it is the real (or good) thing (sat) he thereby secures. There is a dish (kṛpya) for him to secure food. There is a filter, for they cleanse him, (the Sacrificer, by this offering). There is a tail (-whisk) for turning away evil. There is gold for him to secure form (or colour); it weighs a hundred (grains), for man has a life of a hundred (years) and a hundred energies: life, and energy, vital power, he thus lays into his own self.

14. There is an asvattha (ficus religiosa) vessel: honour he thereby secures. There is an udumbara (ficus glomerata) one: force he thereby secures. There is a nyagrodha (ficus indica) one: sweet drink he thereby secures. There are (earthen) pots (sthāli): the food of the earth he thereby secures.

15. There are supernumerary³ (vessels) of palāsa

¹ For the use of this pot, see note on XII, 8, 1, 8.

² See XII, 8, 3, 14. 15.

³ At III, 7, 2, 1. 2, I would also now translate 'upasaya' by 'supernumerary' or 'additional':—there are eleven stakes, and a twelfth, rough-hewn, supernumerary one, &c.

wood: the palâsa (*butea frondosa*) is the Brahman (holy writ, holiness, the priesthood): it is by the Brahman that he gains the heavenly world. There are two feathers of a talon-slaying (bird)¹: courage, the sway of birds, he thereby secures. There are thirty-six of these (objects), for the *Brîhatî* consists of thirty-six syllables, and cattle are related to the *Brîhatî*: by means of the *Brîhatî* he thus secures cattle for him.

16. As to this they say, 'The victims have one set of deities, and the cakes another set of deities: this is an improper performance²; how does it become right and proper?' To Indra belongs the last of the victims, and to Indra the first of the cakes; and Indra, indeed, is energy (*indriya*), or vital power: through (Indra's) energy he thus confers on him energy, or vital power; and through (Indra's) energy he secures energy, or vital power.

17. There is a cake to *Savitri* for him to become impelled by *Savitri*; and one to *Varuṇa*, for it is *Varuṇa* that seizes him who is seized by evil: through *Varuṇa* he thus delivers him from *Varuṇa*'s power;—it is the final (cake): he thus delivers him finally from *Varuṇa*'s noose.

18. Indra's (cake) is one on eleven potsherds, in order that he may secure (Indra's) energy, or vital

¹ For the use of the two feathers of an eagle, see XII, 7, 3, 22.

² The rule (as laid down in III, 8, 3, 1) is that the *Pasu-puroḍâsa*, or animal cakes, offered after the animal portions, should belong to the same deities to whom the victims are sacred. On the present occasion this is, however, not the case; for while the three sacrificial animals of the main performance belong to the *Asvins*, to *Sarasvatî* and *Indra*, the three cakes are offered to *Indra*, *Savitri*, and *Varuṇa* respectively.

power; for the Trishṭubh consists of eleven syllables, and the Trishṭubh is energy, or vital power.

19. Savitrî's (cake) is one on twelve potsherds, for there are twelve months in the year, and the year means constantly existing food: from the year he thus secures for him food.

20. Varuṇa's (cake) is one on ten potsherds, for the Virâḡ consists of ten syllables, and Varuṇa is Virâḡ (the widely ruling), the lord of food: through Varuṇa he thus secures food for him. In the middle (of the sacrifice) they proceed with (the offering of) these cakes, for the centre means their (mother's) womb: he thus causes them to be produced from their own (mother's) womb.

21. A mare with a foal is the sacrificial fee, for such a (mare) produces both the horse and the mule, and the Sautrâmanî is both an ishî-offering and an animal sacrifice: thus it is so in order that he may secure both of these.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. By means of the Surâ-liquor Namuḡi, the Asura, carried off Indra's (source of) strength, the essence of food, the Soma-drink. He (Indra) hasted up to the Asvins and Sarasvatî, crying, 'I have sworn to Namuḡi, saying, "I will slay thee neither by day nor by night, neither with staff nor with bow, neither with the palm of my hand nor with the fist, neither with the dry nor with the moist!" and yet has he taken these things from me: seek ye to bring me back these things!'

2. They spake, 'Let us have a share therein, and we will bring them back to thee.'—'These things

(shall be) in common to us,' he said, 'bring them back, then!'

3. The Asvins and Sarasvatî then poured out foam of water (to serve) as a thunderbolt, saying, 'It is neither dry nor moist;' and, when the night was clearing up, and the sun had not yet risen, Indra, thinking, 'It is neither by day nor by night,' therewith struck off the head of Namuîi, the Asura.

4. Wherefore it has been said by the *Rishi* (*Rîg-veda* S. VIII, 14, 13), 'With foam of water, Indra, didst thou sever the head of Namuîi, when thou wert subduing all thine enemies.' Now, Namuîi is evil: having thus, indeed, slain that evil, his hateful enemy, Indra wrested from him his energy, or vital power. Let him who has an enemy perform the *Sautrâmanî*: he thereby slays that evil, his hateful enemy, and wrests from him his energy, or vital power. In his (Namuîi's) severed head there was the Soma-juice mixed with blood. They loathed it. They perceived that (means of) drinking separately (one of) the two liquids,—'King Soma, the drink of immortality, is pressed¹;'—and having thereby made that (Soma) palatable, they took it in (as food).

5. With (*Vâg.* S. XIX, 1), 'Thee, the sweet (liquor I mix) with the sweet (Soma),' he compounds (the ingredients for the preparation of) the *Surâ-liquor*², and makes it palatable;—'the strong

¹ *Vâg.* S. XIX, 72 seq. On the myth cp. Muir, O. S. T., vol. v, p. 94.

² The preparation of the *Surâ* is described in *Kâty.* XIX, 1, 20-21 and comms., and by Mahîdhara on *Vâg.* S. XIX, 1, in the following way. Having purchased (a) malted rice (*sashpa*), malted barley (*tokma*), and fried rice (*lâgâñ*), and (b) various vegetable substances (called with the generic name of *nagnahu*) serving as spices and ferments, such as the bark of *Vatica robusta*, three

with the strong,' he thereby bestows energy on him (the Sacrificer);—'the immortal with the immortal,' he thereby bestows life on him;—'the honeyed with the honeyed,' he thereby bestows flavour to it (the liquor);—'I mix with the Soma,' he thereby makes it (the Surâ-liquor) a form of Soma.

6. 'Thou art Soma: get thee matured for the Asvins! get thee matured for Sarasvatî! get thee matured for Indra Sutrâman!' for these were the deities who first prepared that sacrifice, and with their help he now prepares it; and, moreover, he thereby provides these deities with their share. He distils it with a view to (its being like) the Soma-pressing. For three nights it remains standing, for the Soma remains standing for three nights after it has been bought: he thus makes it a form of Soma.

myrobalans (nutmeg, areca-nut, and cloves), ginger, hog-weed, &c., he takes them into the fire-house, and pounds the two lots separately. He then prepares two gruels or mashes of rice and millet respectively, adding more water than is ordinarily used, puts them on the fire till they boil over, and catches the overflowing water in two separate vessels. He then adds thereto one-third part of the (still separate) pounded malted rice and barley and fried rice (or one-sixth part into each vessel), and likewise one-half of the spice (or one-fourth part into each vessel): this mixture, called *mâsara* (serving both as malt and as flavouring matter), is allowed to dry and is then pounded. One-half of the remaining pounded malted rice and barley and fried rice, as well as the whole of the remaining spices, is then, in equal parts, added to the two mashes, which are thereupon poured into a large vessel, after which the pounded '*mâsara*' is mixed with the compound whilst the above formula is pronounced; and the pot is deposited in a hole dug in the south-western corner of the fire-shed (*râlâ*), where it remains standing for three days (and nights), during which the milk of one, two, and three cows respectively, and the remaining quantities of malted and fried grain are gradually added to it (see XII, 8, 2, 8-10).

7. There are two Vedis ¹ (altar-grounds),—‘Two worlds in truth there are,’ they say, ‘the world of the gods, and the world of the Fathers.’ One (of the Vedis) is in the north, and the other in the south, for the world of the gods is in the north, and the world of the Fathers in the south: by the northern one he secures the world of the gods, by the southern one the world of the Fathers.

8. There are both milk and Surâ-liquor; for milk is Soma, and the Surâ-liquor food: through the milk he secures the Soma-drink, and through the Surâ-liquor food. And milk is the nobility (chieftaincy), and Surâ-liquor the peasantry (clan); the milk he purifies after purifying the Surâ-liquor: he thus produces the nobility from out of the peasantry, for the nobility is produced from out of the peasantry.

9. With (Vâg. S. XIX, 3), ‘Purified by Vâyus’

¹ The two Vedis are prepared, in front of the Âhavanîya, by the Adhvaryu and Prati-prasthâtṛi respectively in a way similar to those required for the Varuṇa-praghâśâḥ, see part i, p. 392, note. There is some space between them, but not more than will allow a seat to stand on both Vedis (XII, 8, 3, 6). The dimensions (of the northern altar-ground) are in accordance with those of the mahâ-vedi (measuring thirty-six prakramas or steps long, twenty-four on the hind (west) side, and thirty-six (or thirty) on the front (east) side), except that the unit of measure, in this case, is one-third prakrama,—the area being thus equal to one-ninth of the mahâ-vedi (some authorities, however, making it one-third). Behind the two Vedis two mounds (khara) are thrown up for the three cups of milk, or three cups of Surâ-liquor respectively, to be deposited thereon. On the northern Vedi an utara-vedi (high-altar), occupying about one-third of its area, is prepared, on which a sacrificial fire (taken from the Âhavanîya) is afterwards laid down for the use of the Adhvaryu in making libations from the cups of milk; another fire being laid down on the southern mound for the use of the Prati-prasthâtṛi in making libations from the cups of Surâ-liquor.

purifier is the backward-flowing, exceeding swift Soma,' he purifies (the liquor¹) in the case of one purged by Soma: in a suitable manner he thus purifies him (the Sacrificer);—'Indra's faithful companion:' whatever energy, or vital power, had passed away from him with that (Soma), that he now restores to him.

10. With, 'Purified by Vâyu's purifier is the forward-flowing, exceeding swift Soma,' he purifies (the liquor) in the case of one who has vomited Soma: in a suitable manner he thus purifies him (the Sacrificer);—'Indra's faithful companion:' whatever energy, or vital power, had passed away from him with that (Soma), that he now restores to him.

11. With (Vâg. S. XIX, 4), 'She purifieth thy liquor,' he, for prosperity, purifies (the Surâ) in the case of one wishing for prosperity;—'thy Soma, she, the daughter of Sûrya:' the daughter of Sûrya (the sun) assuredly is Faith, and by faith that (liquor) becomes Soma-juice, and by faith he makes it to be Soma-juice;—'with the perpetual tail,' for with a tail-whisk that (liquor) is purified.

12. With (Vâg. S. XIX, 5), 'The Brahman

¹ This performance thus takes place on the fourth day. Behind the mound of the southern Vêdi a hole is dug, and an ox-hide spread over it. On this skin the unstrained liquor (parisrut) is either poured, a fine strainer (made of bamboo) being then laid thereon so that the clear liquor percolates through the holes, and the dregs remain below; or the strainer is placed on the skin, and the unstrained liquor is poured on it so as to allow the clear liquor to flow through on the skin. The liquor is then poured into a pan (sata), and further purified by a whisk of cow and horse-hair being drawn through it, or the liquor being strained through the hair.

and Kshatra he purifieth,' he purifies the milk¹: he thus produces the Kshatra from out of the Brahman, for from out of the priesthood the nobility is produced;—'the fiery spirit and energy;' fiery spirit and energy, vital power, he thus bestows on him;—'with the Surâ the Soma,' for with the Surâ-liquor is Soma;—'the juice, is distilled,' for from the distilled the juice is obtained;—'for joy,' to joy (intoxication), indeed, the Soma-juice contributes, and to joy also does the Surâ-liquor: he thus secures both the joy of the Soma, and the joy of the Surâ;—'with the pure juice, O god, satiate the deities!' that is, 'with the pure juice satisfy thou the deities;'—'with sap bestow thou food on the Sacrificer,' sap and food he thereby bestows on the Sacrificer. The cups of milk are taken first, then the cups of Surâ-liquor: he thereby makes the peasantry obedient to the nobility.

13. With (Vâg. S. XIX, 6), 'Yea, even as the owners of barley cut their barley². . .,' (the Adhvaryu) fills (three) cups of milk,—barley-stalks are Soma-stems, and milk is Soma-juice: by means of Soma he thus makes it Soma-juice. With a single (verse) he fills them: singly and solely on the Sacrificer he thus bestows prosperity, for milk is prosperity.

14. With (Vâg. S. XIX, 7), 'Separately, indeed, a seat, acceptable to the gods, hath been prepared for you two,' he fills the (three) cups

¹ This takes place on the northern Vedi, by means of a wooden (reed) vessel and a strainer of goat's and sheep's hair.

² For the complete verse, see V, 5, 4, 24.

of Surâ-liquor; for separate, indeed, are the Soma-juice and the Surâ-liquor; and 'acceptable to the gods' he says, because these two are indeed acceptable to the gods; and 'separately a seat hath been prepared' he says, because there are two altargrounds;—'do not ye mingle in the highest heaven!' he thereby keeps him (the Sacrificer) from evil;—'the potent Surâ-liquor thou art,' he thereby makes Surâ to be Surâ;—'and this is Soma,' he thereby makes Soma to be Soma;—'entering thine own seat, injure me not!' he thereby turns it (the Surâ-liquor) away to its own seat for his own safety. With a single (verse) he fills them: singly and solely on the Sacrificer he thus bestows fame, for the Surâ-liquor is fame.

15. Verily, the cups of milk are the nobility (chieftaincy), and the cups of Surâ-liquor are the peasantry (clan): thus, were he to draw (the cups) without interlinking them, he would detach the peasantry from the nobility, and the nobility from the peasantry, and would cause confusion between the higher and lower, and a failure of the sacrifice. He draws them so as to be interlinked¹, and thereby combines the peasantry with the nobility, and the nobility with the peasantry, for the prevention of confusion between the higher and lower, and for the success of the sacrifice.

16. And the cups of milk are the vital airs, and the cups of Surâ-liquor the body: thus, were he

¹ That is to say, in drawing the cups he draws alternately a cup of milk, and a cup of Surâ; Kâty. *Sr.* XIX, 2, 21. According to *ib.* 22, the three cups of milk may, however, be drawn first, and then the cups of liquor.

to draw (the cups) without interlinking them, he would detach the body from the vital airs, and the vital airs from the body, and the Sacrificer would be liable to perish. He draws them so as to be interlinked, and thereby combines the body with the vital airs, and the vital airs with the body; and, indeed, he also lays vital power (or life) into him: whence he who has performed the Sautrāmāṇi, and even he who thus knows this, attains the full (measure of) life.

17. And the cups of milk are Soma, and the cups of Surâ-liquor food: thus, in that both cups of milk and cups of Surâ-liquor are taken, he indeed secures for himself both the Soma-drink and food.

18. And the cups of milk are cattle, and the cups of Surâ-liquor food: thus, in that both cups of milk and cups of Surâ-liquor are taken, he indeed secures for himself both cattle and food.

19. And the cups of milk are domestic animals, and the cups of Surâ-liquor wild animals: thus, in that both cups of milk and cups of Surâ-liquor are taken, he indeed secures for himself both domestic and wild animals. And he mixes the cups of milk with both cultivated and wild-growing (fruit), whereby both cultivated and wild-growing food is secured to the domestic animals.

20. As to this they say, 'In that there are those wild beasts, this is a form of that cruel deity; and if he were to mix the cups of milk with hairs of those beasts, he would thrust the cattle into the mouth of Rudra, and the Sacrificer would be without cattle: let him not mix them, or cattle would not be secured by him, for Rudra is the ruler of animals.' The cups of Surâ-liquor alone he mixes with hairs of those

beasts : he thus puts into the Surâ what belongs to Rudra, whence by drinking Surâ-liquor one becomes of violent (*raudra*) mind ; and on the wild beasts alone he thus directs Rudra's shaft so as to insure safety to the domestic animals ; and cattle are secured by him and he does not thrust the cattle into the mouth of Rudra.

21. [Vâg. S. XIX, 10; 11,] 'That dysentery which spareth both the tiger and the wolf, the winged eagle and the lion, may it spare this (Sacrificer) trouble!—Whereas, as a child, joyfully sucking, I chafed my mother, so now, O Agni, I become freed from my debt: unharmed by me are my parents.'

22. With two eagle-feathers, the Adhvaryu and Pratiprasthâtṛi purify the Sacrificer, turned towards the east behind the altar-ground¹, both upwards and downwards,—this is a form of the in-breathing and the upward breathing: the in-breathing and the upward breathing he thereby secures; for both upwards and downwards this breath passes along the body. With (Vâg. S. XIX, 11), 'Uniting ye are: unite me with happiness²!' he touches the cups of milk: with prosperity and fame he thereby endows him. With, 'Disuniting ye are: disunite me from evil!' he touches the cups of Surâ-liquor: he thereby keeps him from evil.

¹ That is, behind the mahâ-vedi, near the antaḥpâtya-peg, where the purchase of the ingredients for the preparation of the Surâ had taken place.

² Cf. V, 1, 2, 18, where the same two formulas are used whilst the Soma and Surâ-cups are first held together, and then withdrawn from each other; and the terms '*samprîk*' and '*viprîk*' were accordingly taken in a passive sense, 'united' and 'disunited';

EIGHTH ADHYĀYA. FIRST BRĀHMAṆA.

1. Now, when Indra's energies, or vital powers, departed from him, the gods restored them by means of this very sacrifice. Both cups of milk and cups of Surâ-liquor are filled: they thereby restore to him his energies, or vital powers. On the northern fire they offer (from) the cups of milk, and thereby provide him¹ with the bright liquor, with the Soma-drink.

2. He (the Adhvaryu) offers (of the three cups of milk) with (Vâg. S. XIX, 32), 'By their devotions the buffalos quicken the sacrifice,'—the buffalos, doubtless, are the officiating priests, and devotion is sacrifice: through the priests he causes the sacrifice to prosper, and through the sacrifice the sacrificer²;—'the barhis-seated one, supplied with Surâ and goodly heroes,' supplied with Surâ, indeed, is this barhis-seated sacrifice, to wit, the Sautrâmazî: by means of the barhis (the sacred grass on the Vêdi), and the sacrifice, he causes him to prosper;—'they who bestow Soma,'—they thus bestow the Soma-drink upon him;—'with the deities in heaven,'—they thus place him with the deities in heaven;—'may we enjoy ourselves,'—the Soma-juice, indeed, con-

whilst here the active sense seems preferable, the term 'vipriçk' probably referring to the tendency of fiery liquor for producing broils.

¹ Or, cause him to prosper, render him successful by means of the liquor; MS. I. O. 311 reads 'samardhayanti.'

² Or, perhaps, he provides the sacrifice with priests, and the Sacrificer with sacrifice. For obvious reasons the first two pâdas of the verse have been transposed in the translation.

duces to joy, and so does the Surâ-liquor : both the joy of Soma and the joy of Surâ he thus secures ;— ‘ worshipping Indra with good hymns of praise ! ’—for the hymn of praise is food for the gods, and the sacrifice also is food : by sacrifice, by food, he thus makes him successful. Having sacrificed, they drink (of the milk), and thereby increase what is prosperous with him.

3. He drinks¹, with (Vâg. S. XIX, 34), ‘ The (Soma) which the Asvins (brought away) from Namu²ki, the Âsura,’—for the two Asvins indeed brought away that (Soma-juice) from Namu²ki ;— ‘ and Sarasvatî distilled for the sake of Indra’s strength,’—for Sarasvatî indeed distilled it for the sake of Indra’s strength ;— ‘ that clear, sweet draught,’—for clear and sweet indeed is that draught, Soma ;— ‘ King Soma I now drink,’—it is thus king Soma that comes to be drunk by him. The cups of Surâ-liquor they offer (from) on the southern fire², and thereby keep him (the Sacrificer) from evil³.

4. He (the Pratiprasthâtrî) offers (libations from the cups of Surâ-liquor⁴), with (Vâg. S. XIX, 33), ‘ What essence there is of thine, gathered from the plants,’ for this Surâ-liquor, indeed, is the essence

¹ For particulars as to the persons who partake of the respective cups of milk and Surâ-liquor, see XII, 8, 2, 22 seqq.

² That is, on the fire of the southern of the two special Vedis, see p. 225, note.

³ Viz. inasmuch as the libations of liquor are not made on the offering-fire proper, the (northern) Âhavanîya, where the oblations from the cups of milk are made.

⁴ These cups are of the same kind as those used for the draughts of Soma, being made of palâsa-wood, and resembling mortars in shape ; cf. part ii, p. 259, note 1, towards the end.

of both the waters and the plants: by the essence of both the waters and the plants he thus causes him to prosper;—‘the strength of the Soma-juice together with the Surâ-liquor,’—he thereby secures what strength there is in the Soma-juice and in the Surâ-liquor;—‘by that exhilarating drink quicken thou the Sacrificer,’—that is, ‘by that exhilarating drink gladden thou the Sacrificer;’—‘Sarasvatî, the Asvins, Indra, and Agni,’—by deities he (the priest) thus causes the sacrifice to prosper, and by deities and sacrifice the Sacrificer. Having made the offering, they drink (the liquor), and thereby cause to prosper what is unprosperous with him.

5. He drinks, with (Vâg. S. XIX, 35), ‘Whatever is mingled herewith of the juicy Soma,’—he thereby secures for him the essence (juice) of the effused (extracted) and the infused¹ (Soma);—‘which Indra drank with eagerness,’—for Indra, indeed, drank it with eagerness;—‘that (essence) thereof (I drink) with propitious mind,’—for unpropitious, as it were, to a Brâhmaṇa is that drink, the Surâ-liquor: having thus made it propitious, he takes it to himself;—‘King Soma I drink,’—it is thus king Soma that comes to be drunk by him.

6. Here, now, other Adhvaryus hire some Râganya or Vaisya with the view that he shall drink that (liquor); but let him not do this; for, indeed, this Soma-drink falls to the share of the fathers and grandfathers of whoever drinks (the liquor²) on

¹ For the distinction between ‘suta’ and ‘âsuta’ (not ‘asuta’), cf. XII, 8, 2, 12.

² According to Kâty. Sr. XIX, 3, 15, some authorities, however,

this occasion. Having shifted three coals of the southern fire to outside the enclosing-stones¹, he may there offer (of the liquor) with these (three) utterances (*Vâg. S. XIX, 36*) :—

7. 'To the Svadhâ-loving Fathers be Svadhâ, adoration!' he thereby places the Fathers with the Svadhâ in the world of the Fathers.—'To the Svadhâ-loving grandfathers be Svadhâ, adoration!' he thereby places the grandfathers with the Svadhâ in the world of the grandfathers.—'To the Svadhâ-loving great-grandfathers be Svadhâ, adoration!' he thereby places the great-grandfathers with the Svadhâ in the world of the great-grandfathers.

8. Having fetched water, he pours it (into the cups) with, 'The Fathers have drunk:' he thereby bestows food on them;—'the Fathers have enjoyed themselves:' he thereby causes them to enjoy themselves;—'the Fathers have become satisfied:' he thereby satisfies them;—'may the Fathers cleanse themselves!' he thereby purifies all of them from the first downwards, for the *Sautrâmanî* is a means of purification².

think the inhaling of the fumes of the liquor to be sufficient for this purpose.

¹ The coals are to be placed on the south side of the southern fire, from north to south, and the libation from the *Âsvina* cup is made on the northernmost coal, that from the *Sârasvata* cup on the central one, and that from the *Aindra* cup on the southern one. According to *Kâty. XIX, 3, 17*, and *Mahîdhara* on *Vâg. S. XIX, 36*, this is a fourth alternative of disposing of the liquor (in favour of the Fathers), the others being actual drinking, or smelling it, or hiring some one to drink it.

² At *XII, 7, 2, 13* a perforated pot (with a hundred holes) was mentioned as being used at this sacrifice. According to *Kâty. Sr.*

9. By three implements of purification he purifies,—three in number are these worlds : by means of these worlds he thus purifies him.

10. With 'pâvamânî¹ (verses)' they purify ; for pâvamânîs are a means of purification : by a means of purification they thus purify him.

11. With three (verses) they purify each time,—there are three vital airs, the in-breathing, the up-breathing, and the through-breathing : it is by means of these that they purify him.

12. With nine (verses) they purify,—there are nine vital airs : by means of the vital airs they purify him, and when purified they establish him again in the vital airs.

13. They purify by means of a (goat's hair and sheep's wool) strainer,—such a strainer doubtless is a form (symbol) of goats and sheep : by means of goats and sheep they thus purify him.

14. They purify by means of a tail-whisk,—such a tail-whisk doubtless is a form of kine and horses : with kine and horses they thus purify him.

XIX, 3, 20, and Mahîdhara on Vâg. S. XIX, 37, use is made of this pot at this juncture in much the same way as is described in V, 5, 4, 27 seqq. ; viz. two poles are driven into the ground north and south of the southern fire, and a bamboo stick laid thereon : on a string fastened to this stick the pot, containing a tail-whisk (for straining) and a piece of gold, is then made to hang over the fire, and the remains of the Surâ-liquor poured into it ; and whilst it trickles through into the fire, the priest makes the Sacrificer pronounce the verses Vâg. S. XIX, 37-44, 52-60, addressed to the different kinds of departed ancestors.

¹ That is, verses recited at the Soma-sacrifice whilst the Soma-juice is clarifying ; the term being usually confined to the verses of hymns of the ninth *mandala* of the *Rîksamhitâ*, whence indeed most of the verses used on this occasion (Vâg. S. XIX, 37-44) are taken.

15. They purify by means of gold,—that (metal), to wit, gold, doubtless is a form of the gods: by means of a form of the gods they thus purify him.

16. They purify him by means of Surâ-liquor, for the Surâ is purified: they thus purify him by that which is purified; and even as the liquor, whilst being purified, is cleared of impure matter¹, so is that Sacrificer thereby freed from all evil who, knowing this, performs the Sautrâmanî, or who even knows this.

17. Here, now, they ask, 'Is the Sautrâmanî to be performed, or is it not to be performed, seeing that (in any case) they continuously repel from him all evil?' As to this Revottaras Sthapati Pâtava Kâkra once said, 'Even after making the surrender, one ought certainly to perform the sacrifice; for the Sacrificer is the body of the sacrifice, and the officiating priests are its limbs; and wherever the body is pure there the limbs also are pure; both of them, indeed, purify him, and both of them repel the evil from him: therefore even after making the surrender (of one's own self) one ought certainly to sacrifice.'

18. But, indeed, those who perform at the southern fire, go down to the world of the Fathers. He offers an oblation of ghee: ghee being (material of) sacrifice, it is by sacrifice that they establish themselves in the sacrifice.

19. He (the Sacrificer) offers, with (Vâg. S. XIX, 45), 'The Fathers who, one in form and one in mind, live in Yama's realm,—may their world,

¹ The term 'balkasa' (apparently connected with 'valkala') would seem to mean vegetable matter, esp. chaff or husks. The comm. explains it by 'kidiṣa' (? kilbisha or kikasana).

the Svadhâ, adoration, and sacrifice prosper among the gods!' he thereby commits the Fathers to Yama, and he also conquers the world of the Fathers. Having, all of them, invested themselves sacrificially¹, they betake themselves to the northern fire, for the northern fire² is this (terrestrial) world³: they thus establish themselves in this world. He offers an oblation of ghee: ghee being sacrifice, it is from out of the sacrifice that they establish themselves in the sacrifice.

20. He (the Sacrificer) offers, with (Vâg. S. XIX, 46), 'Mine own (people) who are one in form and one in mind, living among the living,—may their fortune prosper with me, in this world, for a hundred years!' he thereby secures the good fortune of his own people, and he also confers long life on them. Whilst they hold on to each other, he (the Adhvaryu) offers milk, for milk is vital air and food: in the vital air, in food, they thus finally establish themselves.

21. He offers, with (Vâg. S. XIX, 47), 'Two paths for mortals have I heard of, (that of the Fathers and that of the gods⁴),—'two paths

¹ That is, by shifting their Brâhmanical cord so as to hang across the breast from the left shoulder to the right hip.

² That is, the fire on the uttara-vedi of the northern of the two special Vedis, see p. 225, note.

³ They are supposed to return to the earth from the world of the Fathers below.

⁴ Not only is the second pâda of the verse omitted here (as also in MS. I. O. 311), but the construction of the first half of the verse is also rather peculiar, the most natural rendering being, 'Two paths of the Fathers have I heard of, (those) of the gods and of men.' The same verse occurs *R̥ks.* X, 88, 15 (with the reading 'dve srutî' instead of 'dve sṛitî'), where Grassmann translates,—

indeed there are,' they say, 'those of the gods and of the Fathers,'—'thereon all that liveth here passeth,' for thereon, indeed, everything living here passes;—'what there is between the father and the mother,'—the father, doubtless, is yonder (sky), and the mother is this (earth): by means of these two he leads the Fathers to the world of heaven. He (the Sacrificer) alone drinks what is left from the offering¹: to himself alone he thus takes prosperity, for milk is prosperity.

22. He drinks it, with (*Vâg. S. XIX, 48*), 'May this oblation be productive for me,'—for productive indeed it is, whether it be milk or Soma;—'possessed of ten heroes,'—the ten heroes, doubtless, are the vital airs: vital airs he thus takes to himself;—'possessed of all the troops,'—all the troops, doubtless, are the limbs: it is limbs he thus takes to himself;—'for well-being: breath-winning,'—the breath of life he thus wins;—'race-winning,'—a race (offspring) he thus wins;—'cattle-winning,'—cattle he thus wins;—'place-winning,'—for it is for a place (in heaven) that he sacrifices: it is that he gains;—'safety-winning,'—the (place of) safety, doubtless, is the heavenly world: in the heavenly world he thus finally establishes himself;—'May Agni raise for me abundant offspring,

'Two paths there are, so the Fathers have told me, passable for gods and men;' whilst Ludwig takes it in the way just referred to. The above interpretation is that of Mahîdhara, who refers to *Sat.-Br. I, 9, 2, 3*; whilst *Sâyana* (on *Rîks.*) seems to take the two paths to be that of the Fathers and gods, and that of men (*pitṛînâm devânâm kotâpi martyânâm ka dve srutî dvau mâgau*); though he afterwards calls them 'devayâna' and 'pitriyâna.'

¹ That is to say, the milk which remains in the pot (*ukhâ*), from which the milk used for the oblation was taken.

and bestow ye upon us food, milk, and seed!' it is to those (priests) who offer for him that he thus says, 'Bestow ye all this upon me!' By means of gold they cleanse themselves¹; for gold is immortal life: in immortal life they thus finally establish themselves.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Pragâpati created the (Soma-)sacrifice. He took it and performed it. When he had performed it, he felt like one emptied out. He saw this sacrificial performance, the Sautrâmanî, and performed it, and then he was again replenished; and, indeed, he who performs the Soma-sacrifice is, as it were, emptied out, for his wealth, his prosperity is, as it were, taken from him.

2. Having performed a Soma-sacrifice one ought to perform the Sautrâmanî: as a cow that has been milked would replenish again, even so, indeed, does he replenish himself,—he replenishes himself by offspring and cattle; and, verily, he who, knowing this, performs the Sautrâmanî, or he who (even) knows this, establishes himself in this world, and wins the heavenly world.

3. As to this Suplan Sârṅgaya asked Pratîdarsa Aibhâvata², 'Seeing that neither does one

¹ Kâty. Sr. XIX, 3, 27, 'Over the kâtvâla (pit) they cleanse themselves, with their wives, putting gold between;' that is to say, whilst the water is poured on their hands a piece of gold is held between, over which the water flows.

² Cf. II, 4, 4, 3-4, where the latter is called Pratîdarsa Svaikna (king of the Svikna), whilst the former, after studying with him, is said to have been called Sahadeva Sârṅgaya.

become initiated, nor are Soma-shoots¹ thrown down (to be pressed), how then does the Sautrâmanî become a Soma-sacrifice ?'

4. He replied, 'The observance of the fast, assuredly, is the head of the sacrifice, and the initiation its body. And the truth, doubtless, is of the form of the fast-observance, and faith of that of the initiation. And mind is of the form of the Sacrificer, and speech of that of the sacrifice.'

5. Thus, when he enters upon the fast-observance, he thereby restores the head to the body of the sacrifice, and he puts truth into faith, and the Sacrificer into the sacrifice.

6. Therefore at this sacrifice (the Sautrâmanî) the fast-observance² is the initiation. Now, the fast-observance is a male, and the initiation a female; and the truth is a male, and faith a female; and the mind is a male, and speech a female; and the Sacrificer is the male to his wife, whence wherever there is a husband there is a wife: and at the very outset of the sacrifice he thus sets up couples with a view to production.

7. 'And, indeed, those (materials) are the Soma-shoots at this sacrifice,' they say, 'to wit, the malted rice, the malted barley, and the fried rice.'

8. The malted rice³, indeed, is of the form of the

¹ The 'Somâmsava iva' would seem to have here the force of 'Soma-shoots proper,' only substitutes (milk and liquor) being used instead.

² That is to say, the observance of the fast—by which the Sacrificer during the four days of the performance of the Sautrâmanî, lives solely on the remains of the Agnihotra—takes the place of the ordinary initiation of the Soma-sacrifice, there being no Dîkshâ at the Sautrâmanî.

³ The malted rice, malted barley, and fried rice, referred to in

morning-pressing, for the morning-pressing is this (terrestrial) world, and the latter relates to the Asvins, and Âsvina milk he pours (into the Surâ-liquor) the first night: he thus provides him (the Sacrificer¹) with the morning-pressing—with its own world, with its own deity, with its own form².

9. And the malted barley is of the form of the midday-pressing, for the midday-pressing is the air, and the latter relates to Sarasvatî³, and the Sârasvata milk he pours (into the Surâ) the second night: he thus provides him with the midday-pressing—with its own world, with its own deity, with its own form.

10. And the fried rice is of the form of the evening-pressing, for the evening-pressing is the sky, and the latter relates to Indra, and Aindra milk he pours (into the Surâ) the third night: he thus provides him with the evening-pressing—with its own world, with its own deity, with its own form.

11. The milk of one (cow) he pours (into the Surâ) the first night, the milk of two the second

this and the next two paragraphs, refer to the remnants of these materials, not used at first in the preparation of the Surâ, and amounting to one-third of the original quantity of each; these being added successively during the three nights during which the Surâ has to mature; cf. p. 223, note 2.

¹ Or, he renders him, the Sacrificer (or, perhaps, it, the sacrifice), successful by means of the morning-pressing.

² The literal translation would seem to be,—he thus provides him with the respective (sva) world, with the respective deity, and with the respective form,—(hence) with the morning-pressing. It may be remarked, however, that the deities here connected with the three services (the Asvins, Sarasvatî, and Indra) are not those elsewhere associated with them (Vasus, Rudras, and Âdityas, IV, 3, 5, 1; or Agni, Indra, Visve Devâh, XI, 5, 9, 7).

³ Viz. inasmuch as it is full of moisture (saras).

night, and the milk of three the third night: he thus provides him with the pressings, in accordance with their forms, and in accordance with their deities.

12. With (Vâg. S. XIX, 2), 'Hereof pour ye to the juice,' he pours in (the milk) for the sake of (conformity with) the Soma-pressing;—'(to) the Soma who is the supreme offering,'—for this, to wit, Soma, is indeed the supreme offering (-material): he thus makes it¹ to be the supreme offering;—'the manly one who hath rushed into the waters,' for both with water and between it is he (Soma) indeed pressed out;—'I have pressed out Soma by stones,' for by means of stones Soma is indeed pressed out: it is thus by means of stones he presses it out for the sake of (conformity with) the Soma-pressing.

13. As to this they say, 'That Sautrâmanî, surely, is of the form of both effused (extracted) and infused² (Soma);—to wit, that essence of both water and plants, the milk, is of the form of the effused (Soma); and that essence of food, the liquor, is of the form of infused (Soma): by both (kinds of) pressings he thus expresses it, by both pressings he secures it.

14. As to this they say, 'Seeing that the Soma-juice is pressed out by stones, how as to the Sautrâmanî?' Let him reply, 'By the directions³ and the

¹ The 'enam' must refer to the Surâ-liquor, treated as identical with Soma.

² I do not quite understand the distinction between 'suta' and 'âsuta'; cf. XII, 8, 1, 5; unless the former be the pure Soma-juice, and the latter that mixed with other ingredients.

³ The 'praisha' are the directions by which the Maitrâvaruṇa calls on the Hotṛi to recite the offering-formulas (cf. part ii, p. 183, note 2). For the fore-offerings of the three victims, these directions are given, Vâg. S. XXI, 29-40. They all commence with 'Hotâ

Âpri-verses;’ for the directions (praisha) are in the *Bṛihatî* (metre), and the pressing-stones are of bârhata nature: by means of stones the Soma-juice is indeed pressed out, and by means of stones he now presses it out for the sake of (conformity with) the Soma-pressing.

15. All (the praishas) contain (the word) ‘payas’ (milk), for in the form of milk Soma is (here) pressed¹; they all contain (the word) ‘Soma,’ for the sake of (conformity with) the Soma-pressing; they all contain (the word) ‘parisrut’ (spirituous liquor), for in the form of spirituous liquor Soma is (here) pressed; they all contain (the word) ‘ghrîta’ (ghee), for this—to wit, ghee—doubtless is manifestly a form of the sacrifice: he thus makes it to be manifestly a form of the sacrifice; they all contain (the word) ‘madhu’ (honey), for this—to wit, honey—is manifestly a form of Soma: he thus makes it to be manifestly a form of Soma.

16. They all refer to the Asvins², for the sake of healing-power³; they all refer to Sarasvatî, for the obtainment of food; they all refer to Indra, for the obtainment of energy, or vital power.

17. And, again, as to why they all refer to the Asvins, all of them to Sarasvatî, and all of them to Indra,—these, indeed, were the deities who first

yakshat’ (may the *Hotri* worship!), and end with ‘payas soma parisrutâ ghrîtam madhu vyanv âgyasya hotar yaga’ (milk, Soma, with parisrut-liquor, ghee, honey,—may they partake of the butter, *Hotri* worship!).

¹ ? Literally, ‘by (way of) milk’—or, perhaps, ‘by the admixture of milk—Soma is (here, as it were) produced.’

² In all the directions referred to, the three deities are named.

³ The two Asvins are the physicians of the gods. Cf. IV, 1, 5, 8 seqq.; XII, 7, 2, 3.

prepared this sacrifice (the Sautrâmanî): with the help of these deities he thus prepares it; and, besides, he also provides these deities with a share.

18. The invitatory and offering formulas are made continuous¹, and relate to the same deities,—for the sake of continuity and uninterruptedness of the race (offspring). All of them relate to the Asvins, all of them to Sarasvatî, and all of them to Indra: the significance of this is the same as before.

19. The Âprî-formulas² are anushṭubh verses; for the Anushṭubh is speech, and with speech Soma is pressed: he thus presses it with speech, for the sake of (conformity with) the Soma-sacrifice. All of them relate to the Asvins, all of them to Sarasvatî, and all of them to Indra: the significance of this is the same as before.

20. The anupraishas³ (after-directions) are in the

¹ This refers to the puroṣṇuvâkyâs and yâgyâs of the oblations of omentum (vapâ) of the three victims. For these formulas the three verses, Vâg. S. XX, 67–69, are used in such a way that verse 1 forms the anuvâkyâ, and verse 2 the yâgyâ, of the Asvins' oblation; verse 2 the anuvâkyâ, and verse 3 the yâgyâ, of Sarasvatî's oblation; and verse 3 the anuvâkyâ, and verse 1 the yâgyâ, of Indra's oblation. In each of the three verses all the three deities are mentioned.—In exactly the same way the three verses, XX, 70–72, are used as the anuvâkyâs and yâgyâs of the three pasupurodâsas; and 73–75 as those of the chief oblations (havis) of meat-portions.

² The Âprîs (propitiatory verses, cf. part ii, p. 185) are the offering-formulas (yâgyâ) of the eleven (or twelve) fore-offerings (prayâga) of the animal sacrifice. Those used on the present occasion are the twelve verses given, Vâg. S. XX, 55–66; there being on this occasion (in the second and third places) fore-offerings both to Tanûnapât and Narâsamsa. In each of these verses, again, all three deities are referred to.

³ I do not exactly know what formulas are thereby referred to.

gāgata metre; for the *Gagatī* is this (earth), and by means of her Soma is pressed: by means of her he thus presses it for the sake of (conformity with) the Soma-pressing. All of them relate to the Asvins, all of them to Sarasvatī, and all of them to Indra: the significance of this is the same as before.

21. This *Sautrāmanī*, then, is manifestly a Soma-sacrifice; and were the Sacrificer alone to drink (the liquor), it would be either an *ishī*-offering, or an animal sacrifice; but, for the sake of conformity (of the liquor) to the Soma, all the priests drink thereof, for all the priests drink of the Soma-juice.

22. The *Adhvaryus*¹ drink (the contents of) the *Āsvina* (cup), for the Asvins are the *Adhvaryus* of the gods: they thus consume each his own share in his own abode.

23. The *Hotri*, Brahman, and *Maitrāvaruṇa* (drink that) of the *Sârasvata* (cup), for the *Hotri* is the voice of the sacrifice, the Brahman its heart, and the *Maitrāvaruṇa* its mind: they thus consume each his own share in his own abode.

24. The Sacrificer drinks (that of) the *Aindra* (cup), for this sacrifice, the *Sautrāmanī*, belongs to Indra, and even now he who sacrifices has his abode along with Indra: he thus consumes his own share in his own abode.

25. The *Āsvina* cup, indeed, is the eye, the *Sârasvata* one the vital air, and the *Aindra* one

It can hardly be the *praishas* of the *anuyâgas* (*Vâg. S. XXI, 48-58*), as these are not in the *gagatī*, but in the (*ârshī*) *trishubh* metre; though certainly each of them contains the names of the three deities.

¹ *Viz.* the *Adhvaryu*, and his two assistants, the *Pratiprasthâtri* and *Agnîdh*. Cf. XII, 8, 1, 3 seqq.

speech. From the Âsvina (cup) he pours (the remains) into the Sârasvata one, whereby he combines his eye with the vital airs; from the Sârasvata (cup) into the Aindra one, whereby he combines his vital airs with his speech, and also establishes his vital airs in (the channel of) speech, whence all the vital airs are established on speech.

26. Three (men) drink the Âsvina (cup), to wit, the Adhvaryu, Pratiprasthâtṛi, and Agnidh; for this eye is threefold—the white, the black, and the pupil: he thus bestows on him the eye in accordance with its form.

27. Three (drink) the Sârasvata (cup), the Hotṛi, Brahman, and Maitrâvaruṇa; for threefold divided is this vital air—the in (and out)-breathing, the up-breathing, and the through-breathing: he thus bestows on him the vital air in accordance with its form.

28. Singly the Sacrificer drinks the Aindra (cup), for single is that distinction of the vital airs, speech: singly and solely to himself does he take that distinction, speech; whence he who has performed the Sautrâmanî becomes singly and solely the most distinguished among his own people, and so does even he who knows this.

29. The officiating priests (*ritvig*), doubtless, are the seasons (*ritu*), and the draughts (of liquor) are the months;—six priests drink, for there are six seasons: by means of the priests he thus secures the seasons.

30. There are twelve draughts¹, and twelve

¹ Viz. inasmuch as three priests partake of each of the first two cups of milk, and of the first two cups of Surâ-liquor, and each priest drinks twice.

months: by means of the draughts he thus secures the months. The priests drink again and again by turns, whence the seasons and months succeed one another by turns.

31. The thirteenth draught the Sacrificer takes, for, indeed, that thirteenth month is manifestly the year itself: it is this he secures by obtaining (that draught). And, indeed, the Sautrāmaṇi is the same as the year, and by means of this he wins everything, and secures everything for himself.

32. There are three victims, for three in number are these worlds: it is these worlds he thereby secures,—to wit, this (terrestrial) world by that of the Asvins, the air by that of Sarasvatī, and the sky by that of Indra: he thus wins and secures these worlds for himself in accordance with their (peculiar) form and deity.

33. There are three sacrificial cakes, for there are three seasons: it is the seasons he thereby secures,—to wit, the summer by that of Indra, the rainy season by that of Savitrī, and the winter by that of Varuṇa: he thus wins and secures the seasons for himself in accordance with their (peculiar) form and deity.

34. There are six cups (of milk and liquor), for there are six seasons: it is the seasons he thereby secures,—to wit, the spring and summer by the two Āsvina (cups), the rainy season and autumn by the two Sârasvata ones, and the winter and dewy season by the two Aindra ones: he thus wins and secures the seasons for himself in accordance with their form and deity.

35. The invitatory and offering formulas are made continuous, and relate to the same deities—

for the sake of the continuity and uninterruptedness of the seasons. They are all of them invitatory formulas and all offering-formulas¹, whence all the seasons pass onwards, and all of them return. All (the formulas) are first, all of them intermediate, and all of them last, whence all the seasons are first, all of them intermediate, and all of them last. All the cups have two (formulas, an) invitatory and (an) offering-formula,—this is of the form of day and night: it is the day and the night he thus secures for himself; whence both the seasons and the months are established on day and night.

36. The Sautrâmanî, truly, is the same as the year, and the same as the moon; and the Sacrificer is manifestly the sun: his vedi (altar-ground) is this earth, his utara-vedi the air, his barhis the sky, his officiating priests the quarters, his fuel the trees, his ghee the waters, his oblations the plants, his fire Agni himself, his samsthâ (the particular form of sacrifice) the year—and, indeed, everything here, whatever there is, is the year; whence he who has performed the Sautrâmanî wins everything, and secures everything for himself.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. Tvashtri, seeing his son slain, brought Soma suitable for witchery, and withheld from Indra. Indra, committing a desecration of the sacrifice, by main force drank off his (Tvashtri's) Soma-juice. He went asunder in every direction,—from his mouth and vital airs his excellence and fame passed

¹ See p. 244, note 1, where it is shown that each of the three verses serves successively as puroḥ-nuvâkyâ and as yâgyâ.

away, and entered the cattle, whence cattle are one's fame: and famous, indeed, is he who, knowing this, is consecrated¹ by the Sautrâmanî.

2. The two Asvins and Sarasvatî then prepared for him this sacrifice, the Sautrâmanî, for the purpose of healing him, and thereby consecrated him: thereby he became the highest of gods, and so does he who is consecrated by that (offering) become the highest among his own people.

3. He consecrates him on a black antelope skin; for the black antelope skin is the sacrifice²: it is at the sacrifice he thus consecrates him; on the hairy side (of the skin), for the hair is the metres: it is on the metres (or sacred writ) he thus consecrates him.

4. On a throne-seat he consecrates him, for imperial dignity is seated (established) on a throne-seat: by means of imperial dignity he thus causes him to attain imperial dignity.

5. It is made of udumbara wood, for the udumbara (*ficus glomerata*) is strength: for the sake of strength he thus is consecrated. It is knee-high, for knee-high is this (terrestrial) world, and it is for (the rule of) this world that the Kshatriya is consecrated; and the ruler (*kshatra*) indeed he becomes who is consecrated by the Sautrâmanî: therefore it is knee-high, and of unlimited size horizontally (in width and depth),—

6. For the throne-seat means royal dignity, and of unlimited prosperity is royal dignity. It is covered with plaited reed-work, for reed-grass is meet for sacrifice. Two of its feet stand on the

¹ Literally, sprinkled, i.e. anointed, with the 'vasâ,' or fat gravy obtained from the cooking of the sacrificial animals.

² See part i, p. 23, note 2.

northern, and two on the southern altar-ground¹, for the northern vedi is this (terrestrial) world, and the southern one the world of the Fathers: he thus consecrates him for both worlds.

7. Concerning this, Gaurîviti Sâktya, knowing this, once said, 'Like rulers², assuredly, we shall be in yonder world!' Perhaps³ it was *Rîshabha Yâgñatura*, king of the *Svikna*, who had told him so.

8. He places the throne-seat, with (*Vâg. S. XX, 1*), 'Thou art the womb of the *Kshatra*, thou art the navel of the *Kshatra*!' for it indeed is the womb and navel of the *Kshatra* (ruling power).

9. He then spreads the black antelope skin thereon, with, 'May it not injure thee! do not

¹ For the two special Vedis, see p. 225, note 1.

² 'A kind of *Kshatriyas*,' Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.*, p. 494.

³ For this or some such meaning ('probably'—German, 'wohl' or 'vielleicht') which seems to me to suit best the use of '*sasvat*' in the *Brâhmanas*, see part iii, p. 98, note 2.—Thus, at I, 2, 3, 2, I would now translate 'and perhaps it was *Trita* who slew him,—*Indra* at all events was exonerated from that (guilt), for he is a god.' Similarly, I, 8, 1, 4, 'perhaps it was a *ghasha*, for that (fish) grows best (fastest);' II, 2, 1, 2, 'If, on the other hand, that oblation were not offered up in him, he would perhaps burn either the *Adhvaryu*, or the *Sacrificer*.' Somewhat peculiar is the passage, I, 6, 3, 10, where *sasvat* occurs both in the relative and in the demonstrative clause, and where we can hardly translate otherwise than 'If, perchance, he had said, "Grow thou, the foe of *Indra*!" he (*Vritra*) would perhaps have slain *Indra*.'—Hätte er vielleicht (etwa) gesagt: 'Wachse, du Feind *Indras*!' so würde er (*Vritra*) vielleicht (? gewiss) *Indra* erschlagen haben.—If this be the right interpretation of these passages, they would have to be transferred, in the *St. Petersburg Dict.*, from meaning b (?) to c, where 'vielleicht' would have to be added, as it certainly suits better than 'gewiss' (most likely) the last of the foregoing passages, at all events. The comm. explains '*sasvat*' by '*bahukrîṭvaḥ*.'

injure me!' for the black antelope skin is the sacrifice: (thus it is spread) for the safety of the sacrifice and his own self.

10. He then mounts it, with a verse to Varuṇa (Vâg. S. XX, 2), for Varuṇa is the king of the gods: by means of his own deity he thus consecrates him¹,—'He hath sat down, the upholder of the sacred law, Varuṇa, in the home-steads, for supreme rule, he the wise!'

11. He then throws down a gold and a silver plate (beneath his feet, the silver one beneath the left foot) with, 'Protect (me) from death!' (the gold one beneath the right foot² with,) 'Protect (me) from lightning!' The Virâḡ, doubtless, is the rain, and of this there are these two terrible forms, lightning and hail; of these the gold plate is of the form of lightning, and the silver one of that of hail: against these two deities he affords protection to him, whence he who has performed the Sautrâmanî has no fear of these two deities, as he also who thus knows this.

12. He consecrates him by sprinkling him with the fat gravy of the sacrificial animals, for the gravy of the animals means excellence: with that excellence, the essence of cattle, he thus sprinkles him. But that gravy is also the highest kind of food: with the highest kind of food he thus sprinkles him.

13. There are hoof-cups (of gravy), for on hoofs cattle support themselves: he thus causes him to obtain a support. There are thirty-three (such)

¹ Cf. V, 4, 4, 5, where the verse is explained.

² Or, on the head, according to others. The plates are of the usual round shape.

cupfuls, for thirty-three in number are all the deities: by means of all the deities he thus consecrates him. He offers them with *gagatî* verses, for animals are of *gâgata* (movable) nature: by means of the *Gagatî* he thus secures cattle for him. With sixteen verses (*Vâg. S. XIX*, 80-94) he offers, for animals are of sixteen parts: he thus bestows excellence (or prosperity) on him part by part.

14. 'With lead the wise, with wool and thread¹ the sages weave the web, the sacrifice: the *Asvins*, *Savitri*, *Sarasvatî*, and *Varuna* healed the form of *Indra*².' Each time he has offered two (cupfuls) together, he pours the residue into a bowl (*sata*): he thereby establishes the days and nights, the half-months, the months, and the seasons in the year, and hence these days and nights, half-months, months, and seasons are established (contained) in the year.

15. The bowl is made of reed, for the reed has its birth-place in the waters, and the waters are all the deities: by means of all the deities he thus consecrates him.

16. A rubbing down (of the Sacrificer) with all manner of sweet-smelling substances takes place (before sprinkling him with fat), for such a rubbing down with all manner of sweet-smelling substances means supreme fragrance: with fragrance he thus consecrates (anoints) him.

17. He sprinkles him (with the fat gravy) in front while (himself) looking towards the back (west), for

¹ See p. 219, note 3.

² Only the first *pâda* of this, the first of the sixteen verses, is given in the text. Regarding the allusions in this verse, see XII, 7, 1, 10 seqq.; 2, 17; 7, 3, 3.

from the front food is visibly eaten. On every side (he sprinkles him) whilst moving round : he thus bestows food on him from all quarters, whence food is secured from all quarters by him who has performed the Sautrâmanî, or even by him who thus knows this.

18. With a formula to the Asvins he sprinkles him first¹, then with one to Sarasvatî, then with one to Indra : it is by means of these deities he thus consecrates him. Now, some consecrate him by means both of these deities and those utterances, 'bhûh, bhuvaḥ, svar,' 'for,' say they, 'these utterances ("earth, air, heaven") mean all this (universe) : it is by means of all this (universe) we thus consecrate him.' Let him, however, not do so, but let him only consecrate him by means of those deities, for those deities, indeed, are all this (universe).

19. He consecrates him prior to the Svishṭakṛit (offering), for the Svishṭakṛit is the Kshatra : he thus consecrates him by means of the Kshatra (or, by a Kshatriya). And he consecrates him between (the oblation to) the Lord of the Forest² and the

¹ According to Kâty. Sr. XIX, 4, 14-17, he sprinkles him up to the mouth, letting it flow down on all four sides; and with each sprinkling he pronounces one of the formulas, first, the Sâvitṛa one, Vâg. S. XX, 3, 'At the impulse of God Savitṛi (I consecrate) thee by the arms of the Asvins, and the heads of Pûshan!' followed by the Âsvina one, 'with the healing medicine of the Asvins I sprinkle thee for energy and holy lustre!' and the Sârasvata one, 'with the healing medicine of Sarasvatî I sprinkle thee for vigour and food' Then a fourth time with a formula referring to all the deities (or with the three great utterances), or with the Aindra text, 'With Indra's power I sprinkle thee for strength, for excellence, and for fame!'

² For this oblation, see III, 8, 3, 33; IV, 5, 2, 11; in both cases it is followed immediately by the oblation to Agni Svishṭakṛit.

Svishtakṛit, for the lord of the forest (or the tree) is Soma, and the Svishtakṛit (maker of good offering) is Agni: he thus consecrates him after encompassing him by Agni and Soma; whence both those who know, and those who do not, say, 'A Kshatriya is the consecrator of a Kshatriya ¹.'

20. They then lift him up² knee-high, then navel-high, then as high as the mouth; for the Vâgapeya doubtless is the same as the consecration, and the Sautrâmanî is a consecration; and even as there, at the Vâgapeya, he (the Sacrificer) mounts the sacrificial stake³, like that is this rite.

21. As to this they say, 'But, surely, he who is consecrated by the Sautrâmanî moves away from this world.' Well, he descends again upon the black antelope skin, and, the black antelope skin being the sacrifice, he thus finally establishes himself on the sacrifice.

22. [He descends⁴, with Vâg. S. XX, 10,] 'Firmly⁵ I establish myself in the Kshatra (lordship), in royal sway,'—in lordship and royal sway he thus establishes himself so as not to lose lordship and royal sway;—'firmly in horses I establish

¹ Kshatriyo râgno^{*}bhishektâ bhavati, pûrvam hi râgaiva vridhha/kumâram kâbhishikṣatîty artha/k; comm.

² According to Kâty. Sr. XIX, 4, 19-21, the Adhvaryu first touches him, with (Vâg. S. XX, 4), 'Thou art Ka, thou art Katama, —to Ka thee!' and the Sacrificer replies, 'O thou of good fame! O most propitious one! O true king!' and touches his limbs one after another with XX, 5-9.

³ See part iii, p. 32 (V, 2, 1, 9 seqq.).

⁴ That is, when the throne-seat has been lowered again, he rises from it and stands on the deer-skin.

⁵ The function of 'prati' here seems to be to strengthen the preposition in the verb 'prati-tishṭhâmi.'

myself, and in kine,'—in the midst of horses and kine he thus establishes himself so as not to lose horses and kine;—'firmly in the limbs I establish myself, and in the body,'—in the limbs and in the body he thus establishes himself so as not to lose his limbs and his body;—'firmly in the vital airs I establish myself, and in prosperity,'—in the vital airs and in prosperity he thus establishes himself so as not to lose the vital airs and prosperity;—'firmly in heaven and on earth I establish myself, and in the sacrifice,'—he thus establishes himself in these two, heaven and earth, within which is all this (universe).

23. He¹ then sings a Sâman (hymn-tune), for the Sâman means lordship (kshatra): with lordship he thus consecrates him; or the Sâman means imperial sway: by means of imperial sway he thus causes him to attain imperial sway. And, indeed, the Sâman is the essence of all the Vedas: he thus consecrates him with the essence of all the Vedas.

24. He sings it on a *brîhatî* verse², for established on the *Brîhatî*, as his excellence and foundation,

¹ According to the commentator on Kâty. XIX, 5, 1, the Brahman sings, whilst Lâty. V, 4, 16-19 gives directions from which the Udgâtri would seem to be expected to perform this duty. When the Sacrificer is being anointed, the Udgâtri is to step between the (northern and southern) fires and, as soon as he is called upon by the Adhvaryu, he is to commence the Sâman. It would probably depend on the Brahman's previous studies, whether or not he was sufficiently conversant with the complicated details of the hymnology.

² Viz. Vâg. S. XX, 30 (*Rîks*. VIII, 89, 1), 'To Indra, O Maruts, sing ye the great (hymn), most destructive to *Vrîtra*, whereby the promoters of sacred rites produced the light, the wakeful god for the god.'

that sun shines¹: he thus establishes him on the *Bṛihatî*, as his excellence and foundation.

25. He sings it on a *bṛihatî* verse relating to Indra, for this sacrifice, the *Sautrâmanî*, belongs to Indra, and even now he who sacrifices has Indra for his support: he thus consecrates him on his own support (or resting-place).

26. And as to why (these hymns) are called 'bracers²;' it is because by means of these *Sâmans* the gods braced Indra up to energy, or vital power: in like manner do the officiating priests, by means of these *Sâmans*, brace the Sacrificer up to energy, or vital power. '*Samsravase, visravase, satyasravase, sravase*³'—these are the *Sâmans*: they proclaim

¹ Professor Weber, *Ind. Stud.* VIII, p. 42, refers to a parallel passage in *Tândya-Br.* VII, 4, 7—'By means of the *Bahishpavamâna* (of the morning service) the gods carried off *Âditya*, the sun, to heaven; but he did not stop there. At midday they then fixed him by means of the *Bṛihatî*, and for this reason the *Bṛihatî* metre is used for the *Pavamâna-stotra* at the midday service.'

² Literally, sharpeners or sharpenings (*samsâna*).

³ These words—apparently meaning 'for fame all round, for fame far and wide, for true fame, for fame' (or, perhaps, 'for hearing, or, rather, being heard of all round,' &c.)—are used to form the *fnâles* (*nidhana*) in which all the priests are to join; cf. *Sâmav.*, *Calc. ed.*, I, pp. 533-4, where the figured text is given. According to *Kâty.* XIX, 5, 4-5; *Lâty.* V, 4, 19, the words, '*samgityai, vigityai, satyagityai, gityai*' (for complete victory, victory far and wide, &c.), and '*sampushṭyai, vipushṭyai*,' &c. (for complete prosperity, &c.), are to be used instead, in the case of a *Kshatriya* and *Vaiśya* respectively, either optionally or necessarily. Though these four words are here, and elsewhere, spoken of as so many different *Sâmans*, only the last of them ('*sravase*') forms the *fnâle* of a *Sâman* in the ordinary sense of the word; the others being merely combined with certain musical ejaculations, or expletives (*stobhas*). All the four '*Sâmans*' begin with the same phrase (varying only in the verb)—'*sam tvâ hinvanti (rinanti,*

him in these worlds. There are four *finales*, for there are four quarters : they thus establish him in all the quarters. All (the priests) join in the *finale* : with one mind they thus bestow excellence upon him.

27. As to this they say, ' Seeing that this Sâman is sung, wherein then does the recitation (uktha) of this Sâman consist, and what is its foundation ; for unsuccessful is what is chanted unless it be followed by a recitation ?'

28. 'Thrice eleven are the gods;' this, indeed, is the recitation¹ belonging to that Sâman, this its foundation.

29. Or he (the Adhvaryu) takes a thirty-third cupful (of gravy), with (Vâg. S. XX, 11-12¹), 'Thrice

tatakshur, sisanti) dhâtibhiḥ,' i.e. 'they make thee up (or urge thee on) with prayers,' serving as a kind of prelude (prastâva) the single words of which are given among the Stobhas (Sâmanav., Calc. ed., II, p. 522, last line), as, indeed, the words 'samsravase,' &c., themselves are (ib., p. 520). In the first three Sâmans this phrase is followed by the *finale* consisting of the respective characteristic word preceded by the Stobha 'auhovâ.' In the last Sâman, on the other hand, the introductory phrase is followed by the choral setting of the verse 'Bṛihad indrâya gâyata' (see p. 255, n. 2), which, in its turn, is followed again by the first phrase, with a slightly modified modulation, ending with 'auhovâ sravase.' Whilst joining in the *finale*, the priests, according to Lâty. V, 4, 17, are to lay their hands on the head of the Sacrificer.

¹ According to Kâty. Sr. XIX, 4, 24 ; 5, 8 seq. ; 7, 1 seq., the thirty-third libation of gravy is taken with the text, XX, 32, 'yo bhûtânâm adhipatiḥ (he who is the over-lord of creatures),' &c. ; whilst, on the conclusion of the Sastra, or Hotṛi's recitation, the Sacrificer offers the libation from that last cup with XX, 11-12, and drinks the remainder with XX, 13. The Sastra, recited in response to the Sâman, consists of the section of eleven verses, Vâg. S. XX, 80-90, the first and last verses of which are recited thrice ; whilst the 'âhâva' (somsâvom, 'let us praise, om !') is inserted by him before each triplet of the remaining nine verses. The two verses used whilst the Sacrificer offers (XX, 11-12) are likewise recited by the

eleven are the gods,'—for there are indeed thrice eleven gods;—'three-and-thirty, bountiful,'—for there are thirty-three gods;—'with *Bṛihaspati* for their Purohita,'—*Bṛihaspati* is the Brahman (n.): he thus means to say, 'With the Brahman for their Purohita (family-priest);'—'at the impulse (sava) of the god *Savitṛi*,'—that is, 'impelled by the god *Savitṛi*;'—'may the gods protect me through the gods!' for the gods indeed consecrate him through the gods.

30. 'The first with the second,'—for the first (gods, on earth) consecrate him along with the second ones (in the air);—'the second with the third,'—for the second ones consecrate him along with the third ones (in the sky);—'the third with¹ the truth,'—for the third ones consecrate him with the truth;—'the truth with the sacrifice,'—for the truth consecrates him with the sacrifice;—'the sacrifice with sacrificial texts,'—for the sacrifice consecrates him with sacrificial texts;—'sacrificial texts with hymn-tunes,'—for sacrificial texts (*yagus*) consecrate him along with hymn-tunes;—'hymn-tunes with hymn-verses,'—for hymn-tunes consecrate him along with hymn-verses (*ṛik*);—'hymn-verses with invitatory verses,'—for hymn-verses consecrate him along with invitatory verses;—'invitatory verses with offering-verses,'—for invitatory verses consecrate him along with offering-verses;—'offering-verses with *Vashaṭ*-calls,'—for offering-verses consecrate him

Hotṛi, as a 'nivid,' being either added at the end of the Sastra, or inserted before the ninth or tenth verse; the whole recitation thus consisting of seventeen verses.

¹ Mahīdhara takes the instrumental throughout as a sociative (*saha satyena*).

along with Vashaṭ-calls;—‘Vashaṭ-calls with oblations,’—for Vashaṭ-calls consecrate him along with oblations;—‘May the oblations render successful my wishes! bhûḥ! svâhâ!’—having thus consecrated him by means of those deities from first to last, he thus, by means of oblations, renders all his wishes successful. Having then solicited an invitation from the officiating priests, he (the Sacrificer) drinks¹ (the remains of the cup of vasâ), for the officiating priests are the seasons: it is thus in the seasons that he solicits an invitation.

31. He drinks it, with (Vâg. S. XX, 13), ‘My hair is endeavour², my skin submission and approach³, my flesh inclination, my bone wealth, and my marrow submission,’—for he who is consecrated by the Sautrâmanî enters the worlds and among the deities; he now has himself invited amongst them⁴, and thus he arises (in the other world) complete, with a whole body, and with (all) limbs.

NINTH ADHYĀYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

1. Verily, from this sacrifice the man⁵ is born;

¹ According to Kâty. XIX, 5, 9, the priests themselves first smell the remainder of the fat gravy, with the text (XX, 34), ‘The protector of my breath thou art,’ &c. Cf. also XIV, 2, 2, 42, with note.

² The use of ‘prayati’ in this sense (here and Vâg. S. XVIII, 1) is peculiar; being apparently derived from ‘pra-yam,’ one would expect it to have some such meaning as ‘offer, gift.’ This and the other predicates, according to Mahîdhara, are to show the state of feeling of beings towards the (royal) Sacrificer. The repetition of ‘ânati’ (bowing, prostration, submission) is strange. A strong alliterative cadence is noticeable in the verse.

³ ? Hardly ‘return’ here; rather, perhaps, ‘attaining to (the other worlds),’ or, possibly, ‘the turning to him, gathering round him (of the people).’

⁴ ? Or, he now calls these to himself in the meantime.

⁵ That is, the Purusha, Agni-Pragâpati; and the Sacrificer.

and whatever food a man consumes in this world, that (food), in return, consumes him in yonder world. Now this sacrifice is performed by means of spirituous liquor, and spirituous liquor (*parisrut*) is not to be consumed by a *Brāhmaṇa*: he thus is born from that which is not (to be) consumed, and the food does not, in return, consume him in yonder world. Therefore this (sacrifice), the *Sautrāmaṇi*, is a *Brāhmaṇa*'s sacrifice ¹.

2. The malted rice is the same as his (the man's) hair, the malted barley his skin, the fried rice his flesh, the filtering-cloth his bones, the mash his marrow, the raw liquor (*parisrut*) his life-sap (*serum*), the seasoning (and fermentative substances) his blood, the milk his seed, the mature liquor (*surā*) his urine, and the impure matter the contents of the stomach.

3. Indra's cake is his heart, that of *Savitri* his liver, that of *Varuṇa* his lung, the *asvattha* and *udumbara* vessels his kidneys, the *nyagrodha* one his bile, the pan (*sthāli*) his intestines ², the supernumerary (vessels) his bowels ², the two eagle feathers ³ the milt, the throne-seat his navel, the pot his rectum, the (pan) perforated with a hundred holes, the male organ,—and inasmuch as that (pan) is much perforated, therefore that organ is much divided,—the bowl (*sata*) is his mouth, the strainer

¹ That is, because to a man of another caste the spirituous liquor would not be 'anādyā,' but consumable, and hence it would consume him in the other world.

² The two terms 'āntrāṇi' and 'gudāṇi' are usually taken as synonymous; the latter term probably means the lower or larger intestines; cf. *Vâg. S. XIX, 86*.

³ See *XII, 7, 3, 22*.

his tongue, the dish (kâpya) his anus, the tail (whisk) his bladder.

4. And the sacrificial animal of the Asvins is his limbs, that of Sarasvatî his trunk, Indra's bull his form,—whence they say that man's form (wealth) is kine,—the gold (plate) is his vital strength ; it is of the weight of a hundred (grains), whence man has a life of a hundred (years).

5. The two cups of the Asvins are his eyes, and the ground wheat and kuvala (jujubes) his eye-lashes; the two cups of Sarasvatî are his nostrils, and the ground Indra-grain and badara (jujubes) the hair in his nostrils; the two cups of Indra are his ears, and the ground barley and karkandhu (jujubes) the hair of his ears and his eyebrows.

6. And the hairs of wolf are the hair on his abdomen and that below; and the hairs of tiger are the hair on his chest and that of his armpits; and the hairs of lion are the hair of his head and his beard.

7. There are three sacrificial animals, for this body of man consists of three parts: it is the body he thereby wins (in heaven) for him;—what is below the navel (he wins) by that of the Asvins, what is above the navel and below the head by that of Sarasvatî, and the head itself by that of Indra: both as to its (bodily) form and as to its deities he thus delivers his own self from death, and makes it immortal.

8. There are three sacrificial cakes, for this life of man consists of three parts: it is life he thereby wins for him;—the early life (he wins) by that of Indra, the middle (part of) life by that of Savitrî, and the last (part of) life by that of Varuna: both as to its (bodily) form and as to its deities he thus delivers his life from death, and makes it immortal.

9. There are six cups (of milk and liquor), for there are these six (channels of) vital airs in the head: it is the vital airs he thereby wins for him;—his eyes (he wins) by the two (cups) of the Asvins, his nostrils by those of Sarasvatî, and his ears by those of Indra: both as to its (bodily) form and as to its deities he thus delivers his own self from death, and makes it immortal.

10. The invitatory and offering-formulas are made continuous¹, and relate to the same deities—for the continuity and uninterruptedness of the vital airs. They are all of them invitatory formulas and all offering-formulas, whence all the vital airs pass onwards and all of them backwards. All (the formulas) are first, all of them intermediate, and all of them last, whence all the vital airs are first, all of them intermediate, and all of them last. All the cups have two (formulas, an) invitatory and (an) offering-formula,—this is of the form of the in (and out)-breathing and the up-breathing: it is the in-breathing and the up-breathing he thus secures for himself, and therefore all the vital airs are established on the in-breathing and the up-breathing.

11. Verily the Sautrâmanî is this body (of man): the Sacrificer is the mind, (that is) speech manifestly; the vedi (altar-ground) is the trunk, the Uttara-vedi (high-altar) offspring, the barhis (grass-covering) cattle, the officiating priests the limbs, the fuel the bones, the ghee the marrow, the fire the mouth, the oblation is food, and the concluding rite is life, whence he who has performed the Sautrâmanî attains life.

¹ See p. 244, note 1.

12. And, verily, these two men that seem to be in the eyes, they belong to the Asvins, and the black (in the eye) belongs to Sarasvatî, and the white to Indra; and in that, when the victim of the Asvins is being (offered), he makes offering to these deities in common, thereby he puts those (parts of the body) together and takes them to himself.

13. Indra, assuredly, is the mind, Sarasvatî speech, and the two Asvins are the ears. Now, whatever one thinks in his mind of that he speaks with his speech, and what he speaks with his speech that one hears with one's ears: thus, in that, when the victim of Sarasvatî is being (offered), he makes offering to these deities together, thereby he puts these (parts of the body) together and takes them to himself.

14. Indra, assuredly, is the breath, Sarasvatî the tongue, and the two Asvins the nostrils; and inasmuch as through (the channel of) the breath (*prâna*) one introduces (*prâ-ni*) food into himself that is the reason of its being (called) '*prâna*.' By means of the tongue one distinguishes the essence (taste) of food, and the nostrils, indeed, are the path of the breath; and in that, when the victim of Indra is being (offered), he makes offering to these deities in common, thereby he puts those (parts of the body) together and takes them to himself.

15. Indra, assuredly, is the heart, Savitri the liver, and Varuna the lung; and in that, when Indra's cake is being (offered), he makes offering to these deities in common, thereby he puts those (parts of the body) together and takes them to himself.

* 16. Savitri, assuredly, is the breath, Varuna the

through-breathing, and Indra the generative organ ; and whatever food one eats by means of (the channel of) the breath through that he breathes with his through-breathing, and by means of the generative organ he sheds the essence of food as seed ; and in that, when Savitri's cake is being (offered), he makes offering to these deities in common, thereby he puts those (parts of the body) together and takes them to himself.

17. Varuna, assuredly, is the womb, Indra the seed, and Savitri the generator of the seed ; and in that, when Varuna's cake is being (offered), he makes offering to these deities in common, thereby he puts those (parts of the body) together and takes them to himself. And whosoever thus knows this comes into being along with these deities, and is born again (so as to be) along with these deities ; he increases in offspring and cattle ; he becomes firmly established in this world, and wins the heavenly world, whosoever, knowing this, performs the Sautrâmanî, or whosoever thus knows this.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Having performed the sacrifice they betake themselves to the purificatory bath ; for after a Soma-sacrifice they do betake themselves to the purificatory bath, and the Sautrâmanî is the same as the Soma (sacrifice).

2. [He plunges the mash-pot into the water, with Vâg. S. XX, 14-18¹,] 'Whatever contumely

¹ Of the first three verses the text quotes only the first pâda, the rest having been supplied in the translation.

against the gods, O divine gods, we have committed, from that sin may Agni deliver me; may he deliver me from all trouble!—he thereby delivers him from the sin committed against the gods.—‘Whether by day, whether by night we have committed sins, from that sin may Vâyu deliver me; may he deliver me from all trouble!’—he thereby delivers him from whatever sin he commits by day and night.—‘Whether waking, whether in sleep we have committed sins, from that sin may Sûrya deliver me; may he deliver me from all trouble!’—what is awake is men, and what is asleep is the Fathers: he thus delivers him from guilt against men and Fathers.

3. ‘Whatever sin we have committed in the village, in the forest’—for either in the village or in the forest sin is committed: therefrom he delivers him;—‘whatever in the assembly’—from the sin of the assembly he thereby delivers him;—‘whatever in our organs of sense’—from the sin against the gods he thereby delivers him;—‘whatever against the Sûdra or the Arya, whatever against the right of any one, thereof thou art the expiation,’—from all that sin he thereby delivers him.

4. ‘That we swear by the Inviolable Waters¹, by Varuṇa, therefrom deliver us, O Varuṇa!’—he thereby delivers him from sin against Varuṇa.—[He then immerses the pot, with Vâg. S. XII, 18;

¹ Cf. III, 8, 5, 10, where the text varies slightly—‘That they say, we swear by the Inviolable (cows, or waters), by Varuṇa, therefrom deliver us, O Varuṇa!’

19,] 'O laving bath, laving thou glidest along,'—the bath, indeed, is that whirlpool (now produced) in the water, and that indeed is either Varuṇa's son or brother: it is him he thereby praises;—'with the help of the gods have I expiated¹ the sin committed against gods,'—he thereby expiates the sin committed against gods;—'with the help of mortals that committed against mortals,'—he thereby expiates the sin committed against mortals;—'preserve me, O God, from injury from the fiercely-howling (demon)!' whereby he means to say, 'Protect me against all inflictions!'

5. 'In the ocean, in the waters, is thy heart,'—for the ocean is the waters, and water is sap: with that sap he thus supplies him;—'may the plants and waters unite with thee!'—he thereby supplies him with both kinds of sap, that which is in plants, and that which is in water.—He goes two steps northward from out (of the water); for as much as the step is the briskness in man: with what briskness there is in him he thus leaves evil behind him.

6. With, 'May the waters and plants be friendly unto us!' he takes water in his joined hands; for water is a thunderbolt: he thus makes a covenant with the thunderbolt;—and with, 'May they be unfriendly unto him who hateth us, and whom we hate!' let him sprinkle it in whatever direction he who is hateful to him may be, and he thereby discomfits him.

7. With (Vâg. S. XX, 20), 'As one set free (is liberated) from the stake, as he who sweateth

¹ Cf. II, 5, 2, 47; IV, 4, 5, 22, where the formula has 'ava ayâsisham' (correct,—'with the help of the gods have I wiped out the sin committed against the gods') instead of 'ava yakshî.'

(is cleansed) from filth by bathing, as the ghee is purified by the strainer, so may the waters cleanse me from sin! he causes his garment to float away: even as one would pluck out a reed from its sheath, so he plucks him from out all evil. He bathes, and (thereby) drives the darkness (of sin) from himself.

8. [He comes out ¹, with Vâg. S. XX, 21,] 'From out of the gloom have we risen,'—gloom is evil: it is gloom, evil, he thus keeps away;—'beholding the higher light²,—this (terrestrial) world is higher than the water: it is on this world he thus establishes himself;—'God Sûrya, with the gods, the highest light,'—Sûrya, the highest light (*gyotis*), is the heavenly world: it is in the heavenly world he thus finally establishes himself. He walks along without looking back, and approaches the Âhavanîya,—

9. With (Vâg. S. XX, 22), 'Along the waters have I gone this day,'—the essence of the waters he thereby secures for himself;—'with their essence have we united,'—the essence of the waters he thus takes to himself;—'rich in sap, O Agni, have I come: do thou unite (supply) me with splendour, with offspring, and with wealth!' he thereby invokes a blessing.

10. With (Vâg. S. XX, 23), 'A kindler thou art:

¹ Having put on fresh garments, the Sacrificer and his wife are led out by the *Unnetri*, the mantra being muttered at the same time; and they then return with the priests to the offering-ground, whilst the Âmatrîyâ-hymn (on *Rîg-veda* S. VIII, 48, 3, 'we have drunk Soma . . .') is sung: see part ii, p. 385, note 2; Kâty. Sraut. X, 9, 7.

² Mahîdhara takes 'svar' in the sense of 'svarga,' heaven; whilst the Brâhmana seems rather to take it as referring to the earth or dry land on which the Sacrificer now steps.

may we prosper¹! he takes a kindling-stick, for a kindler of Agni (the fire) the kindling-stick indeed is. With, 'Enkindling thou art, fire thou art: lay thou fire into me!' he puts the kindling-stick on the Âhavaniya: he thereby kindles the fire, and, thus kindled, it kindles him with fire (energy)².

11. Being about to offer a pap to Aditi³, he prepares it: Aditi being this (earth), he who offers Aditi's (pap) performs the sacrifice on this (earth), and by offering firmly establishes himself thereon. The sacrificial fee is a milch cow (with calf): the milch cow being this (earth), he milks out from the latter all his desires. The calf he gives away at the former (pap-offering to Aditi⁴), and the mother-cow at the latter; for when a calf sucks the mother-cow, the latter gives milk when she is given away, and from her, when given away, he thus milks all his desires.

12. As to this they say, 'Surely, he who goes down to the water for the purificatory bath falls away from this world!' Well, when he has come out from the bath, he offers a dish of curds to Mitra and Varuna; now Mitra is this (terrestrial) world,

¹ The text of the formula 'edho-sy edhishîmahî' is evidently meant to suggest a connection (real or alliterative) between 'edha' (root 'indh') and the final verb (root 'edh').

² According to Kâty. XIX, 5, 20, and Mahîdhara, he now offers on the kindling-stick an oblation of ghee, with the text, Vâg. S. XX, 23, 'Hither come the earth, the dawn, the sun, and all this world.'

³ See p. 213, note 2.

⁴ This offering takes place at the beginning of the performance of the Sautrâmamî, cf. Kâty. Sr. XIX, 1, 5-10. The dish of curds which according to this paragraph is to follow the second pap to Aditi, may, according to Kâtyâyana, be offered before it.

Varuṇa yonder world, and the dish of curds is what there is here between (those two): thus, when he offers the dish of curds to Mitra and Varuṇa, he establishes himself in these worlds. And Mitra, indeed, is the in-breathing, Varuṇa the off-breathing, and the dish of curds the food: thus when he offers the dish of curds to Mitra and Varuṇa, he finally establishes himself in the vital air, in food.

THIRD BRĀHMANA.

1. Now, Dushṭarītu Paumsāyana had been expelled from the kingdom which had come down to him through ten generations; and the *Sriṅgayas* also expelled Revottaras Pātava Kākra Sthapati.

2. He said to Dushṭarītu Paumsāyana, 'I will perform the Sautrāmanī for thee, and will confer upon thee that dominion over the *Sriṅgayas*.'—'So be it!' he replied. So he performed it for him.

3. Now Balhika Prātipīya, the Kauravya king, heard (people say) this—'There is that Dushṭarītu Paumsāyana who has been expelled from the kingdom which has come down to him through ten generations: for him that Kākra Sthapati wants to perform the Sautrāmanī and to confer upon him the dominion over the *Sriṅgayas*.'

4. He said, 'I will just tell him that if he wants to confer dominion upon him, he will indeed exclude him from dominion.' He came to him at that particular time (of the sacrifice) when the cups (of milk and liquor) are drawn.

5. He said, 'Sthapati Kākra, they say, Surâ-liquor must not be offered in the Āhavanīya-fire, nor anywhere else than in the Āhavanīya: if thou offerest

Surâ-liquor in the Âhavanîya thou wilt cause social confusion and a repetition in the sacrifice ¹, and if anywhere else than in the Âhavanîya thou wilt exclude him (the king) from dominion, and wilt neither place him in dominion, nor confer dominion upon him.'

6. He replied, 'I shall not offer Surâ-liquor in the Âhavanîya nor anywhere else than in the Âhavanîya : thus I shall not cause social confusion nor a repetition in the sacrifice, and shall not exclude him from dominion ; I shall place him in dominion, and shall confer dominion upon him.'

7. He said, 'How, then, wilt thou do it?' He then told him this :—At first, indeed, that Yagña (sacrifice, m.), the Sautrâmanî, was with the Asuras. He went forth towards the gods. He came to the waters, and the waters welcomed him, whence people welcome a better man when he comes to them. They said to him, 'We pray thee, come, reverend sir!'

8. He said, 'Nay, I am afraid : lead ye me forward!'—'Whereof art thou afraid, reverend sir?' they asked.—'Of the Asuras,' he said.—'Be it, then!' they said. The waters led him forward, whence he who is the protector leads forward him who is afraid ; and inasmuch as the waters led him forward (pra-nî) therefore the waters (themselves) are 'led forward :' this is the reason why they are (called) Pranîtâh² ; and, verily, firmly established is he who thus knows that nature of the Pranîtâh.

¹ Probably inasmuch as the cups of milk are offered there previously.

² For this jarful of consecrated water, used at the sacrifice, see part i, pp. 9, note ; 265.

9. Now, the fore-offerings had been performed, but the fire had not been carried round¹ (the oblations), when the Asuras came after him. By means of the circumambient fire the gods shut out their hostile rivals, the Asuras, from Yagña (the sacrifice); and in like manner does this one now, by means of the circumambient fire, shut out his spiteful enemy from the sacrifice.

10. Verily, that Âhavaniya is the womb (seat) of the gods, and those two fires² on either side thereof are its immortal wings: thus, when they perform the sacrifice on the Âhavaniya, they indeed perform the sacrifice for the gods in the womb of the gods; and, verily, the continued sacrifice inclines to him, and the sacrifice is not cut off from him who thus knows this, or for whom, knowing this, this sacrificial rite is performed.

11. On the northern fire they offer (libations from) the cups of milk, on the northern fire they cook the sacrificial animals: the sacrificial animals, whilst being mortal, he thus places in the immortal womb, and them that are mortal he causes to be born (again) from out of the immortal womb; and, verily, whosoever thus knows this, or he for whom, knowing this, this sacrificial rite is performed, wards off the recurring death of his cattle, and the sacrifice is not cut off from him.

12. On the southern fire they offer (libations from) the cups of Surâ-liquor, near the southern fire

¹ On the ceremony called 'paryagnikaranam,' see part i, p. 145, note; part ii, p. 187, note.

² See p. 225, note 1. Properly speaking, the two fires of the two special Vedis are in front (or, rather, north-east and south-east) of the Âhavaniya.

they purify (the liquor) with triple strainers: the Fathers, whilst being mortal, he thus places in the immortal womb, and them that are mortal he causes to be born (again) from out of the immortal womb; and, verily, whosoever thus knows this, or he for whom, knowing this, this sacrificial rite is performed, wards off the recurring death of the Fathers, and the sacrifice is not cut off from him.

13. Now, inasmuch as these two fires are taken from the Âhavanîya, they are Âhavanîyas (offering-fires), and inasmuch as they do not again reach the Âhavanîya, they are not Âhavanîyas: he thereby obtains both kinds of oblations, that which is (offered) on the Âhavanîya, and that which is (offered) on what is not an Âhavanîya—both what is offered and what is not offered.

He (Balhika Prâtipîya) then went home, and said, 'It is not so (as we had thought): that kingdom of the *Sriṅgayas* now belongs to *Dushṭarîtu*;—in such and such a manner has that *Kâkra Sthapati* this day performed at the sacrifice.'

14. On the northern fire they thus perform the rites of the sacrificial animals, the (animal) cakes, and the cups of milk, and what other (rite) there is: it is the gods, in the world of the gods, he thereby gratifies, and, thus gratified, they gratify him, and he wins the world of the gods.

15. In the southern fire they offer (libations from) the cups of *Surâ*-liquor, near the southern fire they purify (the liquor) with triple strainers: it is the Fathers, in the world of the Fathers, he thereby gratifies, and, thus gratified, they gratify him, and he wins the world of the Fathers.

16. Verily, the *Sautrâmanî* is the same as the

6. And, again, as to why there are (the victims) of the set of eleven (stakes): it is for the sake of his obtaining and securing everything, for the set of eleven (stakes) is everything, since the set of eleven (stakes) is Pragâpati, and Pragâpati is everything, and the Purushamedha is everything.

7. Now this Purushamedha is a five-days' sacrificial performance—the sacrifice is fivefold, the victim is fivefold, and five seasons are a year: whatsoever of five kinds there is, either concerning the deity or the self (body), all that he thereby obtains.

8. The first day thereof is an Agnishôma; then (follows) an Ukthya, then an Atirâtra, then an Ukthya, then an Agnishôma: this (sacrifice) thus has light (*gyotis*¹) on both sides, and an Ukthya on both sides (of the central Atirâtra).

✓ 9. It is a five-days' (sacrifice), like a barley-corn in the middle²; for the Purushamedha is these worlds, and these worlds have light on both sides—through Agni (the sacrificial fire) on this side, and through Âditya (the Sun) on the other: therefore it has light on both sides. And the Ukthya is food, and the Atirâtra the body (self); and because there are these Ukthyas on both sides of the Atirâtra, therefore this body is surrounded by food. And that Atirâtra which is the largest of them is in the middle, it is thereby that it (the body, or sacrifice) is like a barley-corn (*yava*) in the middle; and, verily,

¹ Viz. an Agnishôma form of the Gyotishôma order of sacrifice. Cf. part iv, p. 287, note 2.

✓² That is, becoming larger towards the middle, inasmuch as the Ukthya is—as far as Stotras and Sastras, and cups of Soma are concerned—a larger sacrifice than the Agnishôma; and the Atirâtra is the largest form of all.

whosoever knows this repels (yu) his hateful enemy :
 'He alone exists, not his hateful enemy,' thus they
 say of him.

10. The first day is for it this same (terrestrial) world, and the spring season¹ also is this its (terrestrial) world; and the second day is what there is above this (terrestrial) world and below the air, and the summer season also is that (part) of it; and the central day is its air, and the rainy and autumn seasons also are its air; and the fourth day is what is above the air, and below the sky, and the winter season also is that (part) of it; and its fifth day is the sky, and the dewy season also is its sky: thus as to the deities.

11. Then as to the body². The first day is its feet, and the spring season also is its feet; and the second day is what is above the feet, and below the waist, and the summer season also is that (part) of it; and the central day is its waist, and the rainy and autumn seasons also are its waist; the fourth day is what is above the waist and below the head, and the winter season also is that (part) of it; and the fifth day is its head, and the dewy season also is its head:—thus these worlds, as well as the year and the (sacrificer's) self, pass into the Purushamedha for the obtainment and securing of everything, for, indeed, these worlds are everything, and the year is everything, and the self is everything, and the Purushamedha is everything.

¹ It should be borne in mind here that the sacrifice (Pragâpati) is identical with the Sacrificer on the one hand, and with the year on the other.

² Or, as to the self, viz. of Pragâpati (and the Sacrificer), which the sacrifice is supposed to reproduce.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. And as to why it is called Purushamedha :—
The stronghold (pur) doubtless is these worlds,
and the Purusha (spirit) is he that blows here (the
wind), he bides (śi) in this stronghold (pur) : hence
he is the Purusha. And whatever food there is in
these worlds that is its 'medha,' its food ; and inas-
much as this is its 'medha,' its food, therefore (it is
called) Purushamedha. And inasmuch as at this
(sacrifice) he seizes¹ men (purusha) meet for sacrifice
(medhya), therefore also it is called Purushamedha.

✓2. He seizes them on the central day, for the
central day is the air, and the air is the abode of
all beings ; and, indeed, these victims are also food,
and the central day is the belly : he thus puts food
in the belly.

3. He seizes them by decades² for the obtainment

¹ That is, he (symbolically) immolates them.

² The statement in paragraphs 3 and 4, according to which
there are eleven decades of human victims, does not refer to the
actual distribution of victims over the eleven stakes, but it is
apparently made purely for symbolical reasons (viz. with reference
to the Virâg and Trish/ubh metres), and is probably based on the
way in which the victims are enumerated in the Vâgasaneyi-samhitâ,
XXX, 5-22 (see the Translation at the end of this chapter, where
they are, however, numbered according to the stakes). There
the first eleven *Kandîkâs* (5-15) are made up of the names
and deities of ten victims each, hence together of eleven decades ;
whilst of the subsequent *Kandîkâs*—k. 16 consists of twelve, ks.
17-21 of ten each, and k. 22 of twelve victims. The actual mode
of distribution over the several stakes is that referred to in para-
graphs 5-8, viz. the first forty-eight victims are tied to the central
stake, after which eleven victims are tied to each of the other ten
stakes. After these, amounting to 158 victims, the *Samhitâ*

of all food, for the Virâg consists of ten syllables, and the Virâg is all food ¹.

4. Eleven decades ² he seizes;—the Trishṭubh consists of eleven syllables, and the Trishṭubh is the thunderbolt, and vigour: with the thunderbolt, with vigour, the Sacrificer thus repels evil from within him.

5. Forty-eight he seizes at the central stake;—the Gagati consists of forty-eight syllables, and cattle are of Gâgata (movable) nature: by means of the Gagati he (the priest) secures cattle for him.

6. Eleven at each of the others;—the Trishṭubh consists of eleven syllables, and the Trishṭubh is the thunderbolt, and vigour: with the thunderbolt,

enumerates twenty-six additional victims, which, according to Mahîdhara (cf. Kâty. XXI, 1, 10), are to be added to the eleven victims of the second stake,—viz. fourteen victims dedicated to various so-called deities; eight victims, sacred to Prâgâpati and belonging neither to the Sûdra nor to the Brâhmaṇa castes; and finally four more victims, characterised in exactly the same way as the eight preceding ones. It will be seen that of these twenty-six victims only the first set of (eight) Prâgâpatya victims are referred to in the Brâhmaṇa, and that as the victims seized last of all. This circumstance clearly characterises the last four victims of the Samhitâ as not recognised by the Brâhmaṇa; and seeing that all four of these are such as have already occurred amongst the previously enumerated victims (though there assigned to different divinities) they must be considered (as they are by Prof. Weber, Ind. Streifen, I, p. 68) as having been added to the list of the Samhitâ subsequently to the composition of the Brâhmaṇa. A similar inference will probably apply to the fourteen victims preceding the eight Prâgâpatya ones, though all that can be urged against them is that they are not referred to in the Brâhmaṇa.

¹ Hardly,—and all food is virâg (widely ruling or shining). In double clauses with a middle term, such as this, the position of subject and predicate seems often reversed in the second clause (cf. for instance, XIII, 8, 1, 4).

² See note 2 on p. 407.

with vigour, the Sacrificer thus repels evil from about him.

7. Last of all he seizes eight;—the Gâyatri consists of eight syllables, and the Gâyatri is the Brahman (n.): he thus makes the Brahman to be the ultimate thing of this universe, whence they say that the Brahman is the ultimate thing of this universe.

8. These (eight) are sacred to Pragâpati,—Pragâpati assuredly is the Brahman, for Pragâpati is of the nature of the Brahman¹: therefore they are sacred to Pragâpati.

9. When about to bring up the victims, he offers those three oblations to Savitri, with (Vâg. S. XXX, 1-3), 'God Savitri, (speed the sacrifice, speed the lord of sacrifice unto his share)!'—'May we obtain that glorious light of the God Savitri, (who shall inspire our prayers)!'—'All troubles remove thou from us, O God Savitri; bestow unto us what is auspicious!' He thus pleases Savitri, and thus pleased with him, he (Savitri) impels (speeds) those (sacrificial) men, and he seizes them impelled by that (Savitri).

10. For the priesthood he seizes a Brâhmaṇa, for the Brâhmaṇa is the priesthood: he thus joins priesthood to priesthood²;—for the nobility he seizes a Râganya, for the Râganya is the nobility: he thus joins nobility to nobility;—for the Maruts (he seizes) a Vaisya, for the Maruts are the clans✓ (peasants): he thus joins peasantry to peasantry;—

¹ That is, of the divine spirit, the world-soul, of which Pragâpati is, as it were, the personification, or phenomenal representative.

² Or, he perfects, completes, the priesthood by (adding to it a member of) the priesthood.

for (religious) toil (he seizes) a Sûdra, for the Sûdra is toil : he thus joins toil to toil ;—according to their particular form he thus supplies these divinities with victims, and, thus supplied, they supply him with all his objects of desire.

11. He makes offering with ghee, for ghee is fiery mettle : by means of fiery mettle he thus endows him (the Sacrificer) with fiery mettle. He makes offering with ghee, for that—to wit, ghee—is the dear resource of the gods : he thus supplies them with their dear resource, and, thus supplied, they supply him with all his objects of desire.

12. By means of the Purusha Nârâyana (litany), the Brahman priest (seated) to the right (south) of them, praises the men bound (to the stakes) with this sixteen-versed (hymn, *Rig-v.* X, 90, Vâg. S. XXXI, 1-16), 'The thousand-headed Purusha, thousand-eyed, thousand-footed¹ . . . ;'—thus (he does) for the obtainment and the securing of everything, for everything here consists of sixteen parts, and the Purushamedha is everything : in thus saying, 'So and so thou art, so and so thou art,' he praises and thereby indeed magnifies him (Purusha); but he also thereby speaks of him, such as he is. Now, the victims had had the fire carried round them, but they were not yet slaughtered,—

13. Then a voice² said to him, 'Purusha, do not

¹ For a complete translation of this hymn, the Purusha-sûkta, see J. Muir, *Orig. Sanskrit Texts*, vol. i, p. 9 seqq. Cp. also part iv, introduction, p. xiv.

² 'A bodiless voice,' comm.; cf. XI, 4, 2, 16 where likewise 'an invisible voice' is introduced censuring the priest who burns the oblations. Perhaps, however, Vâk may be intended from whom Pragâpati, in the beginning, produced the waters; cf. VI, 1, 1, 9.

consummate (these human victims¹): if thou wert to consummate them, man (purusha) would eat man.' Accordingly, as soon as fire had been carried round them, he set them free, and offered oblations to the same divinities², and thereby gratified those divinities, and, thus gratified, they gratified him with all objects of desire.

14. He makes offering with ghee, for ghee is fiery mettle: with fiery mettle he thus bestows fiery mettle upon him.

15. He concludes with those of the set of eleven (stakes),—the Trishţubh consists of eleven syllables, and the Trishţubh is the thunderbolt, and vigour: with the thunderbolt, with vigour, the Sacrificer thus repels evil from within.

16. The Udayantiyâ (concluding oblation) having been completed, he seizes eleven barren cows, sacred to Mitra-Varuna, the Visve Devâh, and Brîhaspati³, with the view of winning these deities. And as to those of Brîhaspati being last,—Brîhaspati truly is the Brahman (n.), and thus he finally establishes himself in the Brahman.

¹ Thus (i.e. do not go through with this human sacrifice) the commentator, probably correctly, interprets 'samsthâpaya' (instead of 'do not kill,' St. Petersburg Dict., though, practically, it would, of course, come to the same thing),—Purusha, etân purusha-pasûn mâ samtishâpaḥ, udānnyâdikāny āngāny eṣhām mâ krithā ity arthaḥ; yadi samsthâpayishyasi tataḥ seshabhakshānukāreṇa loke -pi purushaḥ purusham bhakshayishyati taḥ kâyuktam ity abhiprāyaḥ. In the same way the verse ought accordingly to have been translated in III, 7, 2, 8.

² That is, he offers with the formulas 'To the Brahman, hail! to the Kshatra, hail! &c., running through the whole series of so-called divinities of the released victims.

³ Viz. three for each of the first two deities, and five for Brîhaspati.

17. And as to why there are eleven of them,—the Trishṭubh consists of eleven syllables, and the Trishṭubh is the thunderbolt, and vigour: with the thunderbolt, with vigour, the Sacrificer thus repels evil from within. The Traidhâtavî is the final offering (Udavasânṭyâ): the mystic import is the same (as before¹).

18. Now as to the sacrificial fees. What there is towards the middle of the kingdom other than the land and the property of the Brâhmana, but including the men, of that the eastern quarter belongs to the Hotri, the southern to the Brahman, the western to the Adhvaryu, and the northern to the Udgâtri; and the Hotrikas share this along with them.

✓ 19. And if a Brâhmana performs the sacrifice, he should bestow all his property in order to obtain and secure everything, for the Brâhmana is everything, and all one's property is everything, and the Purushamedha is everything.

20. And having taken up the two fires within his own self², and worshipped the sun with the Uttara-Nârâyana (litany, viz. Vâg. S. XXXI, 17–22), let him betake himself to the forest without looking round; and that (place), indeed, is apart from men. But should he wish to live in the village, let him take up again the two fires in the churning-sticks, and having worshipped the sun with the Uttara-Nârâyana (litany) let him dwell at his home, and let him offer such sacrifices as he may

¹ Viz. as set forth V, 5, 5, 6 seqq.

² Viz. by thrice inhaling the heat (or smoke) emitted by the fires. Cf. Mânava-Dh. VI, 38; Baudhâyana-Dharmas, II, 17, 26.

be able to afford. But, indeed, this (sacrifice) is not to be imparted to any and every one, lest one should impart everything to any and every one, for the Purushamedha is everything; but one may only impart it to one who is known to him, and who is versed in sacred writ, and who may be dear to him, but not to any and every one.

THE (SYMBOLICAL) VICTIMS OF THE PURUSHAMEDHA¹.

I. 1. To the priesthood (he consecrates) a Brâhmaza—2. To the nobility a Kshatriya—3. To the Maruts a Vaisya—4. To penance (hardship, tapas) a Sûdra—5. To darkness a thief—6. To hell a man-slayer—7. To evil a eunuch—8. To barter an unchaste woman (ayobhû²)—9. To desire a harlot (pumskalû)—10. To the shriek (atikrusha) a minstrel (mâgadha)—11. To dancing a herald (bard, sîta)—12. To singing an actor (sailûsha)—13. To the law a counsellor (sabhâtara)—14. To joking a timorous man—15. To fun (narma) a chatterer—16. To laughter (hasa) an artizan (kâri, ?singer of praises)—17. To pleasure (ânanda) a woman's friend—18. To enjoyment a maiden's son—19. To skill a wheelwright—20. To perseverance a carpenter—21. To heat (tapas) a potter—22. To craft a mechanic—23. To handsome form a jeweller—24. To beauty a barber—25. To the arrow-shot an arrow-maker—26. To the weapon a bow-maker—27. To work a bowstring-maker—28. To fate a rope-maker—29. To death a huntsman—30. To the end (antaka) a dog-keeper—31. To rivers a fisherman (pauṇḍrishâ)—32. To the ogress (of waste lands) a

¹ Comp. Prof. Weber's German translation (Zeitschr. D. M. G., XVIII, p. 262 seqq.; Indische Streifen, I, p. 76 seqq.), where the variants from the Taitt. Br. and the explanations of the commentaries are given. Not a few of the terms used (some of which are, indeed, explained in a different way by the commentators) are, however, still of doubtful meaning. Vâg. S. XXX, 5-22.

² ? The patronymic, or matronymic, of this, 'âyobhava' is said to be the son of a Sûdra from a Vaisya woman.

³ Or, as Mahîdhara takes 'subhe vapam,' to well-being the seed-sower—einen Sâmann dem Gedeihen, Weber.

Nishâda¹—33. To the man-tiger (? werwolf) a mono-maniac—34. To the Gandharvas and Apsaras a roving outcast (vrâtya)—35. To the teams (? prayug) a madman—36. To serpents and demons a blockhead (? apratipad)—37. To dice a gambler—38. To impassibility² a non-gambler—39. To the devils (pisâkâs) a female cane-worker (basket-maker)—40. To the hobgoblins (yâtudhâna) a female worker in thorns—41. To intercourse a gallant—42. To the house a paramour—43. To trouble an unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married—44. To calamity a younger brother married before his elder brother—45. To failure³ the husband of a younger sister whose elder sister is unmarried—46. To reparation an artiste in embroidery—47. To agreement a female practiser of love-spells—48. To garrulity (prakâmodya) an attendant.

II. 1. To colour a devoted adherent—2. To strength a giver of gifts—3. To excrescences⁴ a hunchback—4. To merriment a dwarf—5. To the doors a lame one⁵—6. To sleep a blind one—7. To injustice a deaf one—8. To the means of purification (? purging) a physician—9. To knowledge a star-gazer—10. To desire of learning one who asks questions—11. To the desire of adding to one's knowledge one given to ask questions about (everything).

III. 1. To the bounds (of land or propriety) an arbitrator—2. To ruins an elephant-keeper—3. To speed a groom—4. To thrift a cowherd—5. To vigour a shepherd—6. To fiery mettle a goatherd—7. To refreshment (? food) a cultivator of the soil—8. To the sweet beverage (? nectar) the distiller of liquor—9. To happiness the guardian of a house—10. To prosperity a possessor of wealth—11. To superintendence an assistant doorkeeper⁶.

IV. 1. To the light a gatherer of fire-wood—2. To brilliance

¹ One of the wild aboriginal tribesmen.

² ? iryatâ, lit. the state of one requiring to be roused.

³ ? 'envy' St. Petersburg. Dict. (arâddhi).

⁴ The meaning of 'utsâda' is doubtful; it might be 'removal,' only the etymological meaning of 'ut-sad' having probably suggested the combination.

⁵ Mahîdhara takes 'srâma' in the sense of one affected with ophthalmia (cf. srâva): in both senses the association of ideas is intelligible, though apparently (as in other cases) of a jocular nature.

⁶ Or, the assistant of a charioteer, according to Mah. and Sây. (cf. V, 3).

a fire-kindler—3. To the sun's sphere a sprinkler (anointer of a king)—4. To the highest heaven a distributor (of portions)—5. To the world of the gods a carver (of portions)—6. To the world of men a scatterer (? seasoner ¹)—7. To all the worlds a pourer out (of drink ²)—8. To decay and murder a churner ³—9. To the (animal) sacrifice (or, sacrificial essence) a washer-woman—10. To concupiscence a female dyer—11. To quarrelling one of a thievish disposition.

V. 1. To manslaughter an informer—2. To discrimination a doorkeeper—3. To oversight an assistant doorkeeper ⁴—4. To strength (cf. II, 2) an attendant—5. To plenty a servant—6. To the pleasant one speaking pleasantly—7. To security one mounted on a horse—8. To heaven (svarga loka) a dealer out of portions (cf. IV, 5)—9. To the highest heaven a distributor (of portions; cf. IV, 4)—10. To wrath one who makes iron red-hot—11. To anger an absconder (? a yielder, coward).

VI. 1. To application a yoker—2. To grief one ready to attack—3. To peaceful dwelling an unyoker—4. To up-hills and down-hills one standing on three legs (of firm character)—5. To bodily form a haughty one (?)—6. To virtue a woman who prepares unguents—7. To calamity (cf. I, 44) a woman who makes scabbards—8. To Yama (the god of death) a barren woman—9. To Yama ⁵ one who bears twins—10. To Atharvan one who has miscarried—11. To the samvatsara (the first year of the five years' cycle) one in her courses.

VII. 1. To the parivatsara (the second year) one who has not yet borne children—2. To the idâvatsara (the third year) one who transgresses (the matrimonial bonds)—3. To the idvatsara (the fourth year) one who oversteps (the bounds of propriety)—4. To the vatsara (the fifth year) one who is worn out—5. To the year a gray-haired one—6. To the Rîbhus a furrier—7. To the Sâdhyas a tanner—8. To the lakes a fisherman (dhaivara)—9. To stagnant (waters) a boatsman—10. To pools a Binda ⁶—11. To reed-marshes one living on dried meat (or fish).

¹ Mahîdhara takes 'prakaritrî' in the sense of 'viksheptrî'; Sây. in that of 'sower of discord.'

² ? Sây. makes 'upasektrî' a composer of feuds (!).

³ ? 'a stirrer up of discord,' Sây.

⁴ Thus also Mahîdhara; charioteer, Sây.; cf. III, 11.

⁵ Yamî, Taitt. Br.

⁶ According to Mahîdhara, a wild tribesman (inhabitant of the jungle); 'one living by the net,' Sây.

VIII. 1. To the opposite bank a 'mārgāra' ¹—2. To the near bank a fisherman (kevara)—3. To shallows an Ānda ²—4. To uneven (? deep) places a fisher (maināla)—5. To sounds (svana) a Parnaka ³—6. To caverns a Kirāta (woodman)—7. To mountain-ridges a Gambhaka ⁴—8. To the mountains a Kimpurusha ⁵—9. To loathing a Paulkasa ⁶—10. To colour a worker in gold (cf. I, 23)—11. To the balance (pair of scales) a merchant.

IX. 1. To the latter part of the evening one exhausted—2. To all beings (spirits) a leper (sidhmala)—3. To good fortune a wakeful one—4. To ill-fortune a sleepy one—5. To trouble (cf. I, 43) a newsmonger—6. To adversity a spiritless one—7. To collapse a waster ⁷—8. To the king of dice a gambler (cf. I, 37)—9. To the Krīta (-die) one who takes advantage of mistakes in the game ⁸—10. To the Tretā (-die) one who plays on a (regular) plan ⁹—11. To the Dvāpara (-die) one who plans to over-reach ⁹ (his fellow-player).

X. 1. To the Āskanda ¹⁰ (-die) a post of the gaming-room ¹¹—2. (cf. I, 29) one who 'approaches' a cow—3. To the end (antaka, cf. I, 30) a cow-slayer—4. To hunger one who goes begging of one—cutting up a cow—5. To evil-doing a Karaka-teacher—6. To evil (cf. I, 7) a robber—7. To the echo a reviler—8. To the noise a

¹ 'The son of a mṛigāri (? huntsman),' Mahādhara; 'one who catches fish with his hands,' Sāy.

² According to Mahādhara, the maker of 'bandhanāni (? strings, or dams);'—according to Sāy., one who catches fish by means of dikes.

³ ? A Bhilla (Bheel, mountaineer, woodman);—one catching fish by means of feathers (parṇa), Sāy.

⁴ Apparently a man of a voracious, flesh-eating tribe.

⁵ Apparently a low, despicable man.

⁶ Explained as one of very low birth, or more particularly, as the son of a Nishāda from a Kshatriya woman.

⁷ Lit. a cutter away (? a spendthrift).

⁸ Thus Mahādhara explains 'ādinavadarsa'; 'one who works for his fellow-player's ruin,' St. Petersburg Dict.

⁹ The terms 'kalpin' and 'adhikalpin' are of doubtful meaning—'arranger' and 'head-arranger,' Weber.

¹⁰ Lit. 'the assailer,' apparently another name for the die usually called Kali. On these dice see part iii, p. 106, note 1.

¹¹ Explained as a jocular expression for the habitual frequenter of the gambling-house.

growler—9. To the end (anta) a babbler—10. To the endless a dumb one—11. To articulate sound (sabda) a drum-beater.

XI. 1. To festive joy a lute-player—2. To the cry a flute-player—3. To the confused (noise) a conch-blower—4. To the forest a forester—5. To broken woodlands one who watches woods on fire—6. To fun (narma I, 15) a harlot (I, 9)—7. To laughter an artizan (I, 16)—8. To the sea-monster (?) a mottled woman¹ (?)—9—11. To power a village-headman, an astrologer, and a herald (? abhikrosaka).

XII. (Added to those at the second post):—1—3. To dancing (I, 11) a lute-player (XI, 1), a hand-clapper, and a flute-player (XI, 2)—4. To pleasure (I, 17) a musician—5. To fire a fat man—6. To the earth a cripple—7. To the wind a *Kândâla* (outcast)—8. To the air a staff-dancer²—9. To the sky a bald-headed one—10. To the sun a yellow-eyed one—11. To the stars one of variegated colour—12. To the moon a leprous one (kilâsa, cf. IX, 2)—13. To the day a light-coloured one with yellow eyes—14. To the night a black one with yellow eyes.—He then seizes these eight misshapen ones—15. One who is too tall—16. One too short—17. One too stout—18. One too lean—19. One too light-coloured—20. One too black—21. One too bald—22. One with too much hair:—these (are to be) neither *Sûdras* nor *Brâhmanas*, and are sacred to *Pragâpati*;—23. A minstrel (*mâgadha*, I, 10)—24. A harlot (*pumskalî*, cf. I, 9)—25. A gambler (I, 37)—26. A eunuch (I, 7):—these (also are to be) neither *Sûdras* nor *Brâhmanas*, and are sacred to *Pragâpati*.

SEVENTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

THE SARVAMEDHA, OR ALL-SACRIFICE.

1. Brahman Svayambhu (the self-existent, n.) was performing austerities³. He said this much,—

¹ St. Petersburg. Dict. conjectures 'To lust a sportive woman (? dancer or singer).'

² 'Vamsanartin' explained by Mahîdhara as one who practises dancing by means of a bamboo-staff (*vamsena nartanasila*); by Sây. as one who makes his living by dancing on the top of a bamboo-staff (*vamsâgranritagîvin*); hardly a 'family-dancer,' Monier-Williams.

³ Cf. J. Muir, Orig. Sanskrit Texts, vol. v, p. 372.

‘Verily, there is no perpetuity in austerities; well, then, I will offer up mine own self in the creatures, and the creatures in mine own self.’ And, accordingly, by offering up his own self in the creatures, and the creatures in his own self, he compassed the supremacy, the sovereignty, and the lordship over all creatures; and in like manner does the Sacrificer, by thus offering all sacrificial essences¹ in the Sarvamedha, compass all beings, and supremacy, sovereignty, and lordship.

2. Now this Sarvamedha is a ten-days’ (Soma-) sacrifice, for the sake of his gaining and winning every kind of food, for the Virâg consists of ten syllables, and the Virâg is all food. At this (sacrifice) he builds the greatest possible fire-altar, for this—to wit, the Sarvamedha—is supreme amongst all sacrificial performances: by means of the supreme (sacrifice) he thus causes him (the Sacrificer) to attain supremacy.

3. The first day thereof is an Agnishut Agnishoma², for the sake of his gaining and winning all the gods, for the Agnishut Agnishoma is Agni; and all the gods have Agni (the sacrificial fire) for their mouth. The cups of Soma thereat pertain to Agni, and so do the Pururuḥ³ formulas pertain to Agni, in order that everything should pertain to Agni.

¹ Or, all kinds of victims (medha).

² That is, a one-day’s Soma-sacrifice (ekâha) of the Agnishoma order, arranged so as specially to promote the praise of Agni. In the same way the next three ekâhas are intended to honour special deities.

³ That is, the formulas preceding the ‘upayâma’ (‘Thou art taken with a support, &c.,’ cf. part ii, p. 259, note 1) or formula with which the cup of Soma is drawn.

4. The second day is an *Indrastut Ukthya*, for the sake of his gaining and winning all the gods, for Indra is all the gods. The cups of Soma thereat pertain to Indra, and so do the *Pururuḥ* formulas pertain to Indra, in order that everything should pertain to Indra.

5. The third day is a *Sûryastut Ukthya*, for the sake of his gaining and winning all the gods, for Sûrya is all the gods. The cups of Soma pertain to Sûrya, and so do the *Pururuḥ* formulas pertain to Sûrya, in order that everything should pertain to Sûrya.

6. The fourth day is a *Vaisvadeva*, for the sake of his gaining and winning all the gods, for the All-gods (*Visve Devâḥ*) are all the gods. The cups of Soma pertain to the All-gods, and so do the *Pururuḥ* formulas pertain to the All-gods, in order that everything should pertain to the All-gods.

7. The fifth day is a central *Âsvamedhika*¹ one: at this (sacrifice) he seizes a horse meet for sacrifice, for the sake of his gaining the sacrificial essence of the horse.

8. The sixth day is a central *Paurushamedhika*² one: at this (sacrifice) he seizes men meet for sacrifice, for the sake of his gaining the sacrificial essence of man.

9. The seventh day is an *Aptoryâma*, for the sake of his gaining all kinds of Soma-sacrifices: at this (sacrifice) he seizes all kinds of (victims) meet for sacrifice, both what is animate and what is

¹ That is, an *Ukthya* sacrifice, cf. p. 259, note 2; XIII, 5, 1, 5 seqq.

² That is, an *Atirâtra*, cf. XIII, 6, 1, 9.

inanimate. Of those with omenta he offers the omenta, and of those without omenta they throw down pieces cut out of the skin¹, and of herbs and trees they do so after cutting them up,—every kind of food of both the dry and the fresh he offers, in order to gain every kind of food. Everything he offers, and to every one he offers in order to gain and to win everything. The omenta having been offered at the morning-service, and in the same way the oblations at the evening-service,—

10. The eighth day is a *Trinava* one², for the *Trinava* (stoma) is the thunderbolt, and by means of the thunderbolt, indeed, lordship (*kshatra*) is gained: by means of the thunderbolt he thus gains lordship.

11. The ninth day is a *Trayastrimsa* one³, for the sake of his gaining a foothold, for the *Trayastrimsa* (stoma) is a foothold.

12. The tenth day is a *Visvagit Atirâtra* with all the *Prishthas*⁴, for the sake of his gaining and winning everything, for the *Visvagit Atirâtra* with all the *Prishthas* is everything, and the *Sarvamedha* is everything.

13. Now as to the sacrificial fees: whatever there is towards the middle of the kingdom other than the property of the *Brâhmana*, but including land and

¹ Lit., 'after cutting (pieces) out of the skin they throw down.'

² That is, one on which the *Trinava* (thrice-nine-versed) *Stoma* is used in chanting.

³ That is, one on which the thirty-three-versed hymn-form is used.

⁴ For a Soma-sacrifice with all the *Prishtha-sâmans*, see part iii, introd. p. xx seqq. On the two kinds of *Visvagit ekâhas*, the *Agnishôma* and the *Atirâtra Visvagit*, see part iv, p. 320, note 2.

men, of that the eastern quarter belongs to the Hotrî, the southern to the Brahman, the western to the Adhvaryu, and the northern to the Udgâtri; and the Hotrîkas share this along with them.

14. Visvakarman Bhauvana once performed this sacrifice, and having performed it he overpassed all beings, and became everything here; and verily he who, knowing this, performs the Sarvamedha, or who even knows this, overpasses all beings, and becomes everything here.

15. It was Kasyapa who officiated in his sacrifice, and it was concerning this that the Earth¹ also sang the stanza;—‘No mortal must give me away; thou wast foolish, Visvakarman Bhauvana: she (the earth) will sink into the midst of the water; vain is this thy promise unto Kasyâpa.’

EIGHTH ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

1. They now² do what is auspicious for him. They now prepare a burial-place (smaśâna³) for him,

¹ Or, the ground, which Visvakarman Bhauvana gave away as sacrificial fee. On this legend cp. Ait. Br. VIII, 21; J. Muir, Orig. Sanskrit Texts, vol. i, p. 456; vol. iv, p. 369.

² The commentator is at pains to show that ‘atha’ here has not the force of ‘thereupon’—that is after the performance of the Sarvamedha—but that of introducing a new topic (‘Now, they do...’); and that therefore the directions about to be given are by no means intended to apply only to one who has performed the Sarvamedha, or even to the Agnikîit, or builder of a fire-altar, but also to others.

³ Yâska (Nir. III, 5) resolves this word into ‘sman’ (body) + ‘sayana’ (couch); whilst Prof. Weber, Ind. Stud. I, p. 189, proposes ‘asman’ (stone) + ‘sayana’ (couch). The smaśâna, or burial-place, sepulchre, is constructed in the form of a tumulus, or grave-mound.

(to serve him) either as a house or as a monument; for when any one dies, he is a corpse (*sava*), and for that (corpse) food (*anna*) is thereby prepared, hence 'savâṇna,' for, indeed, 'savâṇna' is what is mystically called 'smasâna.' But 'smasâṇa' also are called the eaters amongst the Fathers, and they, indeed, destroy in yonder world the good deeds of him who has had no sepulchre prepared for him: it is for them that he prepares that food, whence it is 'smasâṇna,' for 'smasâṇna' is what is mystically called 'smasâna.'

2. Let him¹ not make it too soon (after the deceased man's death) lest he should freshen up his sin; but let him make it a long time after, as thereby he obscures the sin;—and when people do not even remember the years (that have passed²), as thereby one causes the sin to pass into oblivion. If they do remember³,—

¹ Viz. the Sacrificer, the performer of the funeral rites, being the next of kin.

² This is the way in which the scholiasts interpret the corresponding rule, Kâty. Śr. XXI, 3, 1 (*pitṛīmedhaḥ samvatsarâsmṛitau*), instead of 'when they do not remember it (even once) for years, he brings it about that the sin is forgotten, even in case they should remember it,' as Prof. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 351 translates the passage. For the subject of the verb 'they remember it,' Prof. Delbrück supplies 'pitaraḥ,' i. e. the dead man's deceased ancestors, instead of the living people, which seems rather improbable. The comment is very corrupt, but it makes at least some allusion to 'people's talk':—*na srutiḥ srutyabhâvas (tām) tena kīrakaraṇena agham pāpakaraṇam gamayati, kīrāt smasâṇam kuīva-sraraṇam (? kurvataḥ sravanam) ganavâdoḥpi na smṛnotīty (!) arthaḥ.*

³ In this way Harisvâmin, as well as the scholiasts on Kâty. XXI, 3, 2, construes the clause with the next paragraph, and it is difficult to see how otherwise any satisfactory sense could be extracted from it. At the same time, it can evidently only qualify the first specification of time, as the others will apply in any case.

3. Let him make it in uneven years, since the uneven belongs to the Fathers ; and under a single Nakshatra¹, since the single Nakshatra belongs to the Fathers ; and at new-moon, since the new-moon is a single Nakshatra ;—for he (the Sacrificer) is a single (person) ; and in that all the beings dwell together during that night, thereby he obtains that object of desire which is (contained) in all Nakshatras.

4. Let him make it in autumn, for the autumn is the Svadhâ, and the Svadhâ is the food of the Fathers : he thus places him along with food, the Svadhâ ;—or in (the month of) Mâgha, thinking, ‘Lest (mâ) sin (agha) be in us ;’—or in summer (nidâgha), thinking, ‘May thereby be removed (nidhâ) our sin (agha) !’

5. Four-cornered (is the sepulchral mound). Now the gods and the Asuras, both of them sprung from Pragâpati, were contending in the (four) regions (quarters). The gods drove out the Asuras, their rivals and enemies, from the regions, and, being regionless, they were overcome. Wherefore the people who are godly make their burial-places four-cornered, whilst those who are of the Asura nature, the Easterns and others², (make them)

¹ That is, a lunar mansion consisting of a single star, such as Kîtrâ and Pushya (in contradistinction to such in the dual, as Punarvasû and Visâkhe, and to those in the plural number, as the Krîtikâs). As regards the symbolic connection of the uneven number with the deceased ancestors, the commentator reminds us of the fact that it is the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather who represent the Fathers.—The only available MS. of the commentary (Ind. Off. 149) terminates at this place.

² Yâ âsuryaḥ prâkyaḥ tvad ye tvat parimandâlâni (smasânâni kurvate),—Prof. Weber, Ind. Stud. I, p. 189, takes this in the sense of ‘part of the prâkya, the âsuryaḥ pragâḥ of them (hence probably

round, for they (the gods) drove them out from the regions. He arranges it so as to lie between the two regions, the eastern and the southern¹, for in that region assuredly is the door to the world of the Fathers: through the above he thus causes him to enter the world of the Fathers; and by means of the (four) corners he (the deceased) establishes himself in the regions, and by means of the other body² (of the tomb) in the intermediate regions: he thus establishes him in all the regions.

6. Now as to the choosing of the ground. He makes it on ground inclining towards the north, for the north is the region of men: he thus gives him (the deceased) a share in the world of men; and in that respect, indeed, the Fathers share in the world of men that they have offspring; and his (the deceased man's) offspring will, indeed, be more prosperous.

7. 'Let him make it on ground inclining towards the south,' they say, 'for the world of the Fathers inclines towards the south: he thus gives him a share in the world of the Fathers.' Let him not do so, however, for, indeed, such a one is an opening tomb, and certainly another of these (members of the dead man's family) quickly follows him in death.

the non-Âryan portion of them), have round *smasâna*.' J. Muir, Orig. Sansk. Texts, vol. ii, p. 485, takes no account of the words 'tvad ye tvat.' For our rendering of these words, cp. V, 3, 2, 2 *sûdrâms tvad yâms tvat*, 'Sûdras and others,' or 'Sûdras and suchlike people.'

¹ That is to say, its front side is towards the south-east. Cp. p. 428, note 4.

² That is, by means of the sides of the grave which are to face the intermediate points of the compass.

8. And some, indeed, say, 'Let him make it on a counter-cutting¹ in ground inclined towards the south, for such (a tomb) indeed becomes rising sin².' But one must not do so, for indeed such (a burial place) alone becomes rising sin which one makes on ground inclining towards the north.

9. On any level (ground) where the waters, flowing thither from a south-easterly direction³, and coming to a stand-still, will, on reaching that (north-westerly) quarter, without pressing forward⁴, join imperishable water⁵, on that (ground) one may make (the tomb); for, water being food, one thereby offers food to him from the front towards the back; and, water being the drink of immortality, and that region between the rising of the seven *Rîshis*⁶ and the setting of the sun being the quarter of the living, one thereby bestows the drink of immortality upon the living:—and such a one, indeed, is a closing tomb; and verily what is good for the living that is also good for the Fathers.

¹ This is meant as a literal rendering of 'pratyarsha.' What is intended thereby would seem to be either a cutting made into southward sloping ground, in such a way as to make the cut piece of ground rise towards the south, or perhaps such a part of the southward inclined ground as naturally rises towards the south. The St. Petersburg Dict. suggests 'steep bank (escarpment), or side (of a hill).' Kâty. XXI, 3, 15 (*kakshe*) seems also to imply some kind of hollow ground, surrounded by bushes and trees.

² That is, apparently, lightened, or improving, sin.

³ It might also mean, in a south-easterly direction, but the comparison with food introduced into the mouth from the front (east) and the specification of the opposite direction evidently point to the above meaning.

⁴ That is, without urging forward the standing water which they join, but quickly flowing into it.

⁵ That is, apparently, such a lake as never dries up.

⁶ That is, *Ursa major*, the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain.

10. Let him make it in a pleasant (spot), in order that there should be pleasure for him; and in a peaceful (spot), in order that there should be peace for him. He must not make it either on a path, or in an open space, lest he should make his (the deceased's) sin manifest.

11. Whilst being secluded it should have the sun shining on it from above¹: in that it is secluded one hides his sin; and in that it has the sun shining on it from above—yonder sun being the remover of evil—he, indeed, removes the evil from him, and he also causes him to be endowed with the radiance of the sun.

12. Let him not make it where it would be visible from here², for assuredly it is beckoning, and another of these (members of his family) quickly follows (the deceased) in death.

13. Let there be beautiful objects³ at the back,—for beautiful objects mean offspring: beautiful objects, offspring, will thus accrue to him. If there be no beautiful objects, let there be water either at the back or on the left (north) side, for water is indeed a beautiful object; and beautiful objects, offspring, will indeed accrue to him.

14. He makes it on salt (barren) soil, for salt means seed; the productive thus makes him partake in productiveness, and in that respect, indeed, the

¹ That is, it should be in a place where at midday the rays of the sun do not fall obliquely on it, Kâty. XXI, 3, 15 comm.

² That is, from the village, cf. Kâty. XXI, 3, 18.

³ Or, beautiful ground (*ñitra*). According to the comments on Kâty. XXI, 3, 23 this means that the site of the grave should be so chosen that there are at the back (or west) of it, either woods of various kinds, or ground diversified by woods, hills, temples (!) &c.

Fathers partake in productiveness that they have offspring: his offspring assuredly will be more prosperous.

15. On such (ground) as is filled with roots, for to the Fathers belongs the (sod) filled with roots;—it is (sod) of *vîrîna* (*Andropogon muricatus*) and other grasses, for thus the Fathers' share in this (earth) is not excessive¹; and he also thereby makes (the deceased's) sin to be restricted².

16. Let him not put it near (where grows) *Bhûmipâsa*³, or reeds, or *Asmagandhâ*⁴, or *Adhyândâ*, or *Prisniparnî* ('speckled-leaf,' *Hemionitis cordifolia*); nor let him make it near either an *Asvattha* (*Ficus religiosa*), or a *Vibhîtaka* (*Terminalia bellerica*), or a *Tilvaka* (*Symplocos racemosa*), or a *Sphûrgaka* (*Diospyros embryopteris*), or a *Haridru* (*Pinus deodora*), or a *Nyagrodha* (*Ficus indica*), or

¹ Whilst their share would have been excessive, if all the ground covered with vegetation were assigned to them. It is also worthy of note that *Kâty. Sr. XXV, 7, 17*, in enumerating the plants which are to be removed from the site of the funeral pile, mentions (apparently in the place of our *Bhûmipâsâ*) the *Visâkha*, explained by the commentator as identical with '*dûrvâ*'; and Sir H. M. Elliott, *Races of the N. W. Province of India, II, p. 303*, remarks, on the *Dûb* grass (*Agrestis linearis*, or *Cynodon dactylon*), that 'its tenacity whenever it once fixes its roots has caused it to be used in a common simile when the attachment of *Zamîndârs* to their native soil is spoken of.'

² Apparently lit. 'binding (itself),' ? i.e. either restricted in quantity, or limited to his own person, not transmitted to his son. Cf. *XIII, 8, 3, 10*. It can hardly be taken in the sense of 'binding the sin.'

³ Literally, 'Earth-net,' apparently some troublesome creeping plant corresponding to our rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis* or *spinosa*), or couch-grass (*Triticum repens*), but of tropical dimensions.

⁴ Lit. 'rock-smell,' perhaps identical with *Asvagandhâ* (lit. 'horse-smell,' *Physalis flexuosa*).

any other (trees) of evil name¹, so as to avoid (such) names from a desire of good luck.

17. Now as to the order of procedure. For an Agniñit (builder of a fire-altar) one makes the tomb after the manner of the fire-altar; for when a Sacrificer builds a fire-altar he thereby constructs for himself by sacrifice a (new) body for yonder world; but that sacrificial performance is not complete until the making of a tomb; and when he makes the tomb of the Agniñit after the manner of the fire-altar, it is thereby he completes the Agniñityâ.

18. One must not make it (too) large lest he should make the sin (of the deceased) large. 'Let him make it as large as the fire-altar without wings and tail,' say some, 'for like that of the fire-altar is this his (the Sacrificer's) body.'

19. But let him rather make it just of man's size: he thus leaves no room for another;—broader (varīyas) behind², for what is (left) behind is offspring: he thus makes the (dead man's) offspring more excellent³ (varīyas);—and broader on the left (north⁴ or higher, utara) side, for the later (uttara)

¹ The commentator, on Kâty. XXI, 3, 20, and Vâg. S. XXXV, 1, instances the *sleshmântaka* ('antiphlegmatic,' i. e. *Cordia latifolia* or *myxa*) and the *kovidâra* ('bad for splitting,' *Bauhinia variegata*; which, according to Stewart and Brandis, shows vertical cracks in the bark).

² The grave being constructed in such a way that the four corners lie in the direction of the four quarters, the back, or west side of the grave would really mean the side facing the north-west.

³ Or, perhaps, more extended, more numerous or prosperous.

⁴ In reality, the north means here the side facing the north-east. The side of the tumulus is to form a quadrilateral, of which the two sides intersecting each other at the north corner, are to be longer than the two which intersect at the south corner; viz. each of the

are offspring: he thus makes the offspring more excellent. Having attended to this, he encloses it with cords twisted (and extended) in the non-sunwise way¹; for the (sacrificial) performance connected with the Fathers is done in the non-sunwise way.

20. He then bids them cut out (the earth). He should cut it out to whatever extent he intends to raise (the sepulchral mound), but let him rather cut it out so as to be just of man's size: he thus leaves no room for another. For, on the one hand², the Fathers are the world of plants, and amongst the roots of plants they (are wont to) hide; and, on the other², (he does so) lest he (the deceased) should be separated from this (earth).

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. Now, some bank up (the sepulchral mound) after covering up (the site). The gods and the Asuras, both of them sprung from Pragâpati, were contending for (the possession of) this (terrestrial) world. The gods drove out the Asuras, their rivals and enemies, from this world; whence those who

former is to measure one man's length plus $9\frac{1}{4}$ aṅgulas (thumb's breadths), and each of the latter one man's length minus $9\frac{1}{4}$ aṅgulas. See comm. on Vâg. S. XXXV, 1.

¹ That is, by twisting or spinning the strands from right to left, or contrary to the sun's course. The cord is extended round the grave from right to left (east, north, west, south) by means of pegs driven into the ground at the four corners; see XIII, 8, 4, 1.

² I do not see how the usual force of 'atho'—viz. that of introducing a new element or argument either analogous, or not quite conformable, to what precedes (cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 513)—can apply to this double use of the particle. The two 'atho' seem to introduce the reasons for his digging up the ground, and for his not digging up more than a man's size.

are godly people make their sepulchres so as not to be separate (from the earth), whilst those (people) who are of the Asura nature, the Easterns and others, (make their sepulchral mounds) so as to be separated (from the earth), either on a basin¹ or on some such thing.

2. He then encloses it by means of enclosing-stones: what those enclosing-stones (round the fire-hearths) are, that they are here². With a formula he sets up those, silently these: he thus keeps separate what refers to the gods and what refers to the Fathers. With (an) undefined (number of stones he encloses it), for undefined is yonder world.

3. He then sweeps that (site) with a palâsa (*Butea frondosa*) branch—what the sweeping (signified) on that occasion³, that (it does) here—with (*Vâg. S. XXXV, 1*), ‘Let the niggards avaunt from hence, the perverse scorers of the gods!’—he thereby expels from this world the niggards, the perverse haters of the gods, the Asura-Rakshas;—‘it is the place of this Soma-offerer,’ for he who has performed a Soma-sacrifice is a Soma-offerer;—‘(an abode) distinguished by lights, by days, by nights,’—he thereby makes him to

¹ I take the ‘*kamû*’ to be a shallow stone basin or trough, either solid or consisting of masonry (bricks) in the manner of our stone-lined graves.

² Cf. VII, 1, 1, 12 seq. ‘The enclosing-stones are the womb: he thus encloses the seed here sown in a womb. . . And, again, the Gârhapatya hearth is this (terrestrial) world, and the enclosing-stones are the waters: he thus surrounds this world with water.’

³ Viz. in building the Gârhapatya hearth (VII, 1, 1, 11 seqq.); no such sweeping taking place in preparing the site for the Âhavanîya (VII, 3, 1, 7).

be of the world of the seasons, the days and nights;—

4. 'May Yama grant him an abode;'—for Yama has power over the abode in this (earth), and it is him he solicits for an abode therein for this (dead man). He throws out this (branch) to the right (south), the other¹ to the left (north) side: he thus keeps the divine separate from what belongs to the Fathers.

5. He (the Adhvaryu) then yokes (the team) to the plough on the south side,—some say on the north side: he may do as he chooses. Having given the order, saying, 'Yoke!' he (the Sacrificer) utters the formula (Vâg. S. XXXV, 2), 'May Savitri vouchsafe for thy bones a place in the earth!'—Savitri now indeed vouchsafes a place in the earth for his (the deceased man's) bones;—'Let the oxen be yoked therefore!' for it is indeed for this work that the oxen are yoked.

6. It is (a team) of six oxen,—six seasons are a year: on the seasons, on the year, as a firm foundation, he thus establishes him. Having turned round (the plough) from right to left², he ploughs the first furrow with (Vâg. S. XXXV, 3), 'May Vâyu purify!' along the north side (along the cord) towards the west³; with, 'May

¹ Viz. that used in sweeping the Gârhapatya, VII, 7, 1, 5.

² That is, having driven the plough round from the south side to the north, in the non-sunwise direction (i. e. keeping the sepulchral site on the left hand side).

³ In ploughing the site of the fire-altar, the first furrow was drawn along the south side from west to east; and then, in sunwise fashion, from the south-west corner round along the west, north, and east sides; see VII, 2, 2, 9 seqq.

Savitṛi purify!' along the west side towards the south; with, 'With Agni's lustre!' along the south side towards the east; with, 'With Sūrya's brilliance!' along the front side towards the north.

7. Four furrows he ploughs with a formula: he thereby establishes him in whatever food there is in the four quarters. And (as to why it is done) with a formula,—certain, assuredly, is the sacrificial formula (*yagus*), and certain are these quarters.

8. He then ploughs across the body (of the sepulchral site)—he thereby establishes him in whatever food there is in the year¹—silently with (an) undefined (number of furrows), for undefined is yonder world.

9. Having performed the work for which he has put the team to that (plough), he now unfastens it: 'Let the oxen be unyoked!' he says, for it is for that work that the oxen were yoked. To the right (south) side² he removes this (plough and team), to the left (side) any other: he thus keeps the divine separate from what belongs to the Fathers.

THIRD BRĀHMANA.

1. He then sows (seed) of all (kinds of) herbs: what the all-herb (seed signified) on that occasion³, that (it does) here. With many (verses⁴) he sows

¹ The Sacrificer's body (trunk) or self, like that of Pragâpati, is as usual identified with the year (Father Time).

² Or rather to the south-west side, whilst at the Agniṣayana (VII, 2, 2, 21) it was done towards the north-east.

³ Viz. that it means food of every kind, see VII, 2, 4, 14.

⁴ Viz. with fifteen verses (VII, 2, 4, 15 seqq.) of which the one here used formed part (part iii, p. 340, note 2, verse 5).

that (former seed), with a single one this,—he thus keeps the divine separate from what belongs to the Fathers,—with (Vâg. S. XXXV, 4), ‘On the Asvattha tree is your abode, on the Parṇa dwelling is made for you, (possessed of cattle shall ye be, when ye save the Man):’ for long life he thereby prays for these (the Sacrificer’s family), and accordingly each subsequent one of them dies of old age¹.

2. He then pours out that (jarful of bones²); for this earth is the foundation: on this (earth), as a foundation, he thus establishes him. Before sunrise (he does so), for, in secret, as it were, are the Fathers, and in secret, as it were, is the night;—in secret, indeed, he does this, (but) so that (the sun) should rise over him doing it: on both day and night he thus establishes him.

3. [He does so, with Vâg. S. XXXV, 5–6,] ‘May Savitṛi deposit thy bones in the mother’s lap,’—Savitṛi thus deposits his bones in the lap of the mother, this earth;—‘O Earth, be thou propitious unto him!’ he thus says this in order that this (earth) may be propitious to him.—‘In the deity Pragâpati I place thee, in the world nigh unto the water³, O N. N.,’ therewith he mentions the name (of the deceased); for nigh to

¹ That is, they die of old age, just as do the herbs now sown to which the verse is, of course, addressed in the first place. Cf. Mahîdhara on Vâg. S. XII, 79.

² On burning the dead body, immediately after death, the calcined bones were carefully collected and kept in an earthen vessel; cf. p. 117, note 3.

³ Or, in a place near water. The Samhitâ adds (either before or after the dead man’s name), ‘May he (Pragâpati) burn away our sin!’

the water, indeed, is this (terrestrial) world: he thus places him in the deity Pragâpati, in the world nigh unto the water.

4. He then says to some one, 'Proceed in that (southern) direction without drawing breath, and, having thrown down the jar, return hither without looking behind thee!' He then mutters (Vâg. S. XXXV, 7), 'O Death, go away another way, what second way there is of thine other than the path of the gods¹; I call unto thee that hast eyes and hearest: hurt not our family nor our men!' for long life he thereby prays for these, and accordingly each subsequent one of them dies of old age.

5. He then arranges him (the dead man) limb by limb, with (Vâg. S. XXXV, 8-9), 'Propitious be the wind unto thee, propitious the heat of the sun; propitious be the bricks; propitious be the fires unto thee, and may the earthly ones not scorch thee!—May the regions fit themselves to thee, and may the waters be most kind unto thee, and the rivers; and kind also the air: may all the regions fit themselves to thee!'—he thereby makes everything fit itself to him, and be auspicious for him.

6. Now thirteen unmarked² bricks, measuring a foot (square), have been made: they are just like those bricks in the fire-altar. Those (altar bricks) he lays down with a formula, silently these: he thus keeps the divine separate from what belongs to the Fathers.

¹ Viz. the 'pitṛiyâna,' or path of the Fathers. See I, 9, 3, 2.

² That is, not marked with lines, as those of the fire-altar are. As to the use of pebbles, instead of bricks, in the case of one who has not performed the Agnikayana, see XIII, 8, 4, 11.

7. There are thirteen of them,—thirteen months are a year: on the seasons, on the year, he thus establishes him, as on a firm foundation.

8. They measure a foot (square),—the foot is a foundation: a foundation he thus prepares for him. Unmarked they are, for in secret, as it were, are the Fathers, and in secret, as it were, is what is unmarked: he thus secretes what is in secret.

9. One of them he places in the middle, with the front side towards the east: this is the body (trunk);—three in front, fitted to (the position of) the head: that is the head;—three on the right: that is the right wing (side);—three on the left: that is the left wing;—three behind: that is the tail. Thus this his body, furnished with wings and tail, is just like that of Agni (the fire-altar).

10. He then bids them bring some soil from a cleft in the ground, for thus the Fathers' (share) in this (earth) is not excessive; and he also thereby makes the (dead man's) sin to be restricted¹. And some, now, dig in that intermediate (south-eastern) quarter, and fetch it from there; and others, again, do so towards the south-west, and fetch it northwards from there: he may do as he chooses.

11. Let him not make it (the sepulchral mound) too large, lest he make the (deceased's) sin large. For a Kshatriya he may make it as high as a man with upstretched arms, for a Brâhmana reaching up to the mouth, for a woman up to the hips, for a Vaisya up to the thighs, for a Sûdra up to the knee; for suchlike is their vigour.

12. But let him rather make it so as to reach

¹ See XIII, 8, 1, 15.

below the knee : he thus leaves no room for another. While that (mound) is being made, they hold a bundle (of reed grass) to the left (north, *uttaratah*) of it,—that is offspring : they thus hold the (deceased's) offspring upwards (*uttaratah*). Do not let him throw it down either after holding it up, or after bringing it ; but let him set it up in the house¹ : he thus sets up offspring in the house.

13. Having prepared it, he sows barley grain (*yava*), thinking, 'May they ward off (*yavaya*) sin from me!' He covers it over with *Avakâ*-plants² in order that there may be joy (or moisture, *ka*) for him ; and with *Darbha* grass (*Poa cynosuroides*) he covers it for the sake of softness.

FOURTH BRÂHMANA.

1. They now fix pegs round it³,—a *Palâsa* (*Butea frondosa*) one in front,—for the *Palâsa* is the Brahman (n.) : he thus makes him go to the heavenly world with the Brahman for his leader ;—a *Samî* (*Prosopis spicigera*) one on the left (north corner), in order that there may be peace (*sam*) for him ;—a *Varâna* (*Crataeva Roxburghii*) one behind, in order that he may ward off (*vâraya*) sin from him ;—

¹ That is, fix it so as to stand upright, by means of a bambû stick to which it is tied. Cf. *Kâty.* XXI, 3, 27 comm.

² *Blyxa* (or *Vallisneria*) *octandra* (*Roxburghii*), a grass-like plant with sword-shaped leaves (*A. K. Nairne*, *The Flowering Plants of Western India*, p. 318), growing freely on the margins of tanks. Cf. VII, 5, 1, 11 ; IX, 1, 2, 22 (where read '*Avakâ*-plant' instead of '*lotus-flower*').

³ According to *Kâty.* Sr. XXI, the pegs are driven in immediately after the measuring, and prior to the sweeping, of the site of the tumulus ; and this must certainly be the case, seeing that the cords by which the site is enclosed (XIII, 8, 1, 19) are fastened to the pegs.

and a *Vṛitra*-peg¹ on the right (south corner) for sin not to pass beyond.

2. On the right (south) side they then dig two somewhat curved (furrows²), and fill them with milk and water,—these, indeed, are two inexhaustible streams (that) flow to him in the other world;—and seven (they dig) on the left (north) side, and fill them with water, for sin not to pass beyond, for indeed sin cannot pass beyond seven rivers³.

3. They⁴ throw three stones each (into the northern furrows), and pass over them, with (*Vâg.* S. XXXV, 10; *Rîg-v.* X, 53, 8): ‘Here floweth the stony one: hold on to each other, rise, and cross over, ye friends: here will we leave behind what unkind spirits there be, and will cross over to auspicious nourishments;’—as the text so its import.

4. They cleanse themselves with *Apâmârga* plants⁵—they thereby wipe away (*apa-marg*) sin—

¹ The exact meaning of ‘*vṛitra-saṅku*’ is doubtful. *Kâty. Sr.* XXI, 3, 31 has ‘*deha-saṅku*’ instead, to which the commentary assigns the rather improbable meaning of ‘stone-pillar,’ in favour of which he refers to IV, 2, 5, 15 of our *Brâhmana*—‘Soma, in truth, was *Vṛitra*: the mountains and stones are his body;’ whence he makes ‘*vṛitra*’=‘*asman*’ (stone).

² Or narrow trenches or ditches—*kuṣile karshû*, *Kâty.* XXI, 4, 20. They are apparently semicircular, probably with their open part towards the grave.

³ These seven furrows are straight, running from west to east; thus separating the grave from the north, the world of men.

⁴ That is, the *Adhvaryu* and the members of the Sacrificer’s family.

⁵ Lit. ‘cleansing-plants’ or ‘wiping-plants,’ *Achyranthes aspera*; also called the burr-plant (Birdwood), a common hairy weed found all over India, and much used for incantations and sacrificial purposes.

with (Vâg. S. XXXV, 11), 'O Apâmârga, drive thou away from us sin, away guilt, away witchery, away infirmity, away evil dreams!'—as the text so its import.

5. They bathe at any place where there is water. With (Vâg. S. XXXV, 12), 'May the waters and plants be friendly unto us!' he takes water with his joined hands,—for water is a thunderbolt: with the thunderbolt he thus makes friendship,—and with, 'Unfriendly may they be unto him who hateth us, and whom we hate!' he throws it in the direction in which he who is hateful to him may be, and thereby overthrows him.

6. And if it be standing water, it makes their (the bathers') evil stop; and if it flows, it carries away their evil. Having bathed, and put on garments that have never yet been washed, they hold on to the tail of an ox¹, and return (to their home),—for the ox is of Agni's nature: headed by Agni they thus return from the world of the Fathers to the world of the living. And Agni, indeed, is he who leads one over the paths (one has to travel), and it is he who leads these over.

¹ That is to say, one of them takes hold of the tail, whilst the others follow in single file, each holding on to the one walking in front of him. Prof. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* IX, p. 21, note, refers to the somewhat analogous practice of tying to the left arm of a dead man the tail of the *anustaranî*—cow slain at the funeral sacrifice, whereby the deceased is supposed to be led safely—across the river *Vaitaranî* (Styx); see Sây. on *Shadv. Br.*, as quoted *Ind. Stud.* I, p. 39; cf. also Colebrooke, *Misc. Essays*, second ed., p. 192—to the world of the Fathers. According to *Kâty. XXI*, 4, 24 the ceremony of taking hold of the tail is performed with the verse, *Vâg. S. XXXV*, 13, 'For our well-being we hold on to the ox, sprung from *Surabhi*: even as *Indra* to the gods, so be thou a saving leader unto us!'

7. They proceed (towards the village) muttering this verse (Vâg. S. XXXV, 14), 'From out of the gloom have we risen'¹ . . .—from the gloom, the world of the Fathers, they now indeed approach the light, the sun. When they have arrived, ointments for the eyes and the feet are given them: such, indeed, are human means of embellishment, and therewith they keep off death from themselves.

8. Then, in the house, having made up the (domestic) fire, and laid enclosing-sticks of Varana wood round it, he offers, by means of a *śruva*-spoon of Varana wood, an oblation to Agni Âyushmat², for Agni Âyushmat rules over vital power: it is of him he asks vital power for these (the Sacrificer's family). [Vâg. S. XXXV, 16,] 'Thou, Agni, causest vital powers to flow: (send us food and drink, and keep calamity far from us),' serves as invitatory formula.

9. He then offers, with (Vâg. S. XXXV, 17), 'Long-lived be thou, O Agni, growing by offering, ghee-mouthed, ghee-born: drinking the sweet, pleasant cow's ghee, guard thou these, as a father does his son, hail!' he thus says this so that he (Agni) may guard and protect these (men).

10. The sacrificial fee for this (ceremony) consists of an old ox, old barley, an old arm-chair with head-cushion—this at least is the prescribed *Dakshinâ*, but he may give more according to his inclination. Such, indeed, (is the performance) in the case of one who had built a fire-altar.

¹ See XII, 9, 2, 8.

² I.e. imbued with vital power, long-lived.

11. And in the case of one who has not built a fire-altar, there is the same mode of selecting the site (for the sepulchral mound) and the same performance save that of the fire-altar. 'Let him use pebbles (instead of bricks¹) in the case of one who keeps up a sacrificial fire,' say some, 'they are just what those pebbles used at the Agnyâdheya are².' 'Let him not use them,' say others; 'surely they would be liable to weigh heavily upon one who has not built a fire-altar.' Let him do as he pleases.

12. Having fetched a clod from the boundary, he³ deposits it (midway) between (the grave and the village), with (Vâg. S. XXXV, 15), 'This I put up as a bulwark for the living, lest another of them should go unto that thing: may they live for a hundred plentiful harvests, and shut out death from themselves by a mountain!'—he thus makes this a boundary between the Fathers and the living, so as not to commingle; and therefore, indeed, the living and the Fathers are not seen together here.

¹ See XIII, 8, 3, 6.

² See II, 1, 1, 8 seqq.

³ Viz. the Adhvaryu, according to Mahîdhara on Vâg. S. XXXV, 15. According to Kâty. XXI, 4, 25, this ceremony takes place whilst they are on their way back from the grave to the village; as indeed appears from the order in which the formula used appears in the Vâg. Samhitâ. It is difficult to see why the author should not have given it in its right place, unless it was done with a view to a good conclusion to the Kânda, or because he really wished it to be done after the performance of the offering. It is scarcely necessary to assume that this *Kandîkâ* is a later addition, perhaps based on the Kânva recension.

FOURTEENTH KÂNDĀ.

THE PRAVARGYA.

FIRST ADHYĀYA. FIRST BRĀHMANA.

1. The gods Agni, Indra, Soṃa, Makha, Vishṇu, and the Visve Devāḥ, except the two Asvins, performed a sacrificial session¹.

2. Their place of divine worship was Kurukshetra. Therefore people say that Kurukshetra is the gods' place of divine worship: hence wherever in Kurukshetra one settles there one thinks, 'This is a place for divine worship;' for it was the gods' place of divine worship.

3. They entered upon the session² thinking, 'May we attain excellence! may we become glorious! may we become eaters of food!' And in like manner do these (men) now enter upon the sacrificial session thinking, 'May we attain excellence! may we become glorious! may we become eaters of food!'

4. They spake, 'Whoever of us, through austerity, fervour, faith, sacrifice, and oblations, shall first compass the end of the sacrifice, he shall be the most excellent of us, and shall then be in common to us all.' 'So be it,' they said.

5. Vishṇu first attained it, and he became the

¹ For this legend, see J. Muir, *Orig. Sansk. Texts*, vol. iv, p. 124.

² Lit, they were sitting (for the session): 'âs' (like 'sad') is here used in its technical sense, and not in its ordinary sense 'to sit, to be';—'They were [there. They said],' J. M.

most excellent of the gods; whence people say, 'Vishnu is the most excellent of the gods.'

6. Now he who is this Vishnu is the sacrifice; and he who is this sacrifice is yonder Âditya (the sun). But, indeed, Vishnu was unable to control that (love of) glory of his; and so even now not every one can control that (love of) glory of his.

7. Taking his bow, together with three arrows, he stepped forth. He stood, resting his head on the end of the bow. Not daring to attack him, the gods sat themselves down all around him.

8. Then the ants said—these ants (vamrî), doubtless, were that (kind called) 'upadikâ'¹—'What would ye give to him who should gnaw the bowstring?'—'We would give him the (constant) enjoyment of food, and he would find water even in the desert: so we would give him every enjoyment of food.'—'So be it,' they said.

9. Having gone nigh unto him, they gnawed his bowstring. When it was cut, the ends of the bow, springing asunder, cut off Vishnu's head.

10. It fell with (the sound) 'ghrîñ'; and on falling it became yonder sun. And the rest (of the body) lay stretched out (with the top part) towards the east. And inasmuch as it fell with (the sound) 'ghrîñ,' therefrom the Gharma² (was called); and inasmuch as he was stretched out (pra-vrig), therefrom the Pravargya (took its name).

11. The gods spake, 'Verily, our great hero

¹ That is, a certain species of ants that are supposed to find water wherever they dig. Cf. Weber, Ind. Stud. XIII, p. 139.

² That is, the draught of hot milk boiled in the Mahāvîra pot, and hence often used as a synonym for the latter or the Pravargya.

(mahân vîraḥ) has fallen:’ therefrom the Mahāvîra pot (was named). And the vital sap which flowed from him they wiped up (sam-mṛig) with their hands, whence the Samrâg¹.

12. The gods rushed forward to him, even as those eager to secure some gain (will do)². Indra reached him first. He applied himself to him limb after limb, and encompassed him³, and, in encompassing him, he became (possessed of) that glory of his. And, verily, he who knows this becomes (possessed of) that glory which Indra is (possessed of).

13. And Makha (sacrifice), indeed, is the same as Vishṇu: hence Indra became Makhavat (possessed of makha), since Makhavat is he who is mystically called Maghavat⁴, for the gods love the mystic.

14. They gave to those ants the enjoyment of food; but, indeed, all food is water, for it is by moistening (the food) therewith that one eats here whatever one does eat.

15. This Vishṇu, the (Soma-) sacrifice, they then divided amongst themselves into three parts: the Vasus (received) the morning-pressing, the Rudras the midday-pressing, and the Âdityas the third pressing.

16. Agni (received) the morning-pressing, Indra

¹ That is, emperor, or lord paramount, as the Pravargya is named, in the same way as the Soma-plant (and juice) is styled King.

² Cf. IV, 1, 3, 5. The construction is hardly so irregular as it is represented there.

³ That is, he enclosed him (in his own self), he took him in (gobbled him up).

⁴ I. e. ‘the mighty (lord),’ an epithet of Indra.

the midday-pressing, and the Visve Devāḥ the third pressing.

17. The Gâyatrī (received) the morning-pressing, the Trishṭubh the midday-pressing, and the Gagatī the third pressing. The gods went on worshipping and toiling with that headless sacrifice.

18. Now Dadhyañḥ Ātharvāna knew this pure essence¹, this Sacrifice, — how this head of the Sacrifice is put on again, how this Sacrifice becomes complete.

19. He then was spoken to by Indra saying, 'If thou teachest this (sacrificial mystery) to any one else, I shall cut off thy head.'

20. Now this was heard by the Asvins,—'Verily, Dadhyañḥ Ātharvāna knows this pure essence, this Sacrifice,—how this head of the Sacrifice is put on again, how this Sacrifice becomes complete.'

21. They went up to him and said, 'We two will become thy pupils.'—'What are ye wishing to learn?' he asked.—'This pure essence, this Sacrifice,—how this head of the Sacrifice is put on again, how this Sacrifice becomes complete,' they replied.

22. He said, 'I was spoken to by Indra saying, 'If thou teachest this to any one else, I shall cut off thy head;' therefore I am afraid lest he should indeed cut off my head: I cannot take you as my pupils.'

23. They said, 'We two shall protect thee from him.'—'How will ye protect me?' he replied.—They said, 'When thou wilt have received us as thy

¹ Viz. the Madhu ('honey') or sweet doctrine of the Pravargya, or pot of boiled milk and ghee.

pupils, we shall cut off thy head and put it aside elsewhere; then we shall fetch the head of a horse, and put it on thee: therewith thou wilt teach us; and when thou wilt have taught us, then Indra will cut off that head of thine; and we shall fetch thine own head, and put it on thee again.'—'So be it,' he replied.

24. He then received them (as his pupils); and when he had received them, they cut off his head, and put it aside elsewhere; and having fetched the head of a horse, they put it on him: therewith he taught them; and when he had taught them, Indra cut off that head of his; and having fetched his own head, they put it on him again.

25. Therefore it is concerning this that the *Rîshi* has said (*Rîg-v.* I, 116, 12), 'That Dadhyañîġ Âtharvâna, with a horse's head, anywise spake forth unto you two the sweet doctrine:—'Unrestrainedly he spoke this,' is what is thereby meant.

26. One must not teach this to any and every one, since that would be sinful, and lest Indra should cut off his head; but one may only teach it to one who is known to him, and who has studied sacred writ, and who may be dear to him, but not to any and every one.

27. He may teach it to one dwelling with him (as a pupil) for a year; for the year is he that shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that (sun): it is him he thereby gratifies, and therefore he may teach it to one dwelling with him for a year.

28. For three nights he keeps the rule (of abstinence); for there are three seasons in the year, and the year is he that shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that one: it is him he thereby

gratifies, and therefore he keeps the rule for three nights.

29. Hot¹ (water) he sips, thinking, 'I will teach it as one practising austerities.' He teaches it whilst abstaining from flesh-food, thinking, 'I will teach it as one practising austerities;'

30. And whilst not drinking out of earthen (vessels); for whatever untruth (man) speaks on this (earth) is, as it were, immixed with her: therefore (one should do so) whilst not drinking out of earthen (vessels);

31. And whilst not coming into contact with Sûdras and remains of food; for this Gharma is he that shines yonder, and he is excellence, truth, and light; but woman, the Sûdra, the dog, and the black bird (the crow), are untruth: he should not look at these, lest he should mingle excellence and sin, light and darkness, truth and untruth.

32. And, verily, he that shines yonder is glory; and as to that glory, Âditya (the sun), that glory is just the sacrifice; and as to that glory, the sacrifice, that glory is just the Sacrificer; and as to that glory, the Sacrificer, that glory is just the officiating priests; and as to that glory, the officiating priests, that glory is just the sacrificial gifts: hence, if they bring up to him a dakshinâ he must not, at least on the same day, make over these (objects) to any one else lest he should make over to some one else that glory which has come to him; but rather on the morrow, or the day after: he thus gives it away after having made that glory his own, whatever it be—gold, a cow, a garment, or a horse.

¹ During the performance of the Pravargya ceremony boiling water has to be used whenever water is required.

33. And, verily, he who either teaches or partakes of this (Pravargya), enters that life, and that light. The observance of the rule thereof (is as follows). Let him not cover himself (with a garment) whilst the sun shines, lest he should be concealed from that (sun). Let him not spit whilst the sun shines, lest he should spit upon him. Let him not discharge urine whilst the sun shines, lest he discharge it upon him. For so long as he shines, so great he (the sun) is : thinking, 'Lest I should injure him by these (acts),' let him take food at night, after striking a light, whereby it is made to be a form of him who shines yonder. But on this point Âsuri used to say,—One rule the gods indeed keep, to wit, the truth : let him therefore speak nothing but the truth.

SECOND BRĀHMANA.

THE MAKING OF THE POT.

1. He equips (the Mahāvīra) with its equipments;—inasmuch as he equips it therewith from this and that quarter, that is the equipping nature of the equipments¹ (sambhāra) : wheresoever anything of the sacrifice is inherent, therewith he equips it².

2. He gets ready a black antelope-skin,—for the black antelope-skin is the sacrifice³ : it is at the

¹ See part i, p. 276, note 1. Here, as formerly, it has not been thought desirable to adhere throughout to the technical rendering of 'sam-bhr̥z.'

² Pravargya being masculine, the original would, of course, have 'him' here and throughout, the ceremony (just like the sacrifice in general) being indeed looked upon as a person.

³ See part i, p. 23, note 2. In making the Gharma, or Mahāvīra,

sacrifice he thus prepares (the pot);—with its hairy side (upwards),—for the hairs are the metres : on the metres he thus prepares it;—(spread out) on the left (north) side¹,—for the north is the quarter of men;—on (the skin) with its neck-part to the east², for that (tends) towards the gods.

3. With a spade (he digs out the clay), for the spade is a thunderbolt, and the thunderbolt is vigour : with vigour he thus supplies and completes it (the Pravargya).

4. It is made of Udumbara (*Ficus glomerata*) wood, for the Udumbara is strength³ : with strength, with vital sap, he thus supplies and completes it.

5. Or of Vikaṅkata (*Flacourtia sapida*) wood ; for when Pragâpati performed his first offering, a Vikaṅkata tree sprang forth from that place where, after offering, he cleansed (his hands) ; now an offering is a sacrifice, and (consequently) the Vikaṅkata is

pot, on the present occasion, the order of proceeding is to a considerable extent the same as that followed at the Agniṣayana, in providing the materials for, and making, the fire-pan, for which, see VI, 3, 3, 1 seqq. Cf. also the Âpastamba Srautas. XV, with Garbe's Translation and Notes, Journal of Germ. Or. Soc., vol. xxxiv.

¹ That is, immediately north of the lump of clay (previously prepared by a potter) and the other objects to be used for making the Mahâvîra pot, which have been previously deposited near the antaḥpâtya peg marking the middle of the west or hinder side of the Mahâvedi.

² The locative, instead of the accusative, is rather strange here. As it stands, the locative is evidently parallel to 'yagñe' and 'khan-daḥsu,' and one has therefore to supply—he collects (prepares) the Pravargya, viz. by putting the lump of clay and the other objects thereon.

³ See VI, 6, 3, 2 seqq.

the sacrifice : with the sacrifice he thus supplies and completes it.

6. It is a cubit long, for a cubit means the (fore-) arm, and with the arm strength is exerted : it (the spade) thus is composed of strength, and with strength he thus supplies and completes it.

7. He takes it up, with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 1), 'At the impulse of the god Savitrî, I take thee by the arms of the Asvins, by the hands of Pûshan : thou art a woman ;'—the import (of this formula) is the same as before¹.

8. Having placed it in his left hand, he touches it with the right, and mutters (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 2), 'They harness the mind, and they harness the thoughts, the priests of the priest, of the great inspirer of devotion ; the knower of the rites alone hath assigned the priestly offices : great is the praise of the god Savitrî ;'—the import of this is the same as before².

9. He then takes the lump of clay with the (right) hand and spade on the right (south) side, and with the (left) hand alone on the left (north) side³, with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 3), 'O divine Heaven and Earth,'—for when the sacrifice had its head cut off, its sap flowed away, and entered the sky and the earth : what clay (firm matter) there was that is this (earth), and what water there was that is yonder (sky) ; hence it is of clay and water that the Mahâvira (vessels) are made : he thus supplies and

¹ See I, 1, 2, 17 ; VI, 3, 1, 38 seq.

² See III, 3, 11-12.

³ Between the two actions referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9, the digging up of the clay takes place, and hence the spade, or trowel, has changed hands. Cf. VI, 4, 2, 2.

completes it (the Pravargya) with that sap; wherefore he says, 'O divine Heaven and Earth,'—'May I this day compass for you Makha's head,'—Makha being the sacrifice, he thus says, 'May I this day accomplish for you¹ the head of the sacrifice;,'—'on the Earth's place of divine worship,'—for on a place of divine worship of the earth he prepares it;—'for Makha thee! for Makha's head thee!'—Makha being the sacrifice, he thus says, 'For the sacrifice (I consecrate) thee, for the head of the sacrifice (I consecrate) thee.'

10. Then an ant-hill² (he takes, and puts on the skin), with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 4), 'Ye divine ants,'—for it was they that produced this: just in accordance with the way in which the head of the sacrifice was there cut off, he now supplies and completes it with those (ants);—'the first-born of the world,'—the firstborn of the world, doubtless, is this earth³: it thus is therewith that

¹ The pronouns in this and the subsequent corresponding formulas (vâm, vañ, te) are taken by Mahîdhara as accusatives ('te' according to him standing for 'tvâm') to which he supplies 'âdâya'—'having taken you, may I this day compass Makha's head.' The pronouns are certainly somewhat awkward, as they can scarcely be taken as genitives of material—of you, of thee.

² See VI, 3, 3, 5, where 'valmîkavapâ' is qualified by 'sushirâ,' hollow. The comm. on Kâty. XXVI, 1, 2 explains 'valmîkavapâ' as the vapâ (omentum)-like inner lump (?surrounded by a kind of net) of an ant-hill: in the present case, this substance is likewise placed on the black antelope-skin to be mixed with the clay.

³ Whilst in the text of the formula this word must be taken as being plural 'prathamagâh,' the Brâhmana (making use of the Sandhi-form) treats it as if it were singular 'prathamagâ.' Mahîdhara also, apparently influenced by the Brâhmana, explains, 'the earth is the firstborn of creatures, and, from their connection with it, ants also are called firstborn.'

he supplies and completes it;—‘may I this day compass for you Makha’s head on the Earth’s place of divine worship:—for Makha thee! for Makha’s head thee!’—the import of this is the same as before.

11. Then (earth) torn up by a boar (he takes), with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 5), ‘Only thus large was she in the beginning,’—for, indeed, only so large was this earth in the beginning, of the size of a span. A boar, called Emûsha, raised her up, and he was her lord Pragâpati: with that mate, his heart’s delight, he thus supplies and completes him¹;—‘may I this day compass for you Makha’s head on the Earth’s place of divine worship: for Makha thee! for Makha’s head thee!’ the import of this is the same as before.

12. Then Âdâra² (-plants), with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 6), ‘Indra’s might ye are,’—for when Indra encompassed him (Vishnu) with might, then the vital sap of him, thus encompassed, flowed away; and he lay there stinking, as it were. He said, ‘Verily, after bursting open (â-dar), as it were, this vital sap has sung praises:’ thence Âdâra (-plants originated); and because he lay there stinking (pûy), as it were, therefore (they are also called) Pûtika; and hence, when placed on the fire

¹ That is, he supplies Pragâpati (and hence also his counterpart, the Sacrificer) with the Earth, his mate. See J. Muir, *Orig. Sansk. Texts*, vol. i, p. 53; vol. iv, p. 27; and cp. *Taitt. I*, 10, 8, where the earth is said to have been uplifted by a black boar with a thousand arms.

² At IV, 5, 10, 4 we met with this plant—here also called Pûtika, and explained, by the comm. on Kâty., as=the flowers (!) of the Rohisha plant (? *Guilandina*, or *Caesalpinia*, *Bonducella*)—as a substitute for Soma-plants.

as an offering, they blaze; and hence also they are fragrant, for they originated from the vital sap of the sacrifice. And inasmuch as Indra, on that occasion, encompassed him with might, therefore he says, 'Indra's might ye are;'—'may I this day compass for you Makha's head on the Earth's place of divine worship: for Makha thee! for Makha's head thee!' the import of this is the same as before.

13. Then goat's milk;—for when the sacrifice had its head cut off, its heat went out of it, wherefrom the goat was produced: it is with that heat¹ that he thereby supplies and completes it;—with, 'For Makha thee! for Makha's head thee!' the import of this is the same as before.

14. These, then, are the five equipments with which he equips (the Pravargya),—fivefold is the sacrifice, and fivefold the victims, and five seasons are in the year, and the year is he that shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that (sun): it is him he thus gratifies. These (objects), thus brought together, he touches with, 'For Makha (I consecrate) thee! for Makha's head thee!' the import of this is the same as before.

15. Now there is an enclosed space² on the north

¹ Thus perhaps 'suḥ' should also have been rendered at VI, 4, 4, 7, where it is used in connection with the ass.

² Viz. a space five cubits square enclosed with mats on all sides, and with a door on the east side, the ground being raised in the middle so as to form a mound covered with sand (cf. III, 1, 2, 2). The object of this enclosed space is to prevent any unauthorised person (such as the Sacrificer's wife, and people uninstructed in the scriptures) from seeing the manufacturing of the Mahāvīra (during which the door is kept closed), as well as the completed pot.

side: whilst proceeding towards that (shed) they mutter (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 7; *Rîg-v.* I, 40, 3), 'May Brahmanaspati go forward!'—Brahmanaspati (the lord of devotion) doubtless is he that shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that one: it is him he thus gratifies; hence he says, 'May Brahmanaspati go forward;'—'may the goddess Gladness go forward!'—for the goddess Gladness she (Vâç¹) is;—'unto the hero², kindly to men and the dispenser of fivefold (offerings),'—he thereby praises and magnifies it (the Pravargya),—'unto the sacrifice may the gods lead us!'—he thereby makes all the gods its guardians.

16. It is an enclosed space;—for at that time the gods were afraid, thinking, 'We hope that the fiends, the Rakshas, will not injure here this our (Pravargya):' they accordingly enclosed for it this stronghold, and in like manner does this (Sacrificer) now enclose for it this stronghold.

17. He then deposits (the sambhâras³) on the mound with, 'For Makha thee! for Makha's head thee!' the import of this is the same as before. He then takes a lump of clay and makes the Mahāvira (pot) with, 'For Makha thee! for Makha's head thee,'—the import of this is

The place is to the north of the antaḥpâtya peg, the black antelope-skin being spread to the south of it (and immediately north of the materials used in making the pot).

¹ Thus Mahîdhara, on Vâg. S. XXXIII, 89.

² 'Vira,' apparently an allusion to 'Mahâ-vira' (great hero), the name of the pot used at the Pravargya.

³ Viz. as placed on the black antelope-skin which is carried northwards to the enclosed place by the Adhvaryu and his assistants taking hold of it on all sides.

the same as before;—a span high¹, for the head is, as it were, a span high;—contracted in the middle², for the head is, as it were, contracted in the middle. At the top he then draws it out (so as to form) a spout³ of three thumbs' breadths (high): he thereby makes a nose to this (Mahâvîra, or Pravargya). When it is complete, he touches it with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 8), 'Makha's head thou art,'—for it indeed is the head of Makha Saumya (the Soma-sacrifice). In the same way (he makes) the other two (Mahâvîra pots⁴); silently two milking-bowls (pinvana⁵), and silently two Rauhîza-plates⁶.

18. Verily this sacrifice is Pragâpati, and Pragâpati

¹ That is, from bottom to top, a belt (mekhalâ) running round it at the distance of three thumbs' breadths from the top (Mahîdhara, and comm. on Kâty.). This top part above the belt—here simply called 'mouth,' whilst in the Âpast. Sr. XV, 2, 14 it is called 'back' (sânu)—ends in a hole for pouring the liquid in and out.

² That is, for taking hold of it (mushâgrahana-yogyam, comm. on Kâty.).

³ 'Mukha,' for which Kâty. XXVI, 1, 16 has 'âsehana' explained by the commentator as a hole (garta; comm. on Âsv. Grîhyas. IV, 3 bila), apparently serving as the mouth, or open part of the vessel which seems to be otherwise closed. The edge of the hole would seem to protract sufficiently from the surface to suggest a similarity to the nose. In making the vessel, it seems first to be left solid, the open part which is to hold the milk being then hollowed out by means of a reed from the top hole to the depth of less than the upper half, the remainder remaining solid. Cf. Âsv. Sr. XV, 3, 4.

⁴ Only the first of the three pots is, however, actually used; unless it gets broken by accident.

⁵ According to the comm. on Kâty. Sr., these vessels are of the form of the (hand-shaped) bowl of an offering-ladle (sruka, cf. part i, p. 67, note 2).

⁶ The Rauhîza-kapâlas are two round, flat dishes for baking the Rauhîza cakes on.

is both of this, defined and undefined, limited and unlimited¹. Whatever one does with a Yagus formula, by that one makes up that form of him (Pragâpati) which is defined and limited; and whatever one does silently, by that one makes up that form of him which is undefined and unlimited: verily, then, whosoever, knowing this, does it on this wise, makes up that whole and complete Pragâpati. But he also leaves over a lump of spare (clay) for expiations.

19. He then smooths² it by means of Gavedhukâ grass (Coix barbata),—for when the sacrifice had its head cut off, its vital sap flowed away, and therefrom those plants grew up: with that vital sap he thus supplies and completes it;—with, 'For Makha thee! for Makha's head thee!' the import of this is the same as before. In the same way the other two (Mahāvira pots); silently the two milking-bowls, silently the two Rauhiṇa-plates.

20. He then fumigates these (vessels) with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 9), 'With dung of the stallion, the impregnator, I fumigate thee,'—for the

¹ Cf. J. Muir, Orig. Sansk. Texts, vol. v, p. 393, where a passage is quoted from Prof. Cowell's translation of the Maitri-Upanishad (VI, 3), 'There are two forms of Brahma, the embodied (mūrta) and the unembodied (amūrta): the former is unreal (asatya), the latter real (satya).—Cf. Sat. Br. VI, 5, 3, 7.

² The Sūtras use the verbs 'ślakṣhṇayati, ślakṣhṇīkurvanti' (to make smooth, or soft), and this, I think, must indeed be the meaning of 'hinv.' It would also suit very well the passage III, 5, 1, 35, where it is said that the Vēdi is a woman, and that, by sprinkling the former with water, one 'makes her smooth' for the gods. The polishing of the vessels is done by rubbing them with Gavedhukâ grass, whether with the spike, stem, or leaves is not specified.

stallion is an impregnator, and the impregnator means vigour: with vigour he thus supplies and completes it,—‘on the Earth’s place of divine worship: for Makha thee, for Makha’s head thee!’ the import of this is the same as before. In the same way (he fumigates) the other two (Mahâvîra pots); silently the two milking-bowls, and silently the two Rauhina-plates.

21. He then bakes them, for what is baked belongs to the gods. He bakes them by means of bricks, for they it was that did so on that occasion¹: just in accordance with the way in which the head of the sacrifice was there cut off, he now supplies and completes it with those (bricks). But, indeed, let him bake them with anything² whereby they may become properly baked. Having laid down the fuel for baking³, he puts down the Mahâvîra (pot), with, ‘For Makha thee, for Makha’s head thee!’ the import of this is the same as before. In the same way the other two Mahâvîra (pots); silently the two milking-bowls, silently the two Rauhina-plates. By day he should bury them (in the hole), and by day he should take them out, for the day belongs to the gods.

¹ That is, when the Ukhâ was baked, cf. VI, 5, 4, 1; or, perhaps,—they it was that (the gods) made at this juncture. The former translation is more in accordance with what follows, though one would expect ‘etad’ to mean ‘at this time.’

² That is, without using bricks (?).

³ Viz. in a square hole dug for the purpose east of the Gârhapatya; the pot being then placed bottom upwards on the burning material, dry herbs, wood, &c. According to Âsv. Sr. XV, 3, 20 such materials are to be used as, whilst being burnt, dye red.

22. He takes out (the first pot) with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 10), 'For the righteous one (I take) thee,'—the righteous one, doubtless, is yonder world, for the righteous one means truth; and he that shines yonder is the truth, and the first Pravargya is that (god): it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'For the righteous one (I take) thee.'

23. With, 'For the efficient one thee' (he takes out the second pot),—the efficient one (sâdhu), doubtless, is he (Vâyû, the wind) that purifies here by blowing, for as a permanent one (siddha) he blows through these worlds; and the second Pravargya is that (god): it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'For the efficient one (I take) thee.'

24. With, 'For a good abode thee!' (he takes out the third pot),—the good abode, doubtless, is this (terrestrial) world, for it is in this world that all creatures abide; and the good abode also is Agni (fire), for Agni abides with all creatures¹ in this world; and the third Pravargya is that (god): it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'For a good abode thee.' Silently (he takes out) the two milking-bowls, and silently the two Rauhiṇī-plates.

25. He then pours goat's milk upon them² (the

¹ The accusative with 'kshi' (to inhabit) is rather peculiar here.

² As the pots are, however, standing with their open parts upwards, on sand north of the hole in which they were baked, it would chiefly be inside that they would receive the milk, being thereby cooled (cf. VI, 5, 4, 15). According to Âpastamba, sand is in the first place heaped up around them in the sunwise fashion, i.e. keeping them on the right side whilst strewing it.

first) with, 'For Makha thee! for Makha's head thee!' the import of this is the same as before. In the same way the other two; silently the two milking-bowls, and silently the two Rauhiṇa-plates.

26. And, verily, whosoever either teaches, or partakes of, this (Pravargya) enters that life, and that light: the observance of the rule thereof is the same as at the creation¹.

THIRD BRÂHMANA.

1. Now at the time when he there² proceeds with the guest-meal, he who intends to perform the Pravargya, prior to the Upasads³, spreads Kusa grass with its tops directed towards the east, in front of the Gârhapatya, and places the vessels thereon in pairs⁴,—the Upayamanî (tray) and the Mahâvîra (pot), the pair of lifting-sticks⁵, the

¹ That is to say, as would seem,—even as, in creating the universe, Pragâpati reconstructs his body, or constructs himself a new body, so the Sacrificer, in keeping up the observance of the Pravargya, constructs himself a new body for the future life.

² That is, at the Soma-sacrifice, of the preliminary day (upava-satha) of which the guest-meal to, or hospitable reception (âtithya) of, King Soma forms part (see part ii, p. 85 seqq.). The assumption here is, that the performance of the Pravargya takes place on that day before the Pressing-day, whilst in reality it has been performed for at least two days before that.

³ See III, 4, 4, 1. The Upasads are performed twice daily, for at least three days, up to the day before the Soma-sacrifice; and if the Pravargya is to be performed likewise, it precedes immediately each performance of the Upasad. Cf. also XIV, 3, 1, 1 with note.

⁴ Prior to this, the doors of the sâlâ are to be closed, to keep the Mahâvîra from being seen; see p. 452, note 2. The entire performance of the Pravargya indeed has to be kept secret from the eyes of unauthorised persons.

⁵ The 'parîśâsau' (also called 'saphau,' XIV, 2, 1, 16) are two

two milking-bowls, the two *Rauhina*-plates, the two offering spoons for the *Rauhina* (cakes), and whatever other (implement) there is,—these make ten, for the *Virâg* consists of ten syllables, and the sacrifice is *Virâg*: he thus makes this to be equal to the *Virâg*, the sacrifice. And as to their being in pairs,—a pair means strength, for when two take hold of each other they exert strength; and a pair (couple) means a productive union: with a productive union he thus supplies and completes it.

2. Then the *Adhvaryu* takes the (lustral) sprinkling water, and, stepping up, says, ‘*Brahman*, we shall proceed: *Hotri*, sing praises!’ for the *Brahman* is seated on the right (south) side as the guardian of the sacrifice: to him he thus says, ‘Sit thou undistracted: we are about to restore the head of the Sacrifice;’ and ‘*Hotri*, sing praises!’ he says, because the *Hotri* is the sacrifice: he thus thereby says to him, ‘Restore the head of the sacrifice!’ and accordingly the *Hotri* begins to recite—

3. [*Vâg. S. XIII, 3,*] ‘The *Brahman*, firstborn from afore¹,—the *Brahman*, doubtless, is yonder

pieces of wood or laths apparently fastened together by a kind of clasp (or a cord) at one end, so as to serve the purpose of a pair of tongs (*parîśâsau sandamśākârau*, comm. on *Kâty. XXVI, 2, 10*) for taking up the *Mahâvîra* pot, which must not be handled in any other way. According to *Haug, Ait. Br., Transl., p. 51*, they are placed underneath the pot in lifting it, but this seems very improbable, seeing that, at the end of the sacrifice, the *Adhvaryu*, by means of them, turns the pot upside down so as to pour the remainder of its contents into the offering spoon (see *Kâty. XXIV, 6, 17* with comm.); nor could the blackened pot in that way be cleansed properly and placed on the supporting tray (*XIV, 2, 1, 16–17*).

¹ For the complete verse, see *VII, 4, 1, 14*. For the complete

sun, and he is born day by day from afore (in the east); and the Pravargya also is that (sun): it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'The Brahman (n.), firstborn from afore.' He then sprinkles (the vessels): the import of this is the same as before¹.

4. He sprinkles (the chief Mahāvira) with (âg. S. XXXVII, 11), 'For Yama thee!'—Yama, doubtless, is he who shines yonder, for it is he who controls (yam) everything here, and by him everything here is controlled; and the Pravargya also is that (sun): it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'For Yama (I sprinkle) thee.'

5. 'For Makha thee!'—Makha, doubtless, is he who shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that one: it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'For Makha thee.'

6. 'For Sûrya's heat thee!'—Sûrya, doubtless, is he who shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that one: it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'For Sûrya's heat thee.'

7. Having taken out a post² by the front door (of the sâlâ), he drives it into the ground on the south side (of the sâlâ³), so that the Hotri, whilst singing praises, may look upon it; for the Hotri is the sacrifice, and he thereby restores the sacrifice to this (earth), and she causes the Gharma (milk) to rise.

series of texts recited by the Hotri, see Ant. Br. I, 19 seqq.; Âsv. Sr. IV, 6.

¹ Viz. he makes the vessels sacrificially pure (I, 3, 3, 1).

² For tying the cow that is to furnish the milk for the Gharma. Near it a peg is driven into the ground to tie the goat to whose milk is to be used afterwards.

³ That would be, south of the southern door (Âpast. XV, 6, 13).

8. Having turned round the Emperor's throne-seat¹ in front of the Âhavanîya, he places it south thereof, and north of the King's (Soma's) throne-seat², so as to face the east.

9. It is made of Udumbara wood, for the Udumbara means strength : with strength, with vital sap, he thus supplies and completes it (the Pravargya).

10. It is shoulder-high, for on the shoulders this head is set : he thus sets the head upon the shoulders.

11. It is wound all over with cords³ of Balvaga grass (Eleusine indica). When the sacrifice had its head cut off, its vital sap flowed out, and thence these plants grew up : with that life-sap he thus supplies and completes it.

12 And as to why he places it north (of Soma's seat),—Soma is the sacrifice, and the Pravargya is its head ; but the head is higher (uttara) : therefore he places it north (uttara) of it. Moreover, Soma is king, and the Pravargya is emperor, and the imperial dignity is higher than the royal : therefore he places it north of it⁴.

¹ The Pravargya is styled 'samrâg,' or universal king, emperor ; as distinguished from King Soma, for whose seat, reaching only up to the navel, see III, 3, 4, 26 seqq. (Cf. also that of the Ukhyā Agni, which is only a span high, VI. 7, 1, 1, 12 seqq.)—For a similar attribution of imperial dignity (sâmrâgya)—as well as royal dignity (râgya)—to him who is consecrated by the Sautrâmanî (where the seat used is knee-high), see XII, 8, 3, 4 seqq.

² Âpast. XV, 6, 10 places it in front (east) of the seat for Soma.

³ Cf. XII, 8, 3, 6.

⁴ According to Kâty. XXVI, 2, 17 (Âpast. XV, 6, 11), the black antelope-skin is then spread over the seat, and the two unused Mahâvîra pots (as well as the reserve piece of clay and the spade, Kâty.) placed thereon.

13. And when the *Hotri* recites this (verse; *Rig*-v. V, 43, 7), 'Whom the priests anoint, as if spreading him . . .,' he anoints that *Mahāvira* which is to be used, all over with ghee¹, with, 'May the god *Savitri* anoint thee with honey!' for *Savitri* is the impeller of the gods, and honey means everything whatever there is here: he thus anoints it (or him) all over with everything here, and *Savitri*, as the impeller, impels it for him,—this is why he says, 'May the god *Savitri* anoint thee with honey!'

14. Now sand has been strewed² on the north side of it: below that he (previously) throws (a plate of) white gold³, with, 'Protect it from contact with the earth!' For at that time the gods were afraid lest the *Rakshas*, the fiends, might injure that (*Pravargya*) of theirs from below; and that, to wit, gold, being *Agni*'s seed, it (serves) for repelling the fiends, the *Rakshas*. But, indeed, the Earth also was afraid of this lest this (*Pravargya*), when heated and glowing⁴, might injure

¹ *Kāty.* XXVI, 2, 4 refers to the pot as 'containing ghee (*âgya-vant*),' which the comm. takes to mean 'filled with consecrated ghee;' whilst *Âpast.* XV, 7, 5 leaves the option between greasing it (*añgr*) and filling it (*abhipâtṛ*) with ghee. It would doubtless, at all events, be abundantly greased inside.

² North of the *Gârhapatya* and the *Âhavanīya* in the *sâlâ* two mounds (*khara*) are formed, covered with (or consisting of) sand. The one north of the latter fire is here alluded to.

³ That is, a silver plate weighing a hundred grains.

⁴ Though '*taptaḥ*' and '*susuḥkānaḥ*' are here translated as if they were actually co-ordinate predicates, I am not sure whether we should not rather take the passage to mean,—that this glowing one, when heated; or rather, this one when heated so as to be glowing. Cf. XIV, 2, 1, 18; 3, 1, 14, where I prefer to subordinate one of the participles to the other.

her: he thus keeps it separate from her. White it is, for white, as it were¹, is this earth.

15. And when the Hotri recites this (verse, *Rig-v.* I, 36, 9), 'Sit thee down: thou art great . . .', sheaths of reed-grass are kindled on both sides², and throwing them (on the mound), he puts (the Mahâvitra pot) thereon. When the sacrifice had its head cut off, its life-sap flowed away, and therefrom these plants grew up: with that life-sap he thus supplies and completes it.

16. And as to why they are kindled on both sides: he thereby repels the Rakshas, the fiends, from all the quarters. Whilst this (pot) is being heated, the (Sacrificer's) wife covers her head, thinking, 'Lest this one, when heated and glowing, should rob me of my eyesight,' for it indeed becomes heated and glowing.

17. He puts it on with, 'Flame thou art, glow thou art, heat thou art;'—for the Gharma is he who shines yonder, and he indeed is all that: it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'Flame thou art, glow thou art, heat thou art.'

18. He (the Sacrificer) then invokes blessings on this (earth)³, for the sacrifice is this (earth): it is thus (whilst being) on her that he invokes blessings, and she fulfils them all for him.

¹ I read, 'ragateva'; cf. the corresponding 'hariziva hi dyauh', XIV, 1, 3, 29.

² That is, by dividing the sheaths in the middle lengthwise, and lighting both halves in the Gârhapatya fire.

³ According to Kâty. XXVI, 3, 5 he makes a span (of thumb and index)—or spreads his hand with the palm downwards—over the pot whilst muttering the respective formulas; apparently changing the position of the hand according to the point of the compass referred to in the formula.

19. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 12,] 'Unmolested thou art in front (in the east),'—for unmolested by the Rakshas, the fiends, indeed, this (earth) is in front;—'in Agni's over-lordship,'—he thus makes Agni her over-lord for the warding off of the fiends, the Rakshas;—'grant thou life unto me!'—he thus secures life for himself, and accordingly he attains the full (term of) life.

20. 'Possessed of sons towards the south,'—in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak;—'in Indra's over-lordship,'—he thus makes Indra her over-lord for the warding off of the fiends, the Rakshas;—'grant thou offspring unto me!'—he thus secures offspring and cattle for himself, and accordingly he becomes possessed of sons and of cattle.

21. 'Well to live on behind (towards the western region),'—in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak;—'in god Savitri's over-lordship,'—the god Savitri he thus makes her over-lord for the warding off of the fiends, the Rakshas;—'grant thou eyesight unto me!'—he thus secures eyesight for himself, and accordingly he becomes possessed of eyesight.

22. 'A sphere of hearing towards the north,'—'causing (sacrificial calls) to be heard¹,' is what he thereby means to say;—'in the creator's over-lordship,'—the creator he thus

¹ Or, calling for the 'srausha'; cf. part i, p. 131, note 2. The masculine form of the participle is somewhat peculiar as the term it is meant to explain refers to the earth. It has probably to be understood in the sense of, 'where he (viz. the Adhvaryu) calls for the srausha.' Mahîdhara explains the term 'âsruti' by 'where they, the priests, utter the sacrificial calls,' i.e. 'meet for sacrifice.'

makes her over-lord for the warding off of the fiends, the Rakshas;—‘grant thou prosperity (increase) of wealth unto me!’—wealth, prosperity, he thus secures for himself, and accordingly he becomes wealthy and prosperous.

23. ‘Disposition above,’—‘disposing¹ above’ is what he thereby means to say;—‘in *Bṛihaspati*’s over-lordship,’—*Bṛihaspati* he thus makes her over-lord for the warding off of the fiends, the Rakshas;—‘grant me vigour!’—vigour he thereby secures to himself, and accordingly he becomes vigorous, strong.

24. On the right (south) side (of the Mahāvira) he (the Sacrificer) then makes amends by (laying down) the hand with the palm upwards, with, ‘Shield me from all evil spirits!’ whereby he means to say, ‘Protect me from all troubles!’ When the sacrifice had its head cut off, its life-sap flowed away, and went to the Fathers, but the Fathers are three in number²: it is with these that he thus supplies and completes it (the Pravargya).

25. Thereupon, whilst touching her (the earth)³,

¹ Here the masculine gender can hardly be understood otherwise than in the sense ‘where (*Bṛihaspati*, or Brahman) disposes on high.’ Mahidhara takes no notice of this interpretation of the *Brāhmaṇa*, but explains ‘*vidhṛti*’ as either ‘one who upholds (*dhārayati*) in an especial manner,’ or where ‘the offering spoon, &c., is held upwards (*uparishād dhriyate*,—? who holds it upwards),’—an explanation which can hardly commend itself.

² This specification of the number seems to have no other object but that of limiting the general term of ‘Fathers,’ or deceased ancestors, to the specific signification it has at the *Srāddha*, where offering is made to the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

³ According to Kāty. XXVI, 3, 8, he does so whilst spanning the earth north of the Mahāvira pot.

‘Thou art Manu’s mare,’ for, having become a mare, she (the earth) indeed carried Manu, and he is her lord, Pragâpati : with that mate, his heart’s delight, he thus supplies and completes him (Pragâpati, the Pravargya, and Sacrificer).

26. He then lays pieces of (split) Vikaṅkata wood round (the Mahāvira), two pointing to the east¹, with (Vâg. S. XXXVII, 13), ‘Hail! be thou encompassed by the Maruts!’—the call of ‘hail!’ he places first, and the deity last²; for the call of ‘hail!’ is he who shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that (sun) : it is him he thus gratifies; and hence he places the call of ‘hail!’ first, and the deity last.

27. ‘Be thou encompassed by the Maruts,’ he says; for the Maruts are the (common) people: he thus surrounds the nobility by the people, whence the nobility here is surrounded on both sides by the people. Silently (he lays down) two pointing to the north³, silently (again) two pointing to the east, silently two pointing to the north, silently two pointing to the east.

28. He makes them to amount to thirteen, for there are thirteen months in the year, and the

¹ That is, along the north and the south sides of the pot, on the burning sheaths of reed grass; or rather on hot cinders heaped thereon. Kâty. XXVI, 3, 9. They would partly serve the purpose of the ordinary (three) enclosing-sticks; and Âpast., indeed, calls them ‘paridhi.’

² Literally, the call of ‘hail!’ (svâhâ-kâra) he makes to be the nearer, and the deity the farther.

³ That is, along the west and the east sides of the pot. According to Âpast. Sr. XV, 8, 1-4, two pieces of wood are laid down alternately by the Adhvaryu and the Pratiprasthâtrî, the last pieces being then laid down (on the south side) by the former priest.

year is he who shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that (sun): it is him he thus gratifies, and hence he makes them to amount to thirteen.

29. He then places a gold plate (weighing a hundred grains) on the top (of the pot), with, 'Protect it from contact with the sky!' For at that time the gods were afraid lest the Rakshas, the fiends, might injure that (Pravargya) of theirs from above; and that—to wit, gold—being Agni's seed, it (serves) for repelling the fiends, the Rakshas. But, indeed, the Sky also was afraid of this lest this (Pravargya), when heated and glowing, might injure it: he thus keeps it separate therefrom. It is yellow, for yellow, as it were, is the sky.

30. He (the Adhvaryu) then fans (the fire) thrice by means of (three) fans¹, whilst muttering, 'Honey!' each time; for honey means breath: he thus lays breath into it. Three (fans) there are, for there are three breathings, the out (and in)-breathing, the up-breathing and the through-breathing: it is these he thus lays into it.

31. They then fan it thrice² in the non-sunwise way. When the sacrifice had its head cut off, its life-sap flowed away, and went to the Fathers,—the Fathers being three in number³: with them he thus supplies it.

32. But, indeed, the breathings depart from those who perform the fanning at the sacrifice. They

¹ They consist of pieces cut from the black antelope-skin (with black and white hair, according to Âpast. XV, 5, 12), fastened to sticks.

² That is, the Adhvaryu, Pratiprasthâtri, and Agnîdh then take each one of the fans, and move round the fire whilst keeping it on their left side (the Agnîdh going in front).

³ See p. 465, note 2.

fan again thrice in the sunwise way,—this makes six; and six in number are these breathings (vital airs) in the head: it is these he thus lays into it. They cook the two *Rauhina* (cakes). When a blaze is produced, he takes off the gold (plate).

33. And when the *Hotri* recites this (verse, *Rig-v.* I, 112, 24), ‘Successful, O *Asvins*, make ye our voice,’ the *Adhvaryu* steps up, and says, ‘The *Gharma* is aglow¹.’ If it be aglow, he may know that the *Sacrificer* will become more prosperous; and if it be not aglow, he may know that he will become poorer; and if it be neither aglow nor the reverse, he may know that he (the *Sacrificer*) will become neither more prosperous nor poorer: but indeed (the pot) should be fanned so (long) as to be aglow.

34. And, verily, whosoever either teaches, or partakes of, this (*Pravargya*) enters that life, and that light: the observance thereof is the same as at the creation².

¹ That is, apparently, red-hot, glowing (*suṣṭita*), or perhaps, entirely ablaze, enveloped in flames—outside as well as inside, owing to the ghee with which it was greased all over; hence hardly, ‘bestrahlt’ (illuminated, shone upon), as the *St. Petersburg Dict.* takes it; cf. *susukāna*, XIV, 2, 1, 18; 3, 1, 14. According to *Āpast. Sr.*, the three priests, having completed their circumambulation, sit down on the east, south, and north side respectively, and continue to fan the pot, at the same time oiling it with ghee, until the pot is ablaze, when the *Adhvaryu* takes off the gold plate. According to *Kāty.*, on the other hand, the *Pratiprasthâtri* proceeds with the baking of the cakes, whilst the *Adhvaryu* sprinkles the pot with ghee each time that the *Hotri*, in his recitation, utters the syllable ‘om’ at the end of a verse. Before the last verse, the twenty-fifth, of the same hymn concluding the first part of the recitation, a special verse, IX, 83, 3, is inserted. *Āsv. Sr.* IV, 6, 2-3.

² See p. 458, note 1.

FOURTH BRĀHMANA.

1. Now, when the Adhvaryu here steps up and says, 'The Gharma is aglow,' they step up and revere it (the Mahāvira) with the Avakâsa¹; but the 'avakâsa' are the vital airs: it is thus the vital airs he lays into it. Six of them² step up to it, for six in number are these vital airs in the head: it is these he thus lays into it.

2. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 14,] 'The child of the gods,'—the child (garbha) of the gods, in truth, is he that shines yonder, for he holds (grabh) everything here, and by him everything here is held; and the Pravargya also is that (sun): it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'The child of the gods.'

3. 'The father of thoughts,'—for he (the sun) is indeed the father of thoughts;—'the lord of creatures,'—for he is indeed the lord of creatures.

4. 'The god hath united with the god Savitri,'—for the god (the Mahāvira) has indeed united with the god Savitri (the sun);—'with Sûrya he shineth,'—for (equally) with Sûrya (the sun) he has indeed shone.

5. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 15,] 'Agni hath united with Agni,'—for Agni (fire) has indeed united with Agni;—'with the divine Savitri,'—for with the divine Savitri he has indeed united;—'with Sûrya

¹ Avakâsa (looks, or possibly, apertures) is the technical designation of the verses Vâg. S. XXXVII, 14-20 a.

² Viz. the Sacrificer and the priests with the exception of the Prastotri.

he hath shone,'—for with Sûrya he has indeed shone.

6. 'Hail! Agni hath united with his heat,'—for Agni has indeed united with his heat; the call of hail he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before;—'with the divine Savitri,'—for with the divine Savitri he has indeed united;—'with Sûrya he hath shed light,'—for with Sûrya he has indeed shed light.

7. These, then, are three 'avakâsa,'—for there are three vital airs, the in (and out)-breathing, the up-breathing, and the through-breathing: it is thereby that he lays it (the vital air) into him.

8. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 16,] 'The sustainer of the sky, and of heat upon earth, shineth forth,'—for as the sustainer of the sky, and of heat on earth, that (sun, and Mahâvira) indeed shines forth;—'the divine sustainer of the gods, he, the immortal, born of heat,'—for he is indeed the divine sustainer of the gods, the immortal one, born of heat;—'grant unto us speech, devoted to the gods!'—speech doubtless is worship: he thus means to say thereby, 'bestow upon us worship whereby we shall please the gods!'

9. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 17; *Rîg*-v. I, 164, 31; X, 177, 3,] 'I beheld the guardian, the never-resting¹,'—he who shines yonder is indeed the guardian, for he guards everything here; and he does not lie down to rest: therefore he says, 'I beheld the guardian, the never-resting;'

¹ Or, as Mahîdhara and Sâyana take it, the never-falling.

10. 'Wandering on paths hither and thither,'—for he indeed wanders hither and thither on the divine¹ paths;—'arraying himself in the gathering and the radiating,'—for he indeed arrays himself in the gathering (converging) and the radiating regions, or rays;—'he moveth to and fro within the spheres,'—for again and again he wanders moving within these worlds.

11. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 18,] 'O lord of all worlds, O lord of all thought, O lord of all speech, O lord of every speech!' that is, 'O lord of all this (universe);'—'Thou art heard by the gods, O god Gharma, as a god, guard thou the gods!' in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak.

12. 'Give thy countenance hereafter to the divine feast of you two,'—it is with regard to the two Asvins that he says this, for it was the Asvins that then restored the head of the sacrifice: it is them he thus pleases, and therefore he says, 'Give thy countenance hereafter to the divine feast of you two.'

13. 'Honey to the two lovers of honey! honey to the two longing for honey!'—for Dadhyañk the Âtharvana indeed told them (the Asvins) the Brâhmana called Madhu (honey), and this is their dear resource: it is by means of that (dear resource) of theirs that he approaches them, and therefore he says, 'Honey to the two lovers of honey! honey to the two longing for honey!'

14. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 19,] 'To the heart

¹ One might expect 'daśvaiḥ pathisbhiḥ' or 'devaiḥ pathisbhiḥ,' which Mahîdhara explains by 'devamârgaiḥ.'

(I consecrate) thee, to the mind thee, to the sky thee, to the sun thee: going upwards take thou the sacrifice to the gods in heaven!' in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak.

15. [Vâg. S. XXXVII, 20,] 'Thou art our father: be thou our father!'—for he who shines yonder is indeed the father, and the Pravargya is that (sūn): it is him he thus gratifies, and therefore he says, 'Thou art our father: be thou our father!'—'Reverence be unto thee: injure me not!'—it is a blessing he thereby invokes.

16. Thereupon he uncovers the head of the (Sacrificer's) wife, and makes her say whilst she is looking at the Mahâvîra, 'Together with Tvashtri will we serve thee: (bestow thou sons and cattle upon me! bestow thou offspring upon us! may I remain unscathed together with my husband!)'—the Pravargya (m.) is a male, and the wife is a female: a productive pair is thus produced.

17. And, verily, whosoever either teaches, or partakes of, this (Pravargya) enters that life, and that light: the observance thereof is the same as at the creation¹.

SECOND ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRĀHMANA.

THE BOILING OF THE GHARMA, AND THE OFFERINGS.

1. He now offers (the first of) the two Rauhiṇa (cakes)²:—(Vâg. S. XXXVII, 21), 'May the day

¹ See p. 458, note 1.

² According to the Sûtras and the Taitt. Âr., the southern cake

be pleased with its brightness, the well-lighted with its light, hail!' with this text both (cakes are offered) in the morning;—' May the night be pleased with its brightness, the well-lighted with its light, hail!' with this text both (cakes are offered) in the evening.

2. And as to why he offers two *Rauhinā* (cakes),—the two *Rauhinās* doubtless are Agni and Âditya (the sun), for by means of these two deities sacrificers ascend (*ruh*) to heaven.

3. And, indeed, the *Rauhinās* are also day and night, and the *Pravargya* is the sun: he thus encompasses yonder sun by the day and the night, whence he is encompassed by the day and the night.

4. And, indeed, the *Rauhinās* are also these two

is offered at this juncture of the performance, whilst the northern one is offered later on (see XIV, 2, 2, 41). For both cakes one and the same text is used, viz. the first of the two here mentioned at the morning performance, whilst the second is used at the afternoon performance. The cakes, being one-kapāla ones (the two '*rauhinahavanī*' ladles serving as kapālas), must be offered entire. Cf. Kāty. XXVI, 4, 14; 6, 18; Âpast. XV, 10, 10; 11, 5; 12, 7; Taitt. Âr. IV, 10, 4. Though our Brâhmaṇa expresses itself in a rather peculiar way, its statement, here and at XIV, 2, 2, 41, is perhaps meant to imply the same mode of procedure. If this is the case, the two paragraphs would mean,—at this juncture of the two performances he offers the two southern (northern, at XIV, 2, 2, 41) cakes,—the two cakes (the southern and the northern one) of the morning performance requiring the first, and those of the afternoon performance the second, text. It is not impossible, however, that the author intends a different mode of procedure or wishes to leave it purposely vague. If we were to read '*rauhinam*' for '*rauhināu*,' the text would be more in accordance with the practice prescribed in the Sûtras. Cf. also Mahîdh. (on Vâg. S. XXXVII, 21)—where read '*rauhināu*' instead of '*pravargyau*'—who adopts the procedure here explained.

worlds, and the Pravargya is the sun: he thus encompasses yonder sun by these two worlds, whence he is encompassed by these two worlds.

5. And, indeed, the Rauhiṇas are also the two eyes, and the Pravargya is the head: he thus places the eye in the head.

6. He now takes a rope, with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 1), 'At the impulse of the divine Savitrî, I take thee, with the arms of the Asvins, with the hands of Pûshan: Aditi's¹ zone thou art;'—the mystic import of this is the same as before².

7. He then calls the cow, whilst stepping behind the Gârhapatya (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 2), 'Idâ, come hither! Aditi, come hither! Sarasvatî, come hither!' for the cow is Idâ, and the cow is Aditi, and the cow is Sarasvatî. And he also calls her by her (real) name, with these (formulas), 'N. N.³, come hither!' thus thrice.

8. When she comes, he lays (the rope) round her (horns), with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 3), 'Aditi's zone thou art, Indrâṇî's head-band;'—for Indrâṇî is Indra's beloved wife, and she has a most variegated head-band: 'that thou art' he thereby means to say, and that he indeed thereby makes it to be.

9. He then lets the calf to it (to suck), with, 'Pûshan thou art,'—Pûshan, doubtless, is he that blows here (the wind), for that one supports⁴

¹ The edition omits 'adityai,' and reads 'devebhyas' for 'devasya.'

² See I, 2, 4, 4; 3, 1, 15.

³ As, for instance, Dhavâlî, or Gaṅgâ.

⁴ Or nourishes, makes grow, inasmuch as it brings about rain (Mahidhara).

(push) all this (universe); and the Pravargya also is that (wind): it is him he thus pleases, and therefore he says, 'Pûshan thou art.'

10. He then leads it (the calf) away¹ with, 'Afford (milk) for the Gharma!' for the Gharma, doubtless, is that fluid which this (cow) lets flow: he thus means to say thereby, 'Allow her a share!'

11. He then causes it to flow into the milking-bowl, with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 4), 'Flow for the Asvins!'—with regard to the Asvins he thus says this, for it was the Asvins who restored the head of the sacrifice: it is them he thus pleases, and therefore he says, 'Flow for the Asvins!'

12. 'Flow for Sarasvatî!'—Sarasvatî, doubtless, is Speech, and with speech the Asvins then restored the head of the Sacrifice: it is those (Asvins) he thus pleases, and therefore he says, 'Flow for Sarasvatî!'

13. 'Flow for Indra!'—for Indra is the deity of the sacrifice, and it was indeed by him who is the deity of the sacrifice that the Asvins then restored the head of the sacrifice: it is them he thus pleases, and therefore he says, 'Flow for Indra!'

14. The (spilt) drops he then consecrates with, 'Hail, possessed of Indra! hail, possessed of Indra!' for Indra is the deity of the sacrifice: he thus pleases him who is the deity of the sacrifice, and therefore he says, 'Hail, possessed of Indra! hail, possessed of Indra!' Thrice he says it, for threefold is the sacrifice. The call of 'hail!' he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before.

¹ Whilst the calf is sucking, he secures the cow by tying together her hind legs.

15. He then touches her udder¹, with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 5; *Rîg-v.* I, 164, 49), 'This ever-flowing, grateful udder of thine,'—that is to say, 'This udder of thine placed in secret²;'—'treasure-giving, wealth-granting, bountiful,'—that is to say, 'which is a giver of treasures, a granter of wealth, and precious;'—'whereby thou furthest all desirable things,'—that is to say, 'whereby thou supportest all the gods and all creatures;'—'O Sarasvatî, move that hither for us to suck,'—Sarasvatî, doubtless, is Speech, and so is this (cow) which yields the Gharma milk; and Speech is worship: thus he means to say, 'Grant us worship whereby we may please the gods.' He then steps up to the site of the Gârhapatya with, 'I pass along the wide aerial realm,'—the mystic import of this is the same as before³.

16. He then takes the two lifting-sticks⁴, with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 6), 'The Gâyatrî metre thou art,—the Trishṭubh metre thou art,'—he thus takes them with both the Gâyatrî and the Trishṭubh metres;—'with heaven and earth I encompass thee,'—for the two lifting-sticks are indeed these two, heaven and earth; and the

¹ Or, one of the teats (stanam); according to Mahîdhara, the part is used for the whole; and the Kânva recension indeed reads 'stanân' (the teats); cf. Kâty. XXVI, 5, 7, comm.

² The author apparently derives 'sasaya' (? perennial, inexhaustible) from 'sî,' to lie, sleep, as does Mahîdhara.

³ Viz. as at I, 1, 2, 4.—According to Kâty. XXVI, 5, 10 seq., the Hotri says, 'Arise, Brahmanaspati!' whereupon the Adhvaryu rises; and the Hotri again calling, 'Hasten up with the milk!' he steps up to the Gârhapatya.

⁴ See p. 458, note 1.

Pravargya is the sun : he thus encompasses yonder sun within these two, heaven and earth. Thereupon (having lifted up the pot) he sweeps it clean with a branch of reed grass : the mystic import of this is the same as before.

17. He then puts it on the 'supporting' tray¹ with, 'By the air I support thee,'—for the 'supporting' tray is the air, since everything here is supported by the air ; and the 'supporting' tray also is the belly, for all food and drink here is supported (held) by the belly : therefore he says, 'By the air I support thee.'

18. He then pours in the goat's milk² ; for that (Mahâvîra pot) when heated, becomes glowing : he thus soothes it, and when soothed he pours the cow's milk into it—

19. With, 'O Indra and ye Asvins!'—for Indra is the deity of the sacrifice, and he thus pleases him who is the deity of the sacrifice ; and 'Ye Asvins' he says, because the Asvins at that time restored the head of the sacrifice, and it is them he thus pleases : therefore he says, 'O Indra and ye Asvins!'

20. 'Of bees' honey'—this is indeed honey ;—'drink ye the Gharma (hot draught),'—that is to say, 'drink ye the liquor ;'—'ye true ones,'—those (deities) are indeed true (vasu), for it is

¹ The 'upayamanî' is apparently a kind of bowl, or hollow tray of hard (udumbara) wood, somewhat larger than the (bowls of the) spoons or ladles used on this occasion, and, indeed, also itself used as such.

² Whilst the Adhvaryu was milking the cow into the earthen bowl (pinvana), his assistant, the Pratiprasthâtṛi, silently milked a goat tied to the peg.

they that maintain (vâsaya) all this (universe);—‘worship ye, vâṭ!’ thus this comes to be for him as if it were offered with the Vashat-call.

21. ‘Hail to Sûrya’s ray, the rain-winner!’—for one of the sun’s rays is called ‘rain-winner,’ whereby he supports all these creatures: it is that one he thus pleases, and therefore he says, ‘Hail to Sûrya’s ray, the rain-winner!’ The call of hail he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before².

22. And, verily, whosoever either teaches, or partakes of, this (Pravargya) enters that life, and that light: the observance thereof is the same as at the creation³.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

1. And when the Hotri recites this (verse), ‘Let Brahmanaspati go forward, let the goddess Sûnritâ go forward,’—the Adhvaryu, stepping forward, makes offering (by muttering) the wind-names. For at this time the gods were afraid lest the Rakshas, the fiends, might injure that (Pravargya) of theirs in the middle (of the sacrifice): they offered it with the Svâhâ-call before (its being taken to) the Âhavanîya, being thus offered they offered it (again) in the fire; and in like manner does this one now offer it with the Svâhâ-call before

¹ According to Taïtt. Âr. IV, 8, 4; Âpast. XV, 10, 2, this formula is addressed to the steam rising from the Mahâvîra pot—it being accordingly modified to ‘I offer thee to Sûrya’s ray, the rain-winner.’

² XIV, 1, 3, 26.

³ See p. 458, note 1.

(its being taken to) the Âhavanîya, and being thus offered he offers it (again) in the fire.

2. [Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 7.] 'To the wind Ocean (I offer) thee, hail!'—the (aerial) ocean (samudra) indeed is he who blows here, for from out of that ocean all the gods and all the beings issue forth (samud-dru): it is to him (Vâyû, the wind) he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To the wind Ocean (I consecrate) thee, hail!'

3. 'To the wind Flood—thee, hail!'—the flood (sarira) indeed is he who blows here, for from out of that flood all the gods and all the creatures come forth together (saha irate): it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To the wind Flood—thee, hail!'

4. 'To the wind Unassailable—thee, hail! To the wind Irresistible—thee, hail!'—unassailable and irresistible indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To the wind Unassailable—thee, hail! To the wind Irresistible—thee, hail!'

5. 'To the wind Favourable—thee, hail! To the wind Ogress-ridder—thee, hail!'—favourable and an ogress-ridder indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To the wind Favourable—thee, hail! To the wind Ogress-ridder—thee, hail!'

6. [Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 8.] 'To Indra, accompanied by the Vasus and Rudras, (I offer) thee, hail!'—Indra indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To Indra—thee;' and when he says, 'accompanied by the Vasus and Rudras,' thereby he allows a share to the Vasus and Rudras along with Indra; and,

moreover, it is thereby made to be like the morning Soma-pressing, and the midday-pressing¹.

7. 'To Indra, accompanied by the Âdityas,—thee, hail!'—Indra indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To Indra—thee;' and when he says, 'accompanied by the Âdityas,' thereby he allows a share to the Âdityas along with Indra; and, moreover, it is made like the evening-pressing¹.

8. 'To Indra, the slayer of the evil-minded,—thee, hail!'—Indra indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To Indra—thee;' and as to his saying, 'to the slayer of the evil-minded,' the evil-minded one being an enemy, he thereby means to say, 'To Indra, the slayer of enemies,—thee!' This is his (Indra's) special share: even as there is a share for a chief², so is this his (share) apart from the (other) gods.

9. 'To Savitri, accompanied by the Rîbhus, the Vibhus (lords), and the Vâgas (powers),—thee, hail!'—Savitri (the sun) indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To Savitri, accompanied by the Rîbhus, the Vibhus, and the Vâgas,—thee!' He thus allows a share therein to all the gods along (with Savitri).

10. 'To Brihaspati, accompanied by the All-gods,—thee, hail!'—Brihaspati indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers

¹ See III, 4, 5, 1, where it is stated that the morning-pressing belongs to the Vasus, the midday-pressing to the Rudras, and the third pressing to the Âdityas.

² Or, for the best (or eldest brother). Cf. III, 9, 4, 9.

it, and therefore he says, 'To *Bṛihaspati*—thee;' and when he says, 'accompanied by the All-gods,' he thereby allows a share therein to all the gods along (with *Bṛihaspati*).

11. [*Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 9,*] 'To *Yama*, accompanied by the *Aṅgiras* and the Fathers,—thee, hail!'—*Yama* indeed is he who blows here: it is to him he thus offers it, and therefore he says, 'To *Yama*—thee;' and as to his saying, 'accompanied by the *Aṅgiras* and the Fathers,'—when the sacrifice had its head cut off, its life-sap flowed away, and went to the Fathers,—the Fathers being three in number¹: thus it is to these he thereby allows a share along (with *Yama*).

12. These are twelve names,—twelve months are in a year, and the year is he that shines yonder, and the *Pravargya* also is that (sun): thus it is him he thereby pleases, and therefore there are twelve (names).

13. He then pours (the spilt milk and ghee) from the tray into the *Mahâvira* (pot) with, 'Hail to the *Gharma*!'—the *Gharma* (hot draught) is he who shines yonder, and the *Pravargya* also is that (sun): thus it is him he thereby pleases, and therefore he says, 'Hail to the *Gharma*!'—the call of 'hail!' he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before².

14. When it has been poured in, he mutters, 'Hail, the *Gharma* to the Fathers!' When the sacrifice had its head cut off, its life-sap flowed

¹ See p. 465, note 2.

² See XIV, 1, 3, 26.

away, and went to the Fathers—the Fathers being three in number: it is these he thus pleases. The call of ‘hail!’ he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before.

15. He recites no anuvâkyâ (invitatory) formula, for once for all the Fathers have passed away: therefore he recites no anuvâkyâ. Having stepped across¹, and called (on the Âgnîdhra) for the Sraushat², he (the Adhvaryu) says (to the Hotri), ‘Pronounce the offering-formula (yâgyâ) of the Gharma;’ and on the Vashat-call being uttered he offers—

16. With (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 10), ‘All regions (hath he worshipped), seated in the south,’—that is to say, ‘every region (has he worshipped), seated on the south;’—‘all gods hath he worshipped here,’—that is, ‘every god has he worshipped here;’—‘of the sweet Gharma, consecrated by Svâhâ (hail!), drink ye, O Asvins!’—with regard to the Asvins he says this; for the Asvins restored the head of the sacrifice: it is them he thus pleases. The call of ‘hail!’ he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before.

17. And, having offered, he (thrice) shakes (the Mahâvîra) upwards, with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 11), ‘In heaven place thou this sacrifice! this sacrifice place thou in heaven!’—for the Gharma (hot milk-draught), the sacrifice, is yonder sun, and he indeed is ‘placed’ in the heavens, is

¹ Viz. past the Âhavanîya, along its back (or western) side, to the south side of the fire.

² See part i, p. 132, note; III, 4, 4, 11 seqq.

established in the heavens: it is thus him he thereby pleases, and therefore he says, 'In heaven place thou this sacrifice! this sacrifice place thou in heaven!' On the repetition of the *Vashaṭ*, he offers—

18. With, 'Hail to Agni, worthy of sacrifice!'—this is in lieu of the *Svishṭakṛit* (offering), for Agni is the maker of good offering;—'may blessing result from the sacrificial texts!' for by the sacrificial texts that (sun) is established (as the *Mahāvira*) in this world: thus it is them he thereby pleases. The call of 'hail!' he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before.

19. The Brahman (priest) pronounces the *anumantrana* (formula of consecration); for the Brahman is the best physician among the officiating priests: thus he heals this sacrifice by means of him who is the best physician among the priests.

20. [He does so, with *Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 12.*] 'O *Asvins*, drink ye the *Gharma*!'—with regard to the *Asvins* he says this, for the *Asvins* restored the head of the sacrifice: it is them he thus pleases.

21. 'The hearty¹ one with daily² favours,'—

¹ The exact meaning of '*hârdvānam*' is doubtful. *Mahîdhara* analyses it by '*hârd*' = '*hrîd*' + '*vāna*,' blowing, going, hence 'heart-wafting, going to the heart = dear to the heart.' The *St. Petersburg Dict.* takes the word to be '*hârd-van*,' in the sense of '*herzstärkend*' (heart - sustaining, invigorating — ? literally, 'possessed of heartiness'). The *Taitt. Âr.* has '*hârdivānam*' instead. The author of the *Brāhmaṇa* apparently considers the term as obscure, and uses this circumstance for his own symbolic purposes.

² Perhaps the author means to characterise also the epithet

this is indistinct, for Pragâpati is indistinct (undefined), and the sacrifice is Pragâpati: Pragâpati, the sacrifice, he thus heals;—

22. 'To the web-weaver,'—the web-weaver, doubtless, is he that shines yonder, for he moves along these worlds as if along a web; and the Pravargya also is that (sun): thus it is him he thereby pleases, and therefore he says, 'To the web-weaver'—

23. 'To Heaven and Earth be reverence!' he thus propitiates heaven and earth, within which everything here is contained.

24. Thereupon the Sacrificer (mutter),—the Sacrificer being the sacrifice, he thus heals the sacrifice by means of the sacrifice;—

25. [Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 13,] 'The Asvins drank the Gharma,'—he says this with regard to the Asvins, for the Asvins restored the head of the sacrifice: it is them he thus pleases.

26. 'Heaven and Earth have approved of it¹,'—he says this with regard to heaven and earth, within which everything here is contained;— 'may gifts accrue here!'—whereby he means to say, 'may there be riches for us here.'

27. The rising (milk) he then consecrates by the anumantṛa², 'For freshness swell thou!'

'ahar-diva' (lit. 'day-daily,' cf. Germ. tagtäglich; Aberdonian 'daily-day') as obscure. Mahîdhara takes it to mean 'relating to morning and evening,' as applying to the two performances of the Pravargya.

¹ They approved of it by saying 'Well done'; Mahîdh.

² That is, as would seem, he speaks the anumantṛa in order to consecrate whatever milk might have been spilled in bubbling over. Possibly, however, he is to do so at the time when the pot bubbles over (though the 'atha' would rather be out of place in that case). The Taittirîyas differ somewhat on this point of the performance.

—whereby he means to say, ‘For rain . . .;’—‘for vigour swell thou!’—he thereby means the vigour, the life-sap, which results from the rain;—‘for the Brahman swell thou!’—he thereby means the priesthood;—‘for the Kshatra swell thou!’—he thereby means the nobility;—‘for Heaven and Earth swell thou!’—he thereby means these two, the heaven and the earth, within which everything here is contained.

28. When it rises upwards, it rises for (the benefit of) the Sacrificer; when on the front side, it does so for the gods; when on the right (south) side, it does so for the Fathers; when at the back (west side), it does so for the cattle; when on the left (north) side, it does so for (the Sacrificer’s) offspring: in any case no fault is incurred by the Sacrificer, for it always rises upwards; and in whatever direction it rises in that it rises. When the drops cease,—

29. He steps out towards the north-east with, ‘A well-supporting support thou art,’—he who shines yonder is indeed a support, for he supports everything here, and by him everything here is supported; and the Pravargya also is that (sun): thus it is him he thereby pleases, and therefore he says, ‘A well-supporting support thou art.’

• 30. He then places (the Mahâvîra) on the mound with, ‘Incapable of injuring, preserve thou our powers!’—‘Not angry¹, preserve our wealth,’

After the Gharma-milk has been offered, the Pratiprasthâtṛi fills the Mahâvîra pot, whilst it is held over the fire, with boiled sour curds and whey (dadhi), whilst muttering the text, ‘The Asvins drank the Gharma . . .,’ and with the texts, ‘For freshness swell thou,’ &c.

¹ The author apparently takes ‘ameni’ in the sense of ‘amanyu.’

is what he thereby means to say;—‘preserve the priesthood, preserve the nobility, preserve the people!’—‘preserve all that,’ is what he thereby means to say.

31. He then offers by means of the pieces of (split) wood¹,—the pieces of wood being the vital airs, it is the vital airs he thus bestows upon him;—

32. With (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 15), ‘Hail to Pûshan, to the cream!’—Pûshan, doubtless, is he who blows here, for he (the wind) supports (push) everything here; and the breath also is that (wind): it is breath he thus bestows upon him, whence he says, ‘Hail to Pûshan, to the cream!’ The call of ‘hail!’ he places first, and the deity last: the significance of this is the same as before. Having offered (by means of the first piece) he leans it against the middle enclosing-stick² (paridhi).

33. ‘Hail to the pressing-stones!’—the pressing-stones being the vital airs, it is the vital airs he thus bestows upon him. Having offered (with the second stick) he leans it against the middle enclosing-stick.

34. ‘Hail to the sounding-holes³!’—the

The St. Petersburg Dict. assigns to it the meaning ‘not shooting, incapable of shooting.’

¹ For these pieces of wood, or large chips, of *Vikāṅkata* wood (*Flacourtia sapida*) which were laid round the pot, see XIV, 1, 3, 26. They are dipped into the remains of the hot milk and ghee, the liquid adhering to them being then offered.

² That is, that one of the three fresh sticks enclosing the fire which is laid down first, along the back, or west side, and forms the base of a triangle the apex of which points eastwards. Cf. I, 3, 4, 1 seqq.

³ This meaning is, by the St. Petersburg Dict., assigned to ‘prati-rava’

sounding-holes (pratirava), doubtless, are the vital airs, for everything here is pleased (pratirata) with the vital airs: it is the vital airs he thus bestows upon him. Having offered (with the third stick) he leans it against the middle enclosing-stick.

35. 'Hail to the Fathers, (seated) upon the Barhis¹, and drinking the Gharma!'—even without offering he secretes (this, the fourth stick) under the barhis of the south part (of the vedi²) whilst looking towards the north³. When the sacrifice had its head cut off, its life-sap flowed away, and went to the Fathers—the Fathers being three in number: it is them he thus pleases. And

(otherwise 'echo'), the proper term for the sounding-holes being 'upa-rava,' cf. III, 5, 4, 1, where they are likened to the eyes and ears, as channels of the vital airs.

¹ If this rendering (St. Petersburg Dict.) of 'ūrdhvarbarhis' is correct—the term being apparently based on the Fathers' epithet 'barhishadaḥ,' 'seated on the barhis' (sacrificial grass-covering of the altar-ground)—the force of 'ūrdhva' in the compound is very peculiar. Mahīdhara takes it in the sense of 'having their barhis pointed upwards,' i. e. towards the east (!), the peculiar feature of the barhis in the present case—as far as the participation of the Fathers in the drinking of the Gharma is concerned—being its having the tops of the grass-stalks turned to the east instead of to the south, as is the case in all ceremonies relating to the Fathers. The term 'ūrdhvarbarhis' might possibly mean 'having their (special) barhis above,' i. e. in the world of the Fathers, where they would be supposed to partake of the libations of hot milk; whilst yet another (suggested by the next paragraph) would be that of 'having the barhis above them;' which would, however, be more appropriate if the secreting of the stick under the barhis applied to the present, instead of the next one.

² The comm. on Kāty. XXVI, 6, 14 calls this part of the barhis 'āthiyābarhis' (?).

³ And accordingly, without looking at it.

as to why he does not look at it,—once for all the Fathers have passed away.

36. 'Hail to Heaven and Earth!'—heaven and earth being the out (and in)-breathing and the up-breathing, it is the out and up-breathing he thus bestows upon him. Having offered (with the fifth stick) he leans it against the middle enclosing-stick.

37. 'Hail to the All-gods!'—the *Visve Devâh* being the vital airs, it is the vital airs he thus bestows upon him. Having offered (with the sixth stick) he leans it against the middle enclosing-stick.

38. [Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 16,] 'Hail to Rudra, praised by the Rudras¹!'—even without offering (with this, the seventh stick), he, looking southwards, hands it to the *Pratiprasthâtṛz*, and the latter throws it outside (the offering-ground) northwards to the north of the hall, for this is the region of that god: he thus gratifies him in his own region. And as to why he does not look at it, he does so thinking, 'Lest Rudra should do me harm.'

39. There are seven of these oblations, for seven in number are these (channels of the) vital airs in the head: it is these he thus bestows upon him.

40. He then pours (the remaining milk and ghee) from the *Mahāvira* into the supporting-tray with, 'Hail, light with light!'—for light indeed the milk was in the one (vessel), and light it is in the other, and these two lights thus unite with each other. The call of 'hail!' he places first, and the deity last: the mystic import of this is the same as before.

¹ Or, 'having his praises sung by the chanters,' as *Mahîdhara* takes '*rudrahûti*.'

41. He then offers (the second of) the two *Rauhiṇa*¹ (cakes) with, 'May the day be pleased with its brightness, the well-lighted with its light, hail!'—the mystic import of this is the same as before;—'may the night be pleased with its brightness, the well-lighted with its light, hail!'—the mystic import of this is the same as before.

42. He then hands to the Sacrificer the remainder of the *Gharma*. He, having solicited an invitation² (to the meal), drinks it with, 'Offered is the honey unto Agni, the greatest of Indras,'— 'Offered is the honey unto Agni, the most powerful,' he thereby means to say;—'let us eat of thee, god *Gharma*: reverence be unto thee, injure us not!'—a blessing he thereby invokes.

43. Now, on the south side sand has been strewn; there they cleanse themselves³: in this there is the

¹ Viz. XIV, 2, 1, 1.

² Viz. at the hands of the officiating priests, by saying to each, 'Invite me, N. N.!' whereupon each of them replies, 'Thou art invited.' Cf. XII, 8, 3, 30. According to Âpast. Sr. XV, 11, 12 the priests and the Sacrificer partake of the residue in the order—*Hotri*, *Adhvaryu*, *Brahman*, *Pratiprasthâtri*, *Agnîdh*, and *Sacrificer*; or, optionally (ib. 14), only the Sacrificer drinks of it, whilst the priests merely smell it. Cf. the eating of the whey (of clotted curds), II, 4, 4, 25, to which the present eating of the remains is stated, by Kâty. XXVI, 6, 20, to be analogous; whilst the offering is said to be on the model of the *Agnihotra*.

³ The usual place to do so is over the pit (*kâtrâla*), cf. III, 8, 2, 30; XII, 8, 1, 22; whilst the utensils are cleaned in the *Mârgâlîya*. On the present occasion a mound of sand (or covered with sand)—the so-called '*ukhish/a-khara*' (mound of remains)—is raised in the south part of the *sâlâ*, close to the mat or hurdle forming its wall, just east of the southern door. According to Kâty. XXVI, 6, 21 seqq., Âpast. XV, 12, 1 seqq., the *Mahâvîra* and the remaining

same significance as in the Mârgāliya. The pieces of wood he throws into the fire. They then proceed with the Upasad. And thus the head of the sacrifice has been set right in the very same manner in which the Asvins then restored it.

44. One must not perform the Pravargya at one's first Soma-sacrifice, since that would be sinful, and lest Indra should cut off his head; but at the second or the third (Soma-sacrifice); for at first the gods went on worshipping and toiling with the headless sacrifice, therefore (he should do so) at the second or the third (sacrifice). Moreover, it will become heated and ablaze;—

45. And were he to perform the Pravargya at the first Soma-sacrifice, that (Mahāvira) of his, when heated and ablaze, would burn up his family and cattle, and also his life, and the Sacrificer would be liable to perish: therefore (let him perform it) at the second or third (sacrifice).

46. Let him not perform the Pravargya for any and every one, lest he should do everything for every one, for the Pravargya is everything; but let him only perform it for him who is known, or to whoever may be dear to him, or who has studied sacred writ: by means of the study of sacred writ he would thus gain it.

47. One may perform the Pravargya for a thousand (head of cattle)¹, for a thousand means everything, and that (Pravargya) is everything. One may

apparatus are then in solemn fashion (carried round in front of the Âhavanîya, and) placed on the throne-seat, and consecrated (or appeased) by being sprinkled with water.

¹ That is, at a sacrifice for which this constitutes the sacrificial fee.

perform it for all (the Sacrificer's) property; for all one's property means everything, and this (Pravargya) is everything. One may perform it at a Visvagit with all the *Prishthas*¹; for the Visvagit (all-conquering day) with all the *Prishthas* means everything, and this (Pravargya) is everything. One may perform it at the Vâgapeya (and) Râgasûya, for such (a ceremony) means everything. One may perform it at a sacrificial session, for the session means everything, and this (Pravargya) is everything. These are (the occasions for) his performances of the Pravargya, and (let him perform it) nowhere else but at these.

48. Here now they say, 'Seeing that the Pravargya is headless, whereby, then, does the Agnihotra become possessed of a head for him?' Let him say, 'By the Âhavanîya.'—'How the New and Full-moon sacrifices?' Let him say, 'By the ghee and the cake.'—'How the Seasonal sacrifices?' Let him say, 'By the oblation of clotted curds².'—'How the animal sacrifice?' Let him say, 'By the victim and the cake.'—'How the Soma-sacrifice?' Let him say, 'By the Havirdhâna³.'

49. And they also say,—when the sacrifice had its head cut off, the gods on that occasion restored it as the hospitable reception⁴ (of King Soma), and verily for him who so knows this offering is not made with any headless sacrifice whatever.

¹ See p. 139, note 1; and XII, 3, 3, 6.

² For the 'payasyâ' see part i, p. 178, note 4; p. 381, note 2.

³ That is, the cart or carts on which the offering-material (including the Soma-plants) is contained, as also the shed in which they are placed.

⁴ See III, 2, 3, 20; 4, 1, 1.

50. And, again, they say, 'Seeing that at the sacrifice they lead forward the *Pranītā*¹ (water), wherefore do they not lead it forward on this occasion?' Well, this—to wit, the *Pranītā* (water)—being the head of the sacrifice, and the *Pravargya* also being its head, (he does so) thinking, 'Lest I cause the head to be overtopped by a head.'

51. And, again, they say, 'Seeing that elsewhere there are fore-offerings and after-offerings, wherefore are there not any on this occasion?' Well, the fore-offerings and after-offerings being the vital airs, and so also the *Avakâsas*², and the pieces of wood, (it is so) lest he should cause the vital airs to be overtopped by vital airs.

52. And, again, they say, 'Seeing that elsewhere they offer two butter-portions, wherefore does he not offer them on this occasion?' Well, those two—to wit, the butter-portions—being the eyes of the sacrifice, and so also the two *Rauhiṇa* (cakes)—(it is so) lest he should overtop eye by eye.

53. And, again, they say, 'Seeing that they make offering to the gods by means of wooden (vessels), wherefore does he offer this (*Gharma*) by means of one made of clay?' When the Sacrifice had its head cut off, its life-sap flowed away and entered the heaven and the earth. Now this (earth) is clay, and yonder (sky) is water; and the *Mahāvira* (vessels) are made of clay and water: thus he supplies and completes it (the *Pravargya*) with that life-sap.

54. But if it were made of wood, it would be

¹ See part i, p. 9, note.

² See p. 469, note 1.

burnt; and if of gold, it would dissolve; and if of copper, it would melt; and if of stone, it would burn the two handling-sticks; and that (Gharma) itself submitted to that (earthen vessel): therefore it is by means of an earthen one that he offers it.

55. And, verily, whosoever either teaches, or partakes of, this (Pravargya) enters that life, and that light: the observance thereof is the same as at the creation¹.

THIRD ADHYÂYA. FIRST BRÂHMANA.

THE SETTING OUT OF THE PRAVARGYA.

I. Now, on the third, or the sixth, or the twelfth day², having combined (the two performances of) the Pravargya and Upasads³, he 'sets out'⁴ the Pravargya, for set out (removed), as it were, is this head (from the trunk). Having gathered together all around it⁵ (the Mahâvîra pot), they

¹ See p. 458, note 1.

² That is, according to whether there are three, six, or twelve Upasad days to the particular form of Soma-sacrifice about to be performed. On each of these days there would be two performances of the Upasads,—and in case the Pravargya is to be performed—as many performances of that sacrifice.

³ On the day before the Soma-sacrifice, the two performances of the Pravargya and the Upasads are combined and gone through in the forenoon, instead of the forenoon and afternoon as is otherwise the case. Kâty. XXVI, 7, 1 does not refer to the performance of the Pravargya on this day, but merely remarks that 'at the end of the Upasads (i. e. of the combination of the Upasads, comm.) the removal of the Pravargya' takes place. Âpast. XV, 12, 4-6, on the other hand, states distinctly that the total number of performances of the Pravargya is to be double that of the Upasad days.

⁴ The 'setting out' (utsâdana) of the Pravargya is the technical phrase for the removal and orderly laying out (in the form of a man) of the apparatus used for the Pravargya ceremony.

⁵ After collecting the implements they take them out of the sâlâ

meet together upon the Vedi in the Sâlâ, (entering) by the front door.

2. The Âgnîdhra then brings three bundles of faggots to the Âhavanîya, and kindling one of them, he offers (thereon) whilst holding it¹ on a level with (the Sacrificer's) mouth. When the sacrifice had its head cut off its heat went out of it, and entered these worlds: it is with that heat he thus supplies and completes it.

3. And as to why (it is held) on a level with the mouth,—well, what is level with the mouth is, as it were, above; and above, as it were, is yonder (heavenly) world: thus he thereby supplies and completes it (the Pravargya) with that heat which had entered yonder world.

4. [He offers, with Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 18.] 'What heavenly fire of thine there is, O Gharma,'—just the fire which is heavenly;—'what is in the Gâyatrî and in the Havir-

and lay them down near the Antaḥpâtya peg at a few steps from the front door (whilst Âpast. makes them to be put on the throne-seat placed north of the Âhavanîya).

¹ According to the comm. on Kâty. XXVI, 7, 4, it is the Adhvaryu who—after ladling four times into the offering-spoon—distributes this ghee successively over the three bundles of sticks,—viz. pouring some upon the first two whilst they are held, at the specified height over the Âhavanîya fire, by the Âgnîdh (who immediately after the offering throws them into the fire), and upon the third after it has been held knee-high by the Âgnîdh, and then thrown into the fire by the Adhvaryu. According to Âpastamba, who makes the Pratiprasthâtrî and Adhvaryu the two performers, the third portion of the ghee is offered on the bundle of sticks whilst it is still held knee-high over the fire. As noted by Kâtyâyana, the ceremony is analogous (though reversed as regards the order of height) to the offering on the three enclosing-stones at the Satarudriya ceremony, IX, 1, 1, 5 seqq.

dhâna,'—just that which is in the Gâyatrî (metre) and Havirdhâna (shed);—'may that (fire) of thine increase and become firm: to that (fire) of thine, hail!' in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak.

5. Then, having kindled the second (bundle), he offers (thereon) whilst holding it navel-high; for in the middle, as it were, is what is navel-high, and in the middle, as it were, is the air-world: thus he thereby supplies and completes it with that heat which had entered the air-world.

6. 'What fire of thine is in the air,'—just the fire which is in the air;—'what is in the Trishṭubh and in the Âgnîdhra,'—just that which is in the Trishṭubh (metre) and Âgnîdhra (fire-shed);—'may that (fire) of thine increase and become firm: to that (fire) of thine, hail!' in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak.

7. Then, having put the third (bundle) on the fire, he offers on it whilst sitting; for below, as it were, is he who is sitting; and below, as it were, is this (terrestrial) world: thus he thereby supplies and completes it with that heat which had entered this (terrestrial) world.

8. 'What fire of thine is in the earth,'—just that fire which is in the earth;—'what is in the Gagatî and in the Sadas,'—just that which is in the Gagatî (metre) and the Sadas (shed);—'may that (fire) of thine increase and become firm: to that (fire) of thine, hail!' in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak.

9. He (the Adhvaryu) then steps out¹, with

¹ Viz. out of the sâlâ, with the Sacrificer's wife in front of him,

(Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 19), 'Thee (we will follow) for the protection of the Kshatra,'—for he who shines yonder¹ is indeed the divine ruler: 'for the protection of this human ruler,' he thereby means to say;—'guard thou the Brahman's body!'—that is to say, 'preserve thou the Brahman's person (âtman);'—'Thee (we will follow) as a stay for the Vis,'—the Vis (people, clan) doubtless is the sacrifice: 'for the safety of the sacrifice,' he thus means to say;—'we will follow to new prosperity,'—it is for the safety and the stability of the sacrifice that he says this.

10. He then says (to the Prastotri), 'Sing the Sâman!' or 'Recite the Sâman!' but let him rather say, 'Sing the Sâman!' for they indeed sing the Sâman. When he sings the Sâman it is in order that the fiends, the Rakshas, should not injure these

and followed by the others. According to Âpast. XV, 13, 4, the Pratiprasthâtṛi now leads the Sacrificer's wife within the enclosure; and whilst attendants carry away the objects not immediately connected with the Pravargya ceremony (post, peg, strings, sand, &c.), the Adhvaryu places the throne-seat (with the chief vessels) so as to stand with two feet on the Vedi, and with the other two outside it, and calls on the Prastotri to sing the Sâman. This (as is usual in chanting) is done three times—the Adhvaryu, however, repeating his summons each time—and each time all of them (including the Patnî) sing or utter a special finale,—the first time in the sâlâ, the second time midway between the sâlâ and the Uttaravedi, and the third time when they have arrived behind the Uttaravedi; the finales corresponding to the formulas of this paragraph, viz.—'For the protection (or protector) of heaven (we follow) thee!'—'For the protection of the Brahman—thee!'—'For the protection of the self—thee!'

¹ It should be borne in mind that the Mahâvîra by which they are supposing themselves to be led now, is looked upon as a symbol of the sun.

outside the sacrifice, the body; for the Sâman is a repeller of the fiends, the Rakshas.

11. He sings it on a (verse) relating to Agni, for Agni is the repeller of the Rakshas. On an *Atikkhandas* (verse) he sings it, for that—to wit, the *Atikkhandas* (redundant metre) is all metres, therefore he sings it on an *Atikkhandas* (verse).

12. He sings¹, 'Agni burneth, encountereth with flames, Ahâvo! Ahâvo!¹!'—it is thus he repels the fiends, the Rakshas, from here.

13. They walk out (from the sacrificial ground) northwards², along the back of the pit and the front side of the *Âgnîdhra* (fire-house)—for this is the gate of the sacrifice—and proceed in whatever direction from there water is (to be found).

14. Let him 'set out' that (*Pravargya*) on an island; for, when heated, it becomes burning-hot³; and were he to set it out on this (earth), its heat would enter this (earth); and were he to set it out on water, its heat would enter the water; but when he sets it out on an island—thus, indeed, it does not injure either the water or this (earth), for inasmuch as he does not throw it into the water, it does not injure the water; and inasmuch as the water flows all round it—water being a means

¹ The same Sâman is sung when they betake themselves to the expiatory bath at the end of the Soma-sacrifice, cf. IV, 4, 5, 8 where the *stobha* had better be altered to 'ahâvo' (though the *Sandhi* in the text is the same as of 'ahâvas'). As on that former occasion, all the priests, as well as the Sacrificer, join in the finale.

² In doing so, they take the *Pravargya*-vessels and implements along with them.

³ Hardly 'is suffering pain,' as it was taken at IX, 2, 1, 19, though '*susuḥâna*' and '*suḥ*' evidently refer to internal heat, or passion, cf. p. 464, note 4, p. 468, note 1.

of soothing—it does not injure this (earth) : let him therefore set it out on an island.

15. But let him rather set it out on the Uttara-vedi¹; for the Uttara-vedi is the sacrifice, and the Pravargya is its head: he thus restores to the sacrifice its head.

16. The first Pravargya (pot) he sets out so as to be close to (the front side of) the navel (of the Uttara-vedi); for the northern (upper) navel is the voice, and the Pravargya is the head: he thus places the voice in the head.

17. [He does so, with Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 20,] ‘The four-cornered,’—four-cornered, indeed, is he who shines yonder, for the quarters are his corners: therefore he says, ‘Four-cornered’;—

18. —‘Mighty navel of the divine order,’—the divine order being the truth, he thereby means to say, ‘The mighty navel of the truth;’—‘that mighty one (be) unto us of all life,’—‘that mighty one (be) unto us (a bestower) of the complete (term of) life,’ he thereby means to say²;

¹ Kâtyâyana only lays down the rule that, in the case of the sacrifice not being accompanied with the building of a fire-altar, the Pravargya apparatus should be removed to the Uttara-vedi; whilst, in the case of one who likewise performs the Agniṣayana, he would doubtless follow the indication already laid down in the Brâhmaṇa, IX, 2, 1, 19; viz. that the pot may be removed to an island, but should rather be deposited on the fire-altar (in which case, however, the ‘setting out’ of the apparatus would apparently have to be deferred till after the performance of the Soma-sacrifice). Âpastamba treats of the Uttara-vedi as the place where the implements are to be deposited, but finally he allows an option of other places, including an island, but not the fire-altar.

² The words ‘sa naḥ sarvâyuh saprathâḥ,’ being here used as explanatory of ‘sa no visvâyuh saprathâḥ,’ have probably got by mistake into the Samhitâ.

19. —‘from the hatred, from the guile,’—in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak;—‘of him of another law, let us free ourselves!’—another law, indeed, is his (Pravargya’s and the Sun’s), and another that of men¹: therefore he says, ‘Of him of another law, let us free ourselves.’ In this way the other two (pots are placed) east of it; this is threefold, for the head is threefold².

20. In front thereof (he places) the reserve (lump of) clay, whereby he puts flesh upon it (Pravargya); on the two sides thereof the two lifting-sticks, whereby he gives two arms to it; and on the two sides yet further away the two Rauhina offering-ladles, whereby he gives two hands to it.

21. On the left (north) side (he places) the spade, for there is its place of rest; on the right (right) side the imperial throne, for there is its place of rest; on the left side the black antelope-skin, for there is its place of rest; on all sides (save the front side) the fans, for, the fans being the vital airs, he thereby bestows vital airs on it; there are three of them, for there are three vital airs, the out- (and in-) breathing, the up-breathing, and the through-breathing: it is these he thus bestows on him.

22. He then puts the cords and halter on the supporting-tray, and places (the latter) behind (the

¹ The author evidently understands the text more in accordance with Mahîdhara’s interpretation which makes ‘anyavratasya’ to refer to the Supreme Spirit (paramâtmâ) whose law, or ways, are different from men’s, and construes it with ‘sasîma’ (we serve, are devoted, to that righteous one). The preceding part of the half-verse he would thus take independently of this:—‘Away hatred! away guile!’

² Viz. consisting of bone, skin, and hair.

navel) with its point towards the east: a belly he thus gives to it. On the two sides thereof the two milking-bowls (pinvana): two testicles he thereby gives to it, for by means of his testicles the male overflows (pinv). Behind (them he places) the post and peg: whereby he gives two thighs to it; behind (them) the two Rauhina-plates, whereby he gives two knees to it; and as to their being single plates, it is because these knees consist, as it were, of single plates (bones). Behind (them) the two poking-sticks (dhrishṭī), whereby he gives two feet to it, for with the feet one strikes out boldly (dhrishṭam). On the left side the two mounds¹, used in the performance, for there is their place of rest; on the right side the Mârgâlīya², for there is its place of rest.

23. He then pours milk into that (chief pot), with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 21), 'This, O Gharma, is the contents of thy bowels,'—the contents of the bowels being food, it is food he thus puts into it;—'Grow thou, and fill out thereby!'—in this there is nothing hidden, so to speak;—'and may we ourselves grow, and fill out!'—it is a blessing he thereby invokes.

24. Let him not pour in all (the milk), lest the food should turn away from the Sacrificer.—He leaves over half of it or more; and on that same afternoon he pours it to the fast-milk, and hands it to the Sacrificer: thereby he bestows food upon

¹ That is, the sand used for them, and brought thither in vessels.

² That is, the sand of the 'mound of remains' (ukḥishṭakhaṭa), see p. 489, note 3.

the Sacrificer, and thus, indeed, food does not turn away from the Sacrificer.

25. He then sprinkles it (the Pravargya apparatus) with water: water being a means of appeasement, he thus appeases it; he sprinkles it all over: all over he thus appeases it; three times he sprinkles, for threefold is the sacrifice.

26. He then says (to the Prastotri), 'Sing the Vârshâhara Sâman!'—the fallow stallion¹ (*vriṣhâ hariḥ*) doubtless is he who shines yonder, and the Pravargya also is that (sun): it is thus him he thereby pleases, and therefore he says, 'Sing the Vârshâhara Sâman²!'

27. They then cleanse themselves at the pit. With (*Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 23*), 'May the waters and plants be friendly unto us,' he takes water in his joined hands; for water is a thunderbolt: he thus makes a covenant with the thunderbolt;—and with, 'May they be unfriendly unto him who hateth us, and whom we hate!' let him sprinkle it in whatever direction he who is hateful to him may be, and he thereby overthrows him.

28. He (the Sacrificer) then steps out towards the north-east, with (*Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 24*), 'From out of the gloom have we risen,'—gloom is

¹ Or, bull.—The *Vâg. S. (XXXVIII, 22)* here inserts the verse *Rîg-v. IX, 2, 6*, to be used during the sprinkling,—'The fallow stallion hath whinnied—or, the fallow bull hath roared—the mighty one, beautiful as Mitra, *the water-holding vessel* hath shone like unto the sun.' The italicised words, evidently added to suit the Mahâvîra vessel, are wanting in the *Rîk*.

² Kâty. XXVI, 7, 36 (doubtless in accordance with another *sâkhâ*) also prescribes here the *Ishâhotrîya Sâman*.

evil: it is gloom, evil, he thus drives away;—‘beholding the higher light,’—this (terrestrial) world is higher than the water: it is on this world he thus establishes himself;—‘God Sûrya, with the gods, the highest light,’—Sûrya, the highest light, is the heavenly world: it is in the heavenly world he thus finally establishes himself. He walks along without looking back, and puts a log of wood on the Âhavantiya¹, with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 25), ‘A kindler thou art, fire thou art: lay thou fire into me!’ it is a blessing he thereby invokes.

29. And at a continued pressing of Soma they also perform the Gharma of curds and whey (Dadhi-gharma),—for Soma is the sacrifice, and the Pravargya is its head: he thus restores to the sacrifice its head,—at the midday-pressing, for that—to wit, the midday-pressing—is Indra’s special pressing: he thus pleases him in his own share;—when the Mâdhyandina-pavamâna has been chanted, for the Mâdhyandina-pavamâna is the breath: it is breath he thereby lays into him;—with the Agnihotra-ladle, for the Agnihotra is the mouth of sacrifices: he thus puts a mouth in the head.

30. On its being brought, he says, ‘Hotâr, speak what thou hast to speak!’ for the Hotrî speaks on this occasion. Then, stepping up, he says, ‘Cooked is the offering-food;’ for cooked, indeed, it is. Having stepped across (behind the Âhavantiya), and called for the Sraushaṭ, he says, ‘Pronounce the offering-formula!’ and offers on the Vashaṭ being uttered. When the Vashaṭ is

¹ The Sacrificer’s wife (according to another sâkhâ) also silently puts one on the Gârhapatya fire.

repeated, he brings the draught, and hands it to the Sacrificer.

31. Having solicited an invitation¹ (and received an answer from the priests), he drinks of it, with (Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 27), 'May there be in me that great energy,'—a great energy, indeed, is he who shines yonder;—'in me the fitness, in me the intelligence,'—fitness and intelligence he thus secures to himself;—'the Gharma of triple fires shineth,'—for this Gharma of triple fires indeed shines;—'together with the shining light,'—for together with the shining light (the sun) it indeed is;—'together with the fire, the Brahman,'—for together with the fire, the Brahman, it indeed is;—(Vâg. S. XXXVIII, 28), 'The seed of the milk hath been brought,'—for this is indeed the seed of the milk that has been brought;—'may we obtain the milking thereof year after year!'—it is a blessing he thereby invokes. They then cleanse themselves at the pit: the significance of this is the same as before.

32. Now, then, as to the sacrificial gifts. The gold plate he gives to the Brahman; for the Brahman is seated, and gold is settled² glory: therefore he gives the gold plate to the Brahman.

33. And that cow which yielded the Gharma-milk he gives to the Adhvaryu; for scorched, as it were, is the Gharma, and the Adhvaryu comes forth (from the sacrificial ground) like something scorched³: therefore he gives it to the Adhvaryu.

34. And that cow which yielded the Sacrificer's

¹ See p. 489, note 2.

² Lit., lying, i. e. not standing or moving.

³ Cf. XI, 2, 7, 32.

fast-milk he gives to the Hotri; for the Hotri is the sacrifice, and the Sacrificer also is the sacrifice: therefore he gives it to the Hotri.

35. And that cow which yielded the fast-milk for the (Sacrificer's) wife he gives to the chanters, for it is they, the Udgâtris, that do, as it were, the wife's work on this occasion: therefore he gives it to the chanters.

36. And, verily, whosoever either teaches, or partakes of, this (Pravargya) enters that life, and that light: the observance thereof is the same as at the creation¹.

SECOND BRÂHMANA.

EXPIATORY CEREMONIES.

1. Now this—to wit, the sacrifice—is the self of all beings, and of all gods: after its successful consummation the Sacrificer prospers in offspring (or, people) and cattle; but he whose Gharma (pot) is shattered is deprived of his offspring and cattle. In that case there is an expiation.

2. He offers an oblation of a full (spoon of ghee); for the full means everything: with everything he thus heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

3. [He offers, with Vâg. S. XXXIX, 1,] 'Hail to the vital airs with their over-lord!'—the over-lord of the vital airs, doubtless, is the mind (soul), for in the mind all the vital airs are established: it is thus by means of the mind that he thereby heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

¹ See p. 458, note 1.

4. 'To the Earth hail!'—the earth, doubtless, is a place of abode for all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

5. 'To Agni hail!'—Agni, doubtless, is the self of all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

6. 'To the Air hail!'—the air, doubtless, is a place of abode for all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

7. 'To Vâyu hail!'—Vâyu (the wind), doubtless, is the self of all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

8. 'To the Sky hail!'—the sky, doubtless, is a place of abode for all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

9. 'To Sûrya hail!'—Sûrya (the sun), doubtless, is the self of all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

10. [Vâg. S. XXXIX, 2,] 'To the Regions hail!'—the regions, doubtless, are a place of abode for all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

11. 'To Kandra hail!'—Kandra (the moon), doubtless, is the self of all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

12. 'To the Nakshatras hail!'—the Nak-

shatras (lunar asterisms), doubtless, are a place of abode for all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

13. 'To the Waters hail!'—the waters, doubtless, are a place of abode for all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

14. 'To Varuna hail!'—Varuna, doubtless, is the self of all the gods: it is thus by means of all the deities that he heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice.

15. 'To the Navel hail! To the Purified one¹ hail!'—This is undefined, for undefined is Pragâpati, and Pragâpati is the sacrifice: it is thus Pragâpati, the sacrifice, he thereby heals.

16. These are thirteen oblations,—for there are thirteen months in the year, and the year is Pragâpati, and Pragâpati is the sacrifice: it is thus Pragâpati, the sacrifice, he thereby heals.

17. [Vâg. S. XXXIX, 3,] 'To the Voice hail!'—a mouth he thereby gives to it;—'to the Breath hail! to the Breath hail!'—two nostrils (a nose) he thereby gives to it;—'to the Eye hail! to the Eye hail!'—two eyes he thereby gives to it;—'to the Ear hail! to the Ear hail!'—two ears he thereby gives to it.

18. These are seven oblations,—now seven in number are these vital airs in the head: it is them he thereby gives to it. He offers a last oblation of a full (spoon),—the full means every-

¹ Mahîdhara takes 'pûta' in the sense of 'the purifier (sodhaka)' and apparently the name of a god (as he does also the Navel (nâbhyaî devatâyai)).

thing: with everything he thus heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice,—

19. With (Vâg. S. XXXIX, 4), 'The mind's purpose,'—by the mind, indeed, everything is gained here: by the mind he thus heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice;—

20. 'The truth of speech may I freely obtain,'—by speech everything is gained here: by speech he thus heals whatever has been unsuccessful in the sacrifice;—'may the form of cattle, the essence of food, fame, and prosperity accrue unto me, hail!'—a blessing he thereby invokes.

21. Thereupon, having pounded that spare (clay), and mixed it with powdered clay, he makes (a pot) in proper form, and bakes it in proper form for the purpose of the 'setting out'; and let him perform (the sacrifice) with whichever of the two reserve (pots) may be firm.

22. The Pravargya, indeed, is the year; for the year is everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it is placed on the fire then it is spring; when it is burning-hot then it is summer; when it is flowing over then it is the rainy season;—but, indeed, when the rains overflow, all the gods and all beings subsist thereon; and, verily, the rains overflow for him who thus knows this.

23. The Pravargya, indeed, is these worlds, for these worlds are everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it is placed on the fire then it is this (terrestrial) world; when it is burning-hot then it is the air-world; and when it flows over then it is yonder (heavenly) world;—but,

indeed, when yonder world overflows, all the gods and all beings subsist thereon; and, verily, yonder world overflows for him who thus knows this.

24. The Pravargya, indeed, is those deities—Agni, Vâyu, and Âditya; for those deities are everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it is placed on the fire then it is Agni; when it is burning-hot then it is Vâyu (the wind); and when it flows over then it is Âditya (the sun);—but, indeed, when yonder sun overflows, all the gods and all beings subsist upon him; and, verily, yonder sun overflows for him who thus knows this.

25. The Pravargya, indeed, is the Sacrificer, his own self, his offspring (or people) and cattle; for the Sacrificer is everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it is placed on the fire then it is his own self; when it is burning-hot then it is his offspring; and when it flows over then it is his cattle;—but, indeed, when the cattle overflow (with milk) all the gods and all beings subsist thereon; and, verily, the cattle overflow for him who thus knows this.

26. The Pravargya, indeed, is the Agnihotra, for the Agnihotra is everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it (the Agnihotra milk) is put on the fire then it is the (Gharma) placed thereon; when it is ladled out then it is the burning-hot (Gharma); and when it is offered then it is the overflowing (Gharma);—but, indeed, when the Agnihotra overflows all the gods and all beings subsist thereon; and, verily, the Agnihotra overflows for him who thus knows this.

27. The Pravargya, indeed, is the New and Full-moon sacrifices; for the New and Full-moon sacrifices

are everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it (the havis) is put on the fire then it is the (Gharma) placed thereon; when it is standing ready then it is the burning-hot (Gharma); and when it is offered then it is the overflowing (Gharma);—but, indeed, when the New and Full-moon sacrifices overflow all the gods and all beings subsist thereon; and, verily, the New and Full-moon sacrifices overflow for him who thus knows this.

28. The Pravargya, indeed, is the Seasonal sacrifices, for the Seasonal sacrifices are everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it (the havis) is put on the fire then it is the (Gharma) placed thereon; when it is standing ready then it is the burning-hot (Gharma); and when it is offered then it is the overflowing (Gharma);—but, indeed, when the Seasonal sacrifices overflow then all the gods and all beings subsist thereon; and, verily, the Seasonal sacrifices overflow for him who thus knows this.

29. The Pravargya, indeed, is the Animal sacrifice, for the Animal sacrifice is everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it (the meat) is put on the fire then it is the (Gharma) placed thereon; and when it is standing ready then it is the burning-hot (Gharma); and when it is offered then it is the overflowing (Gharma);—but, indeed, when the animal offering overflows all the gods and all beings subsist thereon; and, verily, the animal offering overflows for him who thus knows this.

30. The Pravargya, indeed, is Soma, for Soma is everything, and the Pravargya is everything: when it is poured out then it is the (Gharma) placed on the fire; when it is drawn (into the

cups) then it is the burning-hot (Gharma); and when it is offered then it is the overflowing (Gharma);—but, indeed, when Soma overflows all the gods and all beings avail themselves thereof; and, verily, Soma overflows for him who thus knows this; and, verily, no sacrifice whatever is offered without the Pravargya for him who thus knows this.

31. And, verily, whosoever either teaches, or partakes of, this (Pravargya) enters that life, and that light: the observance of the rule thereof is the same as at the creation¹.

¹ See p. 458, note 1.

INDEX TO PARTS III, IV, AND V.

(KÂNDAS V—XIV.)

- abhighit, Soma-day, Part IV, page 321 n.
- abhiplava-shadaha, III, introd. xxi; V, 148; is the established (regular) shadaha, 149; used by Âdityas when contending with Âṅgiras, 152; etymology, 152, 162.
- abhisheka, III, 68; the 'Vasor dhârâ' and Vâgaprasaviya oblations performed on completed fire-altar are a consecration-ceremony superior to the ordinary one, IV, 213 seq.; and including the consecration of both Râgasûya and Vâgapeya, 225.
- abhishekanîya, III, introd. xxvi; 68 seq.; stotras of, 69.
- abhivarta-sâman, III, 16.
- abhri (spade), lies on left side of Âhavanîya, III, 199; made of bamboo, 199.
- adâbhya-graha, is speech, up-breathing, ear, V, 105; etymology, 105-7.
- âdâra, plants, how produced, V, 451; = pûtika, 451; they are fragrant and blaze up in fire, 452.
- adhriḡu, litany, V, 385-6.
- adhvan, ghee-offering to, in the house of the courier, III, 64.
- Adhvaryu, seated towards east, III, 108; his fee at Darapeya a golden mirror, 119; their fee a sterile cow for pañkabala oblation to Mitra-Varuna, 122; spreads the sacrifice, 142; his fee at Sautrâmanî three garments; the Âsvins the Adhvaryus of the gods, IV, 23; sings the Sâmans over the completed altar, 181; in drawing the Soma-cup he takes Pragâpati's vital fluid, 282; must pronounce his Yagus indistinctly, 340; is summer whence he is as if scorched, V, 45; how he is to step past the vedi when calling or having called for the Âraushat, 57-8; initiated by Pratiprasthâtî for sattra, as the mind, 136; they drink the Âsvina cup of Sautrâmanî, the Âsvins being the Adhvaryus of the gods, 245; is scorched, as it were, 503.
- Aditi, by sixteen syllables gains the shodasa-stoma, III, 40; karu to, 60; is this earth, 60, 378; V, 6, 181, 293; the wife of the gods, III, 60; uruarmâ (of wide shelter), 90; Aditi and Diti, 93; prayugâm havis (pap), 125; reddish-white cow pregnant with calf her victim at oblation of teams, 125; is speech, 237; offers firepan to her sons, the gods, 238; gives (dad) everything here, 378; back of Aditi (the earth), IV, 27; Aditi and Pûshan, connected with trinava-stoma, 69; ruler of the Fathers, 74;—(additional) pap at New moon, V, 5, 6; paps at Sautrâmanî, 213 n., 268.
- Âditya (the sun), even rising burns up plants, III, 78; how created, 148; his union with sky, 149; with him the Âdityas placed in sky, 150; is the Agni on the altar, 152, 194; with Parameshthin connected with sky,

189; is space-filler, 189; regent of sky, 204, (286); a thunderbolt, 208; Agni, Vāyu, and Āditya all the light, 210; none other than the width of the sky can contain him, 216, 364; placed upwards from here in the east, 223, 275; is the truth, 265; the twenty-first, or twenty-onefold, 265, 308; IV, 62, 163; V, 37, 291; was Agni's protector against the Rakshas, III, 266; is the hook (āsaṅgana) to which the worlds are fastened by means of the quarters, 269; encompassed by the two worlds, 271; is the fire on Āhavanīya, (fire-altar), 309; is the vigour that went from Pragāpati, 312; white horse his representative, 359; kisses all creatures by his rays, 359; strings these worlds to himself on a thread (the wind), 360; IV, 141; is settled on earth by his rays, III, 365; is the Brahman, first-born in front (east), 366; man (purusha) in his disk (mandala), 367; looks downward and gives warmth by his rays, 367; like a drop leaping to the sky and the earth, 368; moves round these worlds from left to right, 400; the brilliant face (front) of the gods, 408; he is (sūrya) the soul of everything that moves and stands, 408; is the all-embracer (? all-expander, all-opener) and becomes the eye, IV, 8; is the upper region, 27; is placed within the southern region, 27; the sustainer of air and regions, and ruler of beings, 28; when he sets everything holds its peace, 62; is the sixteenfold wielder of the (fifteenfold) thunderbolt, 85; is the extent (vyākas), 88; is a bright razor (kshura bhrāga), 89; (unclimbable, 89); Agni, Vāyu, and Āditya move hitherwards and thitherwards, 90; is Indra, 92; all hymns are in praise of him, 92; has the earth as his foundation, 95; the all-embracer, connected with the west, 106; burns only on this side of

the sky, 130; the luminous Āditya is on the back of the sky, 131; shines for all the three worlds, 132; passes by these worlds and revolves incessantly round them from left to right, 134, 136; is the vital power (āyus), 142; animates all this universe, which is in his shadow, 142; Agni, Vāyu, and Āditya are the hearts of the gods, 162; is the heart of Agni-Pragāpati, the altar and universe, 180; Agni, Vāyu, and Āditya are the Pravargya (vessels), 187; in the air, half-way between the two worlds, 196; keeps measuring in the middle of the sky, and even in rising fills the three worlds, 196; is a showering ocean, and a ruddy bird, 197; traversing guards the ends of these worlds, 197; connected with the Trishatubh, 197; Āditya the man (nara) of the sky as (part of) the All (visva), 208; is the eye, 208; is the highest of all the universe, 240; is the Dhâtri (orderer), 264; is the year and the one hundred and one-fold Agni (fire-altar), 313; his rays are a hundredfold, 313, 322; is established in the seven worlds of the gods, 314; is Agni (Pragāpati), ascended to heaven, 349; is the Arka, 349; Agni considered as Āditya, 363, triad—Agni, Āditya, Prāna—are the eater, the Arka, the Uktha, the Purusha, 398, 399; Āditya one of the six doors to the Brahman, V, 66, 67; to Āditya offering is made in Agni at Agnihotra, 112 seq.; slaughtered by Pragāpati as sacrificial animal, and consequently endowed with certain powers, 128 seq.; Agni, Āditya, Vāyu are light, might, glory (fame), 173; the Sacrificer is Āditya, 248; Āditya is the divine Kshatra, the glory (śrī), the supreme lordship, the summit of the fallow one, the realm of light, 291;—cf. Varuṇa Āditya. āditya-nāmāni (pārthāni), III, 83.

Ādityas, by fifteen syllables gain *pañkādasa-stoma*, III, 40; animal offering to (instead of to Aditi), 126; twelve, born from Vāk, 149; placed with Āditya in the sky, 150; fashioned the sky by means of *Gagatî*, 234; pap at *dikshâ* of *Agnikāyana*, 247;—produced, IV, 33; Ādityas and Maruts, connected with embryos and the *pañkavimsa-stoma*, 68; Vasus, Rudras, and Ādityas separated and were the lords when heaven and earth separated, 75; lords of the western region, 101; connected with Varuṇa, *saptadāsa-stoma*, &c., 101; Vasus, Rudras, Ādityas, Maruts, Viṣve Devāb build on different sides of altar (E. S. W. N. Upper), 118;—the twelve Ādityas enumerated, V, 116; Ādityas and Āngiras contending for getting first to heaven, 152; arise by performance of third pressing, 173; the sacrificial horse to go the way of the Ādityas, 288; consecrate king by the *Gagatî*, 313; obtain the part of Vishnu, the sacrifice, corresponding to the evening-pressing, 443; Indira, with Vasus, Rudras, and Ādityas, receives offering of *gharma*, 479-80.

Āgātasastrava. See Bhadrāsena.

Āgātasastru, king of Kāśi, III, 141.

age-grades (*vayāmsi*), oblations relating thereto, forming part of Vasor dhâtâ, IV, 218.

āghâra (libation of ghee), III, 172.

Āgîgarta, father of Sunahsepha, III, 95.

Agni, by one syllable gains the breath, III, 40; is all deities, 44; the lower end, 44; the sacrifice, 45; gold his seed, and the fee for his oblations, 45, 59; is fiery spirit or brightness (*tegas*), 46, 82; with Indra smites the Rakshas, 51; is Varuṇa and Rudra, 51; the giver, 54; Vaiśvânara, twelve-kapâla cake to, 57; Anîkavat, eight-kapâla cake to, 58; Agni Grîhpati, eight-kapâla cake of quick-grown rice, 69, 89;

pârtha-oblation to, 82; to him belong shoulder-pieces of yoke, 101; rathavimolāniya-oblation to, 101; Agni Dharmānāspati, 112; assists Varuṇa, 113; at upasad eight-kapâla cake to, 118; *pañkâbîla* ditto on east part of *vedi*, 120, 121; fee is gold, 121; *prayugām* havis, eight-kapâla cake, 125; Pragâpati-Agni, the Purusha, 144; the Brahman (triple science) in Agni's mouth, 146; etymology (*agri*), 146; is *trivṛt*, the altar consisting of nine substances, 147; *gâyatra*, 148, 161; union with earth, 148; with Agni the Vasus placed on earth, 150; restores Pragâpati, hence Pragâpati called Agni, 151, 152; Agni Kîtya, 151 seq.; is the sun (as an Āditya), 152; Pragâpati's son and father, 154; is speech, 154; becomes a bird to bear sacrifice to sky, 157; his eight or nine forms (Rudra, Sarva, Paśupati, Ugra, Arani, Bhava, Mahân devaḥ, Isâna, Kumâra), 159, 160; is all bright (*kitra*) things, 161, 369; his forms coveted by Pragâpati, 161; he-goat slain for him, 162; home prepared for him by slaying animals (and preparing food), 165; five Agnis (layers), 165; is this earth, 169; is the (ten) regions, 183; is Savitṛi, 191; Virâg, 196; Agni the cattle, went away from the gods, and is searched for, 196 seq.; is cattle (animals), 197; is threefold, 197; enters seed, 198; regent of earth, 204, 286; Agni, Vâyu, and Āditya are all the light, 210; (the fire) belongs to Indra and Agni, 212, 253; is Āditya, 216; the child of the two worlds, 224; the sea-born child of the waters, 226; a conqueror, overpowering in battle, 259; burns up the evil (enemies) of the gods, 259; is the brahman and kshatra, 260; born from Dyaus, 272; nourished by day (dawn) and night, 273; shining moves between heaven and earth, 273; is sap and substance in this world,

278; golden-handed (?), 283; distributed in many ways, 284; overthrows Pîru, the Asura, in battle, 292; his splendour in the heavens is Âditya, 304; that on earth this fire, 304; that in the air the wind, 304; Agni Purîshya, the son of the earth, 311; Agni the mouth of the gods, 312; his glory (śravas) and vigour is the smoke which announces him in yonder world, 349; son of heaven and earth, 350; leading forward of Agni, 356 seq.; went away from the gods and entered the water, 360; Agni found by a white horse (Pragâpati) on a lotus-leaf, 360; Agni scorches him, 360; Agni the repeller of all evil, 360; taken up by Agniîit into his own self, 362; is the rakshas-killing light, 372; takes away Pragâpati's fiery spirit (tegas) to the south, 374; becomes Pragâpati's right arm, 374; Agni Vaisvânara, Âditya, creeps as a tortoise over the three worlds, 392; Agni yavi-shîba, 413;—is Pragâpati, IV, introd. xvii seq.; the divine Sacrificer, and priest of the sacrifice, xix; the child of the universe, xx; Agni, Âditya, and Vâyu his three forms, xx; Agni the altar, a bird carrying the sacrifice to heaven, xxi; is attended to in front (of the altar), 3; is the existent (bhuva), 4; through Agni everything exists, 4; becomes the breath, 4; from fire breath fashioned, 4; Agni Vaisvânara is the year, 33; connected with priesthood and trivrit-stoma, 67; is Virâg, regions and vital airs, 70; is the Brahman (deity), 85; Agni, Vâyu, and Âditya move hitherwards and thitherwards, 90; connected with Vasus, trivrit, âgya-sastra, rathantara, 100; protector of the east, 101, (105); his rays like those of the sun, 105; has distinction (jri) bestowed upon him by the gods, 113; lord of the good, 123; his paths lead to

the gods, 123; his path becomes black, when fanned by the wind, 141, 142; in his immortal form is Rudra, 156; Agni, Vâyu, and Âditya are the hearts of the gods, 162; nothing greater than Agni, the fire-altar, 163; the Rudras invoked in the Sataru-driya are Agnis, 167; the fire-altar is speech, 173; is the head of Agni-Pragâpati, the altar and universe, 178, 179; is offspring and the lord of offspring, 181; injures by his heat, fire, and flame (haras, rokis, arkis), 182; in men, water, plants, trees, 183, 184; Agni, Vâyu, and Âditya are the Pravargya (vessels), 187; leading forward of Agni, 188 seq.; regaling him with food (sixteen ladlings of ghee), 189; Agni is Visvakarman, 189, 190; is the eye of gods and men, 200; created as the hundred-headed Rudra, 201; is thousand eyed, 201; is a well-winged bird, 201; seated on the back of the earth he fills the air with his shine, props the sky with his light, and upholds the quarters by his lustre, 202; the fire-altar his seat, 202; oblation to (Agni) Visvakarman, 204; taken by Pragâpati to his bosom as his own son, 206; Agni, the fire-altar, is the Purusha, made up of seven purushas, the fire being his head, 206, 207; Agni the man (nara) of the earth as (part of) the All (visva), 208; is speech, 208; Agni's universal sovereignty, 228; Agni as Gandharva, with the plants as Ap-saras his mates, 231; lord of the world and lord of creatures whose dwellings are on high and here below, and who is both brahman and kshatra, 234, 235; Agni, when completed and consecrated, becomes a deity, Varuna, 238; Agni, the fire-altar, is a heavenly bird, 250; one potent drop (indu), the faithful eagle, the golden-winged bird, 251; Agni Vaisvakarmana, 268; name to be given to the fire on the altar, 269; the

chiefest of the fires of the five races of men, 269; Agni Vaisvânara, verses to, 276; Agni the gods' *prâṇa*, 295; is all objects of desire, 313; the nature of Agni as the vital airs, 331-3; Agni and Indra created as brahman and kshatra, 342; they joined each other as the gold man and the gold plate, 342; they are the light and immortal life, 343; they are the fire-altar, Agni what is baked by fire (bricks) and Indra the *purîsha*, 343; Agni and Indra are the *Vîve Devâb*, and the three are brahman, kshatra, and *vîr*, 344; is *Pragâpati*, 345; Agni (-*Pragâpati*), on ascending, is *Āditya*, 349; the vital breath, 349; Agni considered as *Vâyu* or as *Āditya*, or as the year, 363; as speech, 364; as Death, 365; the direction in which Agni (the fire-altar) is to look, 390 seq.; (Agni) *Vaisvânara*, views regarding his nature, 393 seq.; is the *Purusha*, 398; triad—Agni, *Āditya*, *Prâṇa*—are the eater, the *Arka*, the *Uktha*, the *Purusha*, 398, 399;—Agni *Dâtṛi*, eight-kapâla cake at New moon, V, 8; Agni *Pathikṛit*, expiatory eight-kapâla cake at New moon, 10; ditto at *Agnihotra*, 191; at *Asvamedha*, 350; Agni *Vaisvânara*, ditto twelve-kapâla one, 11; Agni created out of *Pragâpati* with a life of a thousand years, 15; Agni and Soma become eater and food, 16; Agni created by the Brahman and placed on earth, 27; takes *Śrî's* food and receives (*mitra-vindâ*) oblation (eight-kapâla cake), 62-65; Agni (fire) one of the six doors to the Brahman, 66; Agni the teacher of the *brahmakârin*, 86; evolved from the earth, and from him the *Rîg-veda*, 102; to Agni offering is made in *Āditya* at *Agnihotra*, 112 seq.; Agni's breath taken by the sun, whence fire has to be fanned, 130; triad—Agni, Ar-

kya, Mahad uktham, 172; Agni, *Vâyu*, and *Āditya* are light, might, glory (fame), 173; Agni *Vivikî*, expiatory eight-kapâla cake at *Agnihotra*, 192; Agni *Samvarga*, ditto cake, 193; Agni *Apsumat*, ditto, 193; Agni *Sukî* ditto, 194; the first of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblations of drops, 280; Agni the dark-necked, 316; Agni sacrificed as animal victim, 319; Agni as the chamberlain of king *Marutta*, 397; oblation to Agni *Āyushmat*, 439; is the good abode, 457; is the self of all the gods (and regent of the earth), 505. *Āgnîdh*, ox his fee at *Darapeya*, III, 119; gold for *pañkâbala* oblation, 121; bullock for *Sautrâmanî*, 142;—sprinkles fire-altar with water to appease it, IV, 169; is Agni, 169; follows the fire with the single sword (-line), 192. *Āgnîdhra* (= *Āgnîdh*), same as Agni, III, 122; is the spring season, V, 44; is under the Brahman, 137. *Āgnîdhra*, n. (fire-shed), is the air, IV, 196; associated with *Trishubh*, V, 495; between it and *kâtvâla* is the gate of sacrifice, 497. *Āgnîdhriya*, III, 97; taken out of *Gârhapatya*, 265; is the wind in the air, 315, 317; the through-breathing, 317; prepared first of *dhishnya* hearths, IV, 242; at *Agnikayana* built of eight bricks, 243. *Agnihotra*, both oblations offered with the same formula, IV, 297; the offerer of the *Agnihotra*, in the other world, eats food in the morning and evening, 299, 325; to be offered by the Sacrificer himself on new and full moon, V, 21; the four oblations are what, in the *Asvamedha*, are those to the horse's feet, 34, 35; esoteric theories on *Agnihotra*, 46 seq.; how performed when staying abroad, 47; six couples in *Agnihotra*, 48; disputation about *Agnihotra*, 79 seq., 112 seq.; speculations on the effect

- of the two oblations, 114; expiations of mishaps, 178 seq.; Agnihotra a long sattra terminating with death or old age, 178; Agnihotra cow and calf are speech and mind, 46; the sky and wind, 182; Agnihotra cow is Aditi, the earth, 181; Agnihotra is conducive to heaven, 190; directions in case of Agnihotrin dying whilst from home, 197 seq.; is the mouth of sacrifices, 502.
- Agniāyana, III, introd. 'xxvi, xxvii, 143 seq.; is a uniform (comprehensive) ceremony, 343; IV, introd. xiii seq.; includes all sacrificial rites, IV, 266; shown in detail, 296 seq.; not to be performed for another, 279.
- Agnikṛit, is born in the other world as one made of gold, IV, 295; must not eat of the flesh of any bird (saysome), 296; he becomes of Agni's form and all food belongs to him, 296; he becomes the deity Agni, and hence immortal, 296; in the other world eats food every hundred years or not at all, 299.
- Agnikṛityā, a supernumerary (special) rite, III, 246.
- agnikshetra, preparation of (ploughing, &c.), III, 325 seq.
- āgnimāruta-rastra, connected with Brihaspati, the Visve Devāb, the upper region, &c., IV, 103; on second day of Asvamedha, V, 382.
- āgnimāruta-stotra (= yagñāyagñīya), IV, 252 n.
- Agni-nāmāni (pārthāni), III, 82.
- Agninetrāb (devāb), seated in east, III, 148.
- Agni-Pūshan, eleven-kapāla cake to, III 55.
- Agnirahasya, IV, 281 seq.
- Agnisava, IV, 298.
- Agnishomīya, animal offering, IV, 245; is without Samishṭayagus, 260; twenty-one at Asvamedha, 372, 375; eleven at Purushamedha, 404.
- Agnishroma, III, introd. xii seq.; victim of, 11; the stomas used, 127; three different modes of its performance, IV, 287; V, 140; the stotras and sastras of Gyoṭishroma Agnishroma form a bird, hence equal to Mahāvratasāman and Mahad uktham, IV, 287, 289; a hundred and six or a hundred and twelve in the year's session, V, 147.
- Agnishroma-sāman, III, introd. xiii seq., 12; IV, 252; on first day of Asvamedha, V, 376.
- Agnishrut Agnishroma, V, 418.
- Agni-Soma, eleven-kapāla cake to, III, 45, 56, 69; animal offering to, 68; cake at Full moon, V, 6.
- *Agni-Vishnu, eleven-kapāla cake to, III, 44, 54; ditto at dikshā of Agniāyana, 247.
- agniyogana (yoking of fire-altar), IV, 249 seq.
- Agnyādhāna, not to be performed under special nakshatras; but at new moon (of Vaiśākha or other), V, 1, 2.
- āgrayana-graha, III, 6; produced from nidhanavat-sāman, and from it the triṇava and trayas-trimsa, IV, 11.
- āgrayaneshṭhi, offering of first-fruits, instituted by the gods, III, 46.
- āgur, formulas, V, 32, 157.
- āgūrtin, V, 32; 33 n.
- āgyabhāga, at animal sacrifice, V, 124.
- āgya-rastra, connected with Agni, the Vasus, the east, trivrit, and rathantara, IV, 100.
- Āhavanīya; (jālādvārya) set up on cart, III, 104; head of sacrifice, 233; (in ukhā) sacrificer's divine body, 262; if it goes out, is again taken out of Gārhapatya, 265; is the sun (or heavenly Agni), 309; its hearth is the sky, its fire the sun and moon, 315; is the world of the gods, 344; the sky, IV, 196; V, 178; or fire-altar, is the Sacrificer's divine body, IV, 226; place for, 307; atonement for Āhavanīya going out, lest the eldest son die, V, 82; ditto for Agnihotra fire going out, 187 seq.; is the (immortal) womb of the gods, 271.

- ahîna, III, introd. xix, xx.
 âhuti, oblation, etymology, V, 27.
 Aihhâvata. See Pratidarsa.
 aîda-sâman, produced from the anush-zubh, and from it the manthin (graha), IV, 10; how chanted, ib.
 Aikshvâka. See Purukutsa.
 Andravâyava-graha, III, 6.
 air (antariksha), its union with Vâyû, III, 148; connected with Indrâgni, Virvakarman, and Vâyû, 188; heals what is injured and torn in the earth, 221; air-world fashioned by Rudras by means of trishrubh, 234; the home of the waters, 416; supported by the sun, IV, 28; is of trishrubh nature, 57; is the expanse (varivas), 88; is the lower abode, 203; three oblations of air (or wind, vâta) on chariot, thereby yoking it, 235; air, space, invisible, V, 17; steadied by birds and sun-motes (? sunbeams), 126; connected with Sarasvatî, 241; is a place of abode for all the gods, 505.
 airs, vital. See prâva.
 Aishâvira, a family of priests, V, 45.
 Akkâvâka, cart laden with barley and yoked with ox his fee at Darapeya, III, 119; is under Hotra, V, 137.
 akshara, III, 158; part of speech, 203; (the imperishable) is the one brick constituting Agni, the great Brahman into which all beings pass, IV, 343.
 aksharapañkti metre, is the heavenly world, IV, 88.
 akshâvâpa (keeper of dice) one of king's ratnâni, III, 63, 107.
 akshâvâpana, III, 64.
 Aktâkshya, III, 153.
 all-herb seed, sown on site of burial ground, V, 432.
 alms, begging of, by Brahma-kârin, V, 49, 50.
 altar. See fire-altar.
 amâvâsyâ, the night of the sun and moon's staying together; new moon, V, 9.
 ambâ, ambikâ, ambâlikâ, V, 321.
 amṛta, the nectar of immortality. See immortality.
 amṛtavâkâ, a certain bird, (keeps most apart of birds), produces the kshiprayena (quick eagle), V, 370.
 Amsa, pārtha-oblation to, III, 82.
 amṣu-graha, drawing of, III, 5; is Pragâpati, the body of the sacrifice, the mind, the out-breathing, the eye, V, 105, 106.
 anaddhâ-purusha (sham-man), III, 197, 206; looked at, 227.
 aṅgali, joining of hands, a sign of reverence, IV, 165.
 Ângiras, is the breath, III, 254; Ângiras and Âdityas contending for getting first to heaven, V, 152; the Veda of the Apsaras, 366; with Yama and the Fathers receive offering of Gharma, 481.
 anîka, III, 58.
 anîkavat, III, 58.
 animal, domestic, seven kinds of, possessed by Maruts, III, 40; five sacrificial, 162; delight near fire, 164; are Agni, 197; horse, ass, and he-goat, search for Agni, 198, 204-206; consists of body and vital air, 293; born with bones, though not introduced with bones into womb, 254; mounted on its middle body from left side, 361; having received the foetus standing, gives birth whilst lying down, 363; left side of well-filled animal more raised than right, 400; do not diminish, being established in the womb, 401; are the vital airs, 402; the kimpurusha, gaura âranya, gavaya, ushtra, sarabha unfit for sacrifice and not to be eaten by Brâhmaṇa, 412; of animals the head born first, IV, 40; biggest about the middle, 40, 50; the right side the stronger, 40; there are animals in the air, 46; are food, 46; four-footed (live) in the air, 50; four kinds of four-footed domestic animals, 56; four-footed, connected with Vasus and Rudras, freed from death through the katurvîṃśa-stoma, 68; tame, ruled over by Brîhaspati, 74; one-hoofed, ruled over by Varuṇa, 75; small, ruled over by

- Pūshan, 75; wild, ruled over by Vāyu, 75; threefold (father, mother, child; or embryo, amnion, chorion), 110; seven domestic animals, 211, 277; seven wild ones, 277; five (sacrificial)—man, horse, bull, ram, he-goat, 299; by these Pragâpati could not attain heaven, 300; Pragâpati the one proper sacrificial animal, 304; sacrificial animal is Pragâpati, and represents all deities, 404; draught animal pulls with all four limbs, V, 78; walks on two feet at a time, 78; one-hoofed originates from Indra's ear, 215; are sixteenfold, 252; tame and wild ones bound at Asvamedha, 306; if so, gain earth and heaven respectively, 306; the wild ones set free, 307.
- animal-brick (cattle-brick), III, 155, 166, 187.
- animal sacrifice (parubandha), III, introd. xii; to Vāyu and Pragâpati, 171 seq.; chief oblations of, 175; consists of omentum, animal cake and chief oblations, 180; a. s. of Soma-day (savanīya paru), IV, 260; the performer of it eats food every six months in the other world, 299; esoteric remarks on, V, 118 seq.; is a ransoming of one's own self, 118; should be performed at least once a year, 119; either of the haviryagñā, or the Soma-sacrifice order, 119; is a great Soma-sacrifice, not an ishī, 120; with or without Soma, 122, 123; Kāturmāsya animals sacrifice, 402.
- animal victim, five, III, 156; their heads, 164; heads placed in fire-pan in first layer, 400; ropes of unequal length, 166; now only two slaughtered, 171; by male victims the Sacrificer ransoms himself, V, 119;—to whom does it belong? (Pragâpati, Sūrya, Indra-Agni), 127, 128.
- anirukta, III, 110, 179; V, 506.
- anḱāṅka (metre), is water, IV, 89.
- anna-homa, III, 37; V, 295, 377.
- anointment, of Sacrificer, at Rāgasūya (on tiger skin), III, 80; at Agnikayana (on black antelope skin), IV, 226; (on skin of he-goat), 227; by Soma and the nectar of immortality, 251; with fat gravy at Sautrāmāṇi (on black antelope skin), V, 250 seq., 252.
- ant (vamrī and upadikā), gnaw Vishnu's bowstring, obtain the taste of food, and find water where they dig, V, 442; are the first-born of the world (?) 450; ant-hill, III, 206; is this earth, 207; used for the clay of Pravargya vessels, V, 450.
- antariksha (air), etymology, III, 318; IV, 50.
- Antarvat, a Gandharva, V, 30.
- antaryāma-graha, III, 6; produced from svāra-sāman, and from it the pañḱadāsa-stoma, IV, 7.
- antelope skin, black, sign of initiation, III, 186; is the sacrifice, 215, 266; IV, 226; V, 249, 447; its hair the metres, III, 255, 266; V, 249, 448; is the earth, III, 216; the seat of the good work, 219; therein gold plate sewn, 266; anointing of Sacrificer on, IV, 226; used in burning dead body, V, 200, 203; for consecration at Sautrāmāṇi, 249.
- anumantrana, V, 40, 42, 483, 484.
- Anumati, eight-kapāla cake to, III, 42; is this earth, 44; a garment the fee, 44; pap to her, (the extreme end of) one of the four regions, IV, 264.
- Anumloḱanti, the Apsaras, is an intermediate quarter (?N. W.), or the night, IV, 107.
- anupraisha, V, 244.
- anuśāsana, precepts (?the Vedāṅgas), to be studied, V, 98.
- Anushṭubh, connected with north, autumn, vairāga, ekavimśa-stoma, III, 91; produced from the autumn, and from it the aida-sāman, IV, 10; in the form of it four-year-old kine produced, 39; is the northern region, 45; is speech, 89, 144, 277; of thirty-two syllables, 206; is the voice (of Pragâpati), 327, 328; what takes place after the three savanas is of Anushṭubh nature, V, 106; the horse is of

- Anushrubh nature, 304; Anushrubh related to the north, 304.
 anuvākya, is in the Gâyatrî metre, V, 26.
 anuyāga, eleven, III, 183; are thunderbolt, hail, and (heavenly) fire-brand, V, 42, 43.
 Anvādhyas, the guardians of one of the four regions, V, 359.
 anvâhârya, mess of rice, the dakshinâ at Darapûrnamâsa, V, 7; etymology, 23.
 Anvâhârya-pâṇana fire, atonement for its going out lest his cattle die, V, 83; is the air, 178; blood milked by Agnihotra cow to be boiled on enclosed Anvâhârya, 183.
 anvâkhyâna, old tale, regarding battles between gods and Asuras, not true, V, 14.
 anvârambhazîyeshî, III, 42 n.; of Agnyâdhâna at preceding full-moon, V, 2.
 Anyatablakshâ, a lake in Kurukshe-
 tra, visited by swan-maidens, V, 70.
 âpab, etymology, III, 146.
 apâmârga (achyranthes aspera), thereby the gods wiped away the Rakshas, III, 52; of a backward effect, 54; used for cleansing one's self after a burial, V, 437.
 apâmârga-homa, III, 52.
 apâna, downward air, becomes the upward air, IV, 16.
 apâna-bhrit, the eye-sustainer, IV, 15.
 apasyâ bricks, III, 388; laying down of them in first layer, 413 seq.; are waters, 413; IV, 2; of second layer, 23, 34 seq.; are rain, 34.
 apeñdra, III, 130.
 apradakshîzam (apasalavi), V, 323, 467.
 apratiratha, is Indra, IV, 192; hymn muttered by Brahman, as the fire is led forward, 192.
 âprî verses, twelve, III, 169, 173; for sautrâmanî, V, 244.
 Apsaras,—from Pragâpati couples issue in the form of Gandharvas and Apsaras, IV, 229; Gandharvas and Apsaras made offer-
 ing to in râshṭrabhrîṭ oblations, 230 seq.; Gandharvas and Apsaras affect sweet scent (gandha) and beauteous form (nîpa=apsas), 230; and worship the divine Purusha under these forms, 373; changed into swans, V, 70; Soma Vaishṇava their king, the Aṅgiras their Veda, 366.
 âpti, (twelve) formulas and oblations, III, 29.
 Âptoryâma, III, introd. xiii, xix-xxiii; V, 419; Atirâtra, 397.
 Âpyas, the guardians of one of the four regions, V, 359.
 arani, two, V, 74.
 aranye-nûṭya, the odd cake to Maruts, IV, 210; (extended), V, 336; is speech, IV, 210; the seven rivers flowing westwards, 212; belongs to Pragâpati, 212.
 Ârbhava-pavamâna, of Vâgapeya, III, 9.
 Arbuda Kâdraveya, king of snakes, V, 367.
 ardhendra oblations of ghee, to Indra coupled successively with one other deity (Agni and Indra, &c.), forming part of the Vasor dhârâ, IV, 216.
 Arguna, mystic name of Indra, III, 99.
 arikupa (metre) is the water, IV, 88.
 Arishṇanemi, the chieftain (grâmanî) of the sacrifice (or the north), is the second autumn month, IV, 107.
 arka, flame, the four, IV, 334 seq.; is the fire on the fire-altar, 342; the fire-altar (Agni-Pragâpati), 346, 348; is Âditya; the vital air, 349; the Arka is Agni, Âditya, Prâṇa, the Purusha, 398, 399; the Arka-nature of the Arkya, 402; is the waters, 402; Arka and Âsvamedha, become Death, 404.
 arka (calotropis gigantea), is food, IV, 157; leaf used for offering to Rudra with, 157; thrown into the pit (kâtvala), 166; the arka sprang from Rudra's place of rest, 158; is inauspicious and hence must not be trodden upon, 166; arka flowers, leaves, &c., 334 seq.

arka (? hymns of praise), food for the gods, V, 232.

arkāśvamedhasamṭati, oblations, IV, 239.

arkāis,—haras, soḥis, arkāis (heat, fire, flame), of Agni, IV, 382.

ārksyāt, V, 155 n.

Arkya, is the fire (Agni-Pragāpati) and the food thereof, IV, 342 seq.; the Arka-nature of the Arkya, 402; triad—Agni, Arkya, Mahad uktham, V, 172.

arm, exerts strength, III, 200; stroking arms of king, 88; is fifteen-fold, IV, 79; food is eaten therewith, 306; arms and legs consist of twenty-five parts each, 325; parts of arm, V, 75, 77; the different parts, 162.

arm-pit, from it water springs, IV, 169.

arrow, three, III, 88; arrow's range=Pragāpati's width, 17;=Pragāpati's height, 25; arrow's width, 236; arrow is strength, 236.

ārsheyam (ancestry), III, 190.

ārtava (? seasonal period), the ruler of seasons, IV, 74.

Aruna Aupavei, (Gautama), a teacher, IV, 393, 394.

Āruneya. See Svetaketu.

Āruṇi, betwiches Bhadrāsena Āgātasatrava, III, 140; his view on Darśapūrṇamāsa, V, 37; on Agnihotra expiation, 182; cf. Uddālaka.

arvan, horse, carries the Asuras, IV, 401.

Ārya, and Sūdra, ruled by day and night, IV, 74; Sūdra woman the Ārya's mistress, V, 326.

Aryaman, his path above upper region, III, 59, 122; pāṭha-oblation to, 83.

Asamaratha, Āditya's chieftain (grāmaṇi), is the second rainy month, IV, 106.

āsandī. See throne-seat.

Āsandivat, a city, V, 396.

Asani, a form and name of Agni, is the lightning, III, 160.

asapatnā, bricks, of fifth layer, IV, 83 seq.

ashādā (ishrakā), the earth, III, 154, 387; IV, 95; conn. with Savitri, III, 190; made by Sacri-

ficer's wife, 190; forming of, by the mahishī, 238; is speech, 239, 387; IV, 95; etymology, III, 387; is the vital airs, 388; laying down of, 388, 389; is the mahishī, 391; IV, 2.

ashes, the foul part (pāpman) of food eaten by Agni, III, 261; thrown out in the evening and morning, 261; taken to the water, 293; some of it brought back and put in the pan, 294, 295.

ashādā-stoma, is speed, and the year, IV, 63.

ashākatvārimśa-stoma, the revolving sphere, the year, IV, 66; the last of the even stomas, 218.

ashrami, eighth day after full moon, sacred to Pragāpati, III, 180; is a joint of the year, 180.

Asita Dhānva, king of the Asuras, V, 368.

Asitamrgas, a branch of the Karyapa family of priests, win the Somadrink from the Bhūtāvīras, IV, 345 n.

asman, etymology, III, 148.

asrīvayas, a metre, is all food, IV, 52.

ass (rāsabha) how created, III, 147; substitute for cow and sheep, 197; he-ass doubly impregnates, 197; searches for Agni, 204, 205; is addressed, 224; imbued with burning (pain), 225; represents Vaisya and Sūdra, 227.

Asuras, arrogance and defeat of, III, 1; repulsed by Indra and Brihaspati in the south, IV, 192;

contend with the gods for the regions, 193; hold to untruth, and the gods to truth, 257; serve the divine Puruṣa as Māyā, 373;

carried by horse Arvan, 401; created from the downward breathing of Pragāpati, V, 13;

smitten with evil and darkness, 13, 14; the tales of their fights with the gods not true, 14;

through arrogance offer into their own mouths and come to naught, 22; contend with the gods for Pragāpati, the sacrifice,

105; Asita Dhānva their king, magic art their Veda, 368;

Asuravidyā, 368 n.; driven from the regions, 423; from the

- earth, 429; people of Asura nature (the Easterns and others) make their burial-places round, 423; and line them with stone, 430.
- âsuta and suta, V, 242 n.
- Âsuri, on truth, V, 447.
- asva, etymology, III, 146; V, 328.
- Asvamedha, III, introd. xxvi; a supernumerary (special) rite, 246; is the sun, IV, 239, 404; how produced, 403; Arka and Asvamedha become Death, 404; the Darsapûrnamâsa the original (normal) Asvamedha, V, 33; Asvamedha the moon, 33, 34; performance, 274 seq.; is the bull among sacrifices, 276; wealth (? distinction), royal sway, departs from him who performs the Asvamedha, 285; means royal sway, 288; Asvamedha performed by Pragâpati, 289; from of old a hero was born to the performer of the Asvamedha, 295; where they perform it, Parganya rains whenever they list, and security of possession is assured to the people, 295; the Asvamedha Pragâpati reserves for himself, assigning the other sacrifices to the gods, 295; is the king of sacrifices, 298; the victims tied to the stakes, 298 seq.; is the royal office, 303; a disused sacrifice, 334; belongs to all the deities, 336; is a Kshatriya's sacrifice, hence commenced in summer, 347; but rather in spring, 347.
- Asvapati Kaikeya, a king and theologian, IV, 393.
- Asva Sâmodri, V, 302.
- âsvastomîyâ, oblations, V, 337, 341.
- Âsvatârâsvi. See Budîla.
- asvattha (ficus religiosa), leaves used for salt-bags, III, 33; tree on which the Maruts stayed, 34, 84; branch broken off by itself used for making a bowl, 67; consecration vessel, for a Vaisya to sprinkle with, made thereof, 84; originates from Indra's skin, (and honour), V, 215; means honour, 220; not to stand near a grave, 427; is the abode (of plants?), 433.
- âsvina-graha, III, 6.
- âsvina-sastra, III, introd. xviii, xx.
- Asvinau, by two syllables gain two-footed men, III, 40; two-kapâla cake to, 62; are twins, 62; reddish-white he-goat their victim at Sautrâmanî, 129; cure Indra from the effects of overdraught of Soma, 132; drink Soma with Namukî, 135; two-kapâla cake at Sautrâmanî for healing, 137; lay down the second layer of altar, as physicians and Brâhmanas, IV, 23, 30; are the Adhvaryus of the Agni-ġityâ and the gods, 23; took the part of Pragâpati below waist and above feet which is sacred to them, 28; became everything here, 30; (with the help of Sarasvatî) they heal Indra, when his vital energy is taken from him by Namukî, V, 216, 223; the he-goat their guerdon, 216; are the physicians of the gods, 217; he-goat immolated to them, 217; are the eyesight, and fiery spirit, 217, 218; she-goats sacred to them, 218; bring the Soma (plant) from Namukî which Sarasvatî then distils, 232; connected with the earth (and the morning-pressing), 241, 247; possess healing-power (bhaishagya), 243; are the Adhvaryus of the gods, 245; connected with spring and summer, 247; together with Sarasvatî they prepare the Sautrâmanî to heal Indra, 249; Asvinau, Sarasvatî, and Indra are everything here, 253; and have a share in the gharma, 475; two he-goats black (? white) on lower part of the body their victims at Asvamedha, 300; restore Dadhyañâ Âtharvava's head after becoming his pupils, 444, 445; 475.
- âsvinî, regional bricks, IV, 23 seq.; what part of the body they represent, 28.
- Atharvan, is the breath, III, 217;

- the Atharvans the Veda of the Gandharvas, V, 365.
- Atharvângiras, the study of their texts, V, 97.
- âti, an aquatic bird, V, 70.
- atigrâhya-grahâb, III, 6.
- atikkbandas, comprises all metres, III, 104; V, 497; the covering (including) metre in form of which the lions were produced, IV, 38; beyond all metres, 110, 385.
- Atirâtra, III, introd. xiii, xvii-xx, xxiii; confusion of its sâmans in session of a hundred Atirâtras, V, 92; two in the year's session, 147; Atirâtra with all the stomas, 330, 333, 395.
- atirikta-stotra, III, introd. xx, xxii.
- âtithya (guest-offering), ends with the *Idâ*, IV, 259; is the head of the (Soma-) sacrifice, V, 491.
- Atnâra, Atnâra. See Para.
- Atyagnishoma, III, introd. xiii; last day of Atirâtra, avivâkya, xvii.
- Audanya (son of Udanya). See Mundibha.
- Audbhari. See Khandika.
- audgrabhava-oblations, III, 249; at Asvamedha, V, 289 seq.
- Aupamanyava. See Mahârâla.
- Aupaveri. See Aruṇa.
- Aupâvi Gânaruteya, descends to earth from upper region, III, 2, 3.
- aurana-sâman, how chanted, IV, 7.
- austerities. See tapas.
- autumn, produced from the ear, and from it the anushrubh, IV, 10; consists of months *Isha* and *Ūrga*, 49; rainy season and autumn are the air-world and the middle of the year, 49; in autumn creatures are brahmanvat (? rich in growth), 45.
- avabhrûtha, III, 185; at the animal sacrifice, V, 121; at Sautrâmanî, 264.
- avakâ plants, placed below and above tortoise, III, 392; means water, 393; IV, 49; below and above the lower *ritavyâ* bricks of third layer, IV, 48; drawn across the altar to appease it, 174; etymology, 175; afford least subsistence, 175; sepulchral mound covered therewith, V, 436.
- avakâra, formulas, V, 469; are the vital airs, 469, 492.
- avatâna, 'unstringing' formulas and oblations, IV, 163.
- avi (ewe), is this earth, III, 156; victim, 156; created from Pragâpati's ear, 402; sacred to Varuṇa, 411; is the skin of (supplies a covering for) the two-footed and four-footed, 411; fashioned first of forms by Tvashtri, 411.
- âvid-formulas, III, 89.
- Âvikshita. See Marutta.
- âvis, III, 89.
- âvitta, III, 89.
- avivâkya, III, introd. xvii.
- axle, demoniacal voice in, III, 291.
- Ayasthûna, a performer of a sattra, V, 61.
- Ayavas,—Yavas and Ayavas the former and latter fortnights, connected with creatures generally, and the *katurkatvârimsa*-stoma, IV, 69; the lords of creatures, 76.
- Âyogava. See Marutta.
- Âyus, is Agni, III, 323.
- Âyushroma, form of Agnishoma, IV, 287.
- Bahishpavamâna, of Vâgapeya, III, 8; of Abhishekanîya, 69; at Asvamedha, is heaven, V, 305, 306; when chanted 'outside,' 305.
- bahvrîka, theologians of the *Rig-veda*, V, 72.
- Bâlâki, V, 165.
- balance, the right edge of the vedi is a balance in which the Sacrificer is weighed, V, 45.
- Balhika, Prâtipîya, a Kauravya king, V, 259.
- *balvaga, grass used for winding round throne-seat, V, 461.
- bamboo. See reed.
- barefooted, consecrated king never stands barefooted on earth, III, 129.
- Bârhaduktha, Âpri-verses, V, 302.
- Bârhaspatya pap, III, 21, 28, 36.
- barhis, is the sky, V, 248.

- barley-corn, V, 405.
 barren, wife possessed with Nirriti, III, 65.
 bath, purificatory, V, 438.
 beasts, wild (svâpâda, tiger, &c.), spring from Soma flowing from lower opening, III, 131.
 bee, wounds the horse's thigh, V, 330.
 Belief and Unbelief, as two women with a man (Wrath) between them, V, 111, 112.
 belly, gets and eats the food, IV, 115; food of all kind meets together there, V, 37.
 Bhadrāsena Āgâtāratra, bewitched by Āruṇi, III, 141.
 Bhaga, pârtha-oblations to, III, 82.
 bhâgadugha, carver or tax-gatherer, III, 62; one of the ratninaḥ, 63.
 Bhâllaveya, V, 354, 393; cf. Indradyumna.
 Bharadvâga, rishi, III, introd. xiv; is the mind, 107; etymology, 107.
 Bhâradvâga, a teacher, IV, 352.
 Bharata, is Pragâpati, III, 292;—Bharata Daubshanti, son of Sakuntalâ, performed the Asvamedha, V, 399; seizes the sacrificial horse of the Satvats, 401.
 Bhâratas, the throne of, III, 105; Bharatas, V, 399, 401.
 Bhauvana. See Visvakarman.
 Bhava, a form and name of Agni, is the rain-cloud (parganya), III, 160.
 Bhesaga, (medicine) a work of the Ātharvanikâḥ, V, 365 n.
 Bhîmasena, performs Asvamedha, V, 396.
 Bhrîgu Vârûzi, sent out by his father Varuṇa to gain knowledge, V, 108 seq.
 Bhrîgu, one is to sacrifice along with them, IV, 200; sacrifice was offered by them, 262.
 bhrûṇahatyâ, V, 341.
 bhûḥ, bhuvaḥ, svar,—sâman on, IV, 145; are the three worlds, 145; the first words spoken by Pragâpati, V, 12; the five syllables made by Pragâpati the five seasons, 13; luminous essences evolved from triple science, 103; expiatory oblations to be made therewith, 103, 104; are all-expiatory, 180; some perform the sprinkling of the Sacrificer with these at Sautrâmanî, 253.
 bhûta, living being, existing thing (? spirit) — freed from death through trayastrimsa-stoma, connected with Rîbhus and Visve Devâḥ, IV, 70; the bhûtânâm patib their lord, 73; Pragâpati Parameshthin their lord, 76, 350, 354; daily offerings to them, V, 95.
 bhûtânâm patib (Pragâpati, the year), husband of Ushas, III, 158; IV, 73.
 Bhûtavîra, a family of priests, IV, 345 n.
 Bhûti, goddess of prosperity, homage paid to her, III, 324.
 bhuvaḥ. See bhûḥ.
 bifurcate. See forking.
 bilva (Aegle Marmelos), V, 374.
 birds,—how created, III, 148; when born, body produced first, IV, 136, 139; flesh not to be eaten by Agnikîṭ (say some), 296; contract and expand their wings and tail, 300 seq.; the little bird which bustles with 'ahalak,' V, 325; birds the people of Târکشya Vaiparyata, the Purâṇa their Veda, 369.
 bird-like body, is the fire-altar, IV, 285; takes Pragâpati to heaven, 300.
 black, is sickly, IV, 137.
 blood, oblations of, V, 394.
 boar, produced from ghee, III, 102; boar and cow friendly together, 103; shoes of boar's skin, 102; vicious boar (durvarâha) unclean, V, 178; earth torn up by boar, used for Pravargya vessels, 451.
 body, founded on the mind, III, 270; linked to food by the (channels of the) vital airs, 270; is kindled by the sun, and hence warm, IV, 135; produced before wings and tail, 136; has thirty limbs, 167, 222; is twenty-five-fold, 168, 222; if immortal, is boneless, 178; the fire-altar, Mahâvrata, and Mahaduktham are the Sacrificer's

- divine, immortal body, 279 ; consists of couples, 284 ; consists of five mortal parts (hair, skin, flesh, bone, marrow) and five immortal parts (mind, voice, breath, eye, ear), 290 ; the immortal parts are the vital airs, 292 ; body (fifteenfold, 309 ; fivefold, 309) ; consists of 101 parts and has as many vital airs, 325, 326 ; parts constituting (Pragâpati's) body, 347 ; of thirty parts, 383, 387 ; body of dead man how to be treated, V, 201 seq. ; body of man is of three parts, 261.
- bone,—bricks are Agni's bones, IV, 20 ; bones run both lengthwise and crosswise in the body, 135 ; in wings and tail of birds no transverse bone, 135 ; is one of the mortal parts of the body, 178 ; bones are the 'urî' (? goodness, strength) of men, 326 ; are the enclosing-stones, hence 360 of them, 387 ; V, 169 ; bones of fat and lean persons are alike, V, 20 ; bones of dead man are collected, 117, 443 n. ; brought home, arranged on black antelope skin and burnt, 200 ; buried, 433 ; arranged like bird's body, 435.
- boon, choosing of, III, 105.
- bow, strung, III, 87 ; is the Râganya's strength (vîrya), 89 ; with three arrows given as sacrificial fee, V, 11 ; Vishnu's bow and three arrows, 442.
- brahmahatyâ, redeemed by Asvamedha, V, 328 ; atonement for it, 340, 341.
- Brahmâârin, not delivered to Death, V, 48 ; cuts off a night from his life by not bringing firewood, 48, 49 ; his life a sacrificial session, 49 ; begging alms, 49, 50 ; brings firewood to teacher, 53, 54, 85 ; initiation of Brahmâârin, 86 seq. ; teacher, by laying his right hand on him, becomes pregnant with him, and in the third night he is born as a Brâhmana with the Sâvitri, 88 ; whether allowed to eat honey or not, 90 ; may initiate the Unnetri, 137.
- brahmaçarya, religious studentship, V, 86 seq.
- Brahman (n.), is Brîhaspati, III, 3, 21 ; IV, 192 ; (prayer), III, 21 ; (priesthood) connected with the east, Gâyatri, Rathantara, Trivrit, spring-season, 91 ; the Brahman (trayî vidyâ) first created, 145, 146 ; is the foundation of everything, 145 ; is Agni's mouth, 146 ; Pragâpati is the whole Brahman, 353 ; constitutes the fourth layer of altar, IV, 59 ; (priesthood) delivered from death through the trivrit-stoma, 67 ; Brahmanaspati its lord, 73 ; is Agni, 85 ; Agni created as the Brahman, 342 ; the firstborn Brahman, the Rishis, 100 ; the Brahman, the Yagus, its power in the other world, 173 ; (holy writ) seven-syllables (*rîk*, yagus, sâman, brahman), 314 ; (mystic science) the greatest, 338 ; established as the vir, V, 41 ;—is the highest of gods, IV, 59 ; upholds heaven and earth, 59 ; is the vital airs, 59 ; is Pragâpati, 59, 60 ; is the Gâyatri, and the sun's disk, 94 ; is the universe, 315 ; the (imperishable) akshara, the one brick (of) Agni into which all beings pass, 343 ; the true Brahman is the Purusha, 400 ; the universe in the beginning was the Brahman who created the gods, V, 27 ; the Brahman, having placed the deities in the three worlds and in the higher worlds, went to the sphere beyond these, whence it descended again by means of its manifestations Form and Name, 27 ; only on being possessed of the Brahman the gods became immortal, 28 ; delivers creatures to Death, except the Brahmâârin, 48 ; six doors to the Brahman, 66 seq. ; sacrifice to Brahman (study of the Veda), 95 seq. ; is a light equal to the sun, 388 ; the ultimate thing of the universe, 409 ; Brahman Svayambhu, performs austerities, 417 ; offers himself up in the

- creatures, and the creatures in his own self, 418; is the first-born, yonder sun, 459.
- Brahman** (m.), priest, mounts cart-wheel, III, 22; beats the drum, 24; presented with gold honey-cup, 29; gets gold *śatamānas* as fee for protecting sacrifice in south, 108; (V, 211); his fee at *Dasapeya* twelve heifers with first calf, III, 119; bull his fee for *pañjikābila*-oblation to Indra, or brown ox for ditto to Soma, 122; white-backed bullock for *Br̥haspati*'s ditto pap, 122; neither performs, nor chants, nor recites; yet gets gold *śatamāna*, 141; is the entire sacrifice, 185; as representative of *Br̥haspati* mutters *Apratiratha* hymn whilst *Agni* is led forward, IV, 192; is the autumn, V, 45; uses the whole trayī *vidyā*, 104; initiated for *sattra* (as moon and plants), 135; if he does not know certain rites he may allow another to act for him, 211, 212; formerly they had to be of the *Vasishṭha* family, 212; is the heart of the sacrifice, 245; one fettering the sacrificial horse without announcing it to Brahman is liable to incur injury, 277; the spotless Brahman, is the moon, 317, 318; (? *Pragāpati*), is the horse, 318; boon granted to him, 350; is the highest seat of speech, 391; the guardian of the sacrifice, 459; the best physician amongst priests, 483; is seated, 503.
- Brāhmaṇa** (m.), not to be fed upon, having Soma for his king, III, 72, 95; IV, 249; sprinkling of king from *palāra* vessel, III, 83; sprinkles him in front, 94; comes after king, 96; is stronger than king, 110; is followed by the three other castes, 227; *Brāhmaṇa* and *Kṣatriya* never go behind *Vaiśya* and *Sūdra*, 227; into him, as the representative of the Brahman, all beings pass and are reproduced therefrom, V, 85; effect of the study of the Veda on him, 99 seq.; not to engage with *Rāganya* in disputation, 114; as the scape-goat receives the Sacrificer's pain and evil, 181; the *Brāhmaṇa* descended from *R̥shis*, represents all deities, 195, 196; *Brāhmaṇa*, if going away offended, is presented with a cow longing for a bull, 195; *Brāhmaṇa* accepting earthen vessels of dead man, is a remover of corpses, 205; the Soma his drink, 217; not to drink raw spirituous liquor, 260; is a form of the priestly office, 286; king can oppress him, but fares the worse for it, 286; to the *Brāhmaṇa* belongs the fulfilment of wishes, 287; was of old born endowed with spiritual lustre, 294; every Sacrificer becomes a *Brāhmaṇa*, 348; *Brāhmaṇa* knowing nothing of the *Āsvamedha*, may be despoiled, 360.
- brāhmaṇa** (n.), mystic sense, or dogmatic explanation of an oblation, IV, 240.
- Brāhmaṇāṅgamsin**,—bull his *dakṣiṇā* at *Dasapeya*, III, 119; is under the Brahman priest, V, 136.
- Brahmaṇaspati**, lord of the priesthood, IV, 73; is the sun, V, 453.
- brahmaudana**, priests' mess of rice, V, 274; is seed, 275, 348.
- brahmodya**, theological disputation, V, 79; between Brahman and *Hotri*, 314; all priests, 388-390.
- breast-bone**, IV, 114.
- breath**. See *prāṇa*.
- brick**. See *ishṭakā*.
- Br̥haduktha Vāmadevya**, V, 302.
- br̥had vakas**, III, introd. xv.
- Br̥haspati**, gains *Pragāpati* and ascends to upper region, now his own, III, 2, 59, 122; is the Brahman (priesthood), 3, 21; IV, 192, 229; V, 258, 314; wild rice-pap on seventeen plates, III, 21, 28; afraid of the earth and vice versa, 34; with *Br̥haspati*'s rulership the Sacrificer is consecrated at *Vāgapeya*, 39; by eight syllables gains *Gāyatrī*,

- 40; pap to *Brīhaspati*, 59; is Purohita of gods, 59; V, 258; white-backed bullock his fee, III, 59; his the smaller and broken rice-grains, 67; (is *Varuṇa*, 68); pap of wild rice to *Brīhaspati Vāk*, 70; pârtha-oblation to *Brīhaspati*, 82; IV, 228; assists *Varuṇa*, III, 113; *samsrīp*-oblation (pap), 116; *pañkabila* (pap) on centre of *Vedi*, 120, 121; white-backed bullock fee to Brahman for *Brīhaspati*'s oblation, 122; *pratyūḡam* havis (pap), 125; **Savitri* and *Brīhaspati* connected with the regions and the *Ātushroma*, IV, 69; ruler of tame animals, 74; protector of upper region, 103; connected with *Viśve Devâb*, *trīṇava* and *trayastrīṃsa*-stomas, &c., 102, 103; as Brahman assists *Indra Apratiratha* in fighting the *Asuras*, 192; takes *Śrī*'s holy lustre and receives (*mitravindâ*) pap, V, 62-65; the eighth of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblations of cows, 281; offering of barren cows, 402, 411; *Brīhaspati*, with the *Viśve Devâb*, receives offering of *Gharma*, 480; is the wind, 480.
- Brīhaspati-sava*, III, introd. xxiv, xxv, 4; the same as *Vâgapeya*, 34.
- Brīhatī*, metre,—the fire-altar becomes like it, III, 219; is the year, 220; consists of thirty-six syllables, 318; in the form of it oxen were produced, IV, 38; is the air, 53; a thousand *brīhatīs*, 111; is the mind (of *Pragâpati*), 327, 328; 12,000 make up the whole *Ṛk*, 352; twenty-one *brīhatīs*, as the measure of the universe, 384-387; the *Āturmāsya* formulas amount to 362 *brīhatīs*, and hence to the year and *Mahâvrata*, V, 78; by it the gods reached heaven, 156, 172; the *Tâparākita-sattra* amounts thereto, 172; cattle related thereto, 221; the pressing-stones are of *brīhatī* nature, 243.
- brīhat-sâman*, III, introd. xv, xvi, xx-xxiii; connected with *Indra*, xv; with *Kshatra*, &c., 91; produced from *pañkâdara-stoma*, IV, 7; (*brīhak kbandas*) is heaven, 19; connected with *Indra*, the *Rudras*, the south, &c., 101; sung over completed fire-altar, is the sky, 179.
- brīhat-stotra*, *Vâgapeya-sâman*, III, 11.
- Budîla Āsvatarâsvi Vaiyâghrapadya*, a teacher, IV, 393.
- bull, liberated as fee for *Agni-Soma* cake, III, 45; fee for *Indrâgni* cake, 46; dark-grey, fee for *Pûshan's trishamyukta*, 56; brown, for *Soma's*, 56; is the *Pragâpati* of cows, 58; belongs to *Indra*, 60; spotted, 61; fee for oblation to *Maruts*, 61; sacrificial animal, 162, 165 seq.; slaughtered for *Indra*, 162; eight-hoofed, 177; (*ukshan*) is vigour, produced in the form of the *Kakubh*, IV, 38; two-year-old (*dityavâb*) produced in the form of the *Virâg*, 39; other ages of other metres, 39; originates from *Indra's* mouth, V, 215; has an excrescence (hump), 276.
- burial-place (*smaśāna*), V, 421 seq.; four-cornered, 423; is made round by people of *Asura* nature, the *Easterns* and others, 423, 424; the site for it, 424 seq.; size, 428, 435; ploughing of site, 431.
- calf, year and a half old, is vigour, produced in the form of the *trishubh*, IV, 39; white calf of black cow, 200.
- carpenter, his house is the resting-place of the sacrificial horse and its keepers, V, 360.
- cart. See chariot.
- castes, four, do not vomit *Soma*, III, 131.
- cattle, belong to *Pûshan*, III, 55; (*Rudra*, 52); are *purîsha*, 201; represented by the *kbandasyâ* (metre-) bricks, IV, 36; thrive when it rains, 36; become metres, 36; *Pragâpati*, in the shape of *Āyatrī*, overtakes the

- cattle, 37; thrive exceedingly in the homestead of him who possesses many of them, V, 126; their eye taken by the sun, whence they only know things by smelling, 130; bovine cattle represent all animals, 332.
- chamberlain. See *kshattri*.
- chanting-place, of *bahishpavamâna-stotra*, V, 305.
- chariot, -race, introd. xxiv, 17 seq.; taken down from stand and turned, III, 18, 98; with three horses, warrior and charioteer, 50, 102; gods driving on, 289; placed north of fire with pole to the east, 290; offering made on head of chariot, IV, 233; chariot shifted sunwise round the fire on the brick-altar, 234; is the sun, 235; by oblations of air the gods yoked the chariot for the obtainment of all their wishes, 236; two smashed chariots joined together, V, 198; made complete by means of cords, 318.
- charioteer, not to get down from chariot along with king, III, 104.
- child, born with head first, III, 233; in womb grows by warmth, 254; tries to speak and stand up at the end of a year, V, 13; first speaks words of one or two syllables, 13; born after being fashioned for a year, 88.
- circumambulation, (thrice) of altar (to atone for ordinary walking round), IV, 170; of sacrificial horse (by the king's wives), V, 322, 323.
- clavicle. See collar-bone.
- clay, produced from foam, III, 147; 157; lump of, is Agni, 206 seq.; ditto for *Pravargya* vessels, V, 449.
- clod-bricks, are the regions, III, 345, 348; vital sap, 345; IV, 44; clod of earth deposited midway between a grave and the village, V, 440.
- cloud, originates from smoke, III, 85; is the udder whence the 'shower of wealth' flows, IV, 221.
- coin. See gold coin.
- cold, is the body of him about to die, IV, 136.
- collar-bone, classed with the ribs, V, 164.
- colour (outward appearance), is everything, V, 354.
- commander of army. See *senânî*.
- conception,—one born a year after conception may perform *Agnikâyana* without having carried the *Ukhya Agni* for a year, IV, 274.
- consecration. See anointment.
- copper, piece of, put in mouth of eunuch, III, 90; melts, V, 493.
- cord, is *Varuṇic*, III, 222, 236; cf. rope.
- costal cartilages, IV, 114.
- cotton tree, (*salmalia malabarica*), the highest tree, V, 317.
- couch, no sleeping on during initiation, III, 185.
- counter-charm, III, 53, 371.
- couples, sustain the realm, IV, 230.
- courier. See *palâgala*.
- cow, *dakṣiṇâ* for first-fruits, III, 46; her *Varuṇic* nature, 51; yoke-trained cow *dakṣiṇâ* for *Indraturîya*, 51; belongs to Rudra, 52; *dakṣiṇâ* for oblation to Aditi, 60; cow-raid, 98; cow and boar friendly together, 103; means these worlds, 156; has four nipples, 237; most fit to yield a livelihood, 237; when milked out is worn, 257; (or bull) created from *Pragâpati*'s breath, 402; is (the supplier of) food, 406; not to be injured, 406; milch cow (*dhenu*) is vigour, produced in the shape of the *gagatî* metre, IV, 39; the bricks of altar made such, 172; milked by sitting person, 172; milk of black cow, with white calf, offered to Agni about to be laid on fire-altar, 200; black cow and white calf are night and sun, 200; cow of plenty, seen and milked by *Kanya*, 203; offering of barren cow (to *Mitra-Varuṇa*), 263-265; brings forth within a year, V, 12; cow suckling a strange calf, her milk used for offering in case of an

- Agnihotrin dying, 198; cow, wont to cast her calf, victim of Indra at Asvamedha, 300; barren cows immolated, 402, 411; tail of barren cow tied to the left arm of a dead man, 438 n.; of Pravargya, see gharmaduhâ.
 cow-dung, smeared over fire-site, V, 191; used for burning dead body, 202.
 creation, III, 145 seq.; nine primary substances, 147.
 creator. See Dhâtri.
 creatures (pragâ), produced from Pragâpati, the sacrifice, III, 40; in all quarters, IV, 31; Pragâpati their lord, 73; Yavas and Ayavas their lords, 76.
 crosswise, offering made on Svaya-mâtrinnâ of completed altar, IV, 183.
 crow, is untruth, V, 446.
 cubit, means the (fore-)arm, V, 449.
 curds and whey, sour curds. See dadhi.
 cushions, wrought of gold threads, for the priests to sit on, V, 360, 361.
 dadhi, sour curds, is life-sap, III, 374; belongs to Indra, 375; a form, or the life-sap, of the earth-world, 389, 390; mixed with honey and ghee, for sprinkling completed fire-altar, IV, 182 seq.; globule of sour curds put on Samidh, as a form of cattle, 203.
 dadhigharma, V, 502.
 Dadhikrâ, III, 27.
 Dadhikrâvan, III, 27; V, 326.
 Dadhyañk Atharvana, is speech, III, 218; knew the pure sacrificial essence (the Madhu), 444; is decapitated by Indra, and restored by the Asvins, 443, 444.
 Daivâpa. See Indrota.
 Daiyâmpâti, instructed by Sândilyâyana, IV, 273.
 Dâkshâyana, form of Full and New-moon sacrifice, to be performed for fifteen years, V, 5.
 dakshinâ (sacrificial gift), (cows), the way along which they pass, III, 99, 101;—dakshinâ as Apsaras, the Gandharva Yagñâ's mates, IV, 232; the sacrifice is praised for them, 233; no bargaining for, as depriving the priests of their place in heaven, 280; wins food, 285; no-oblation without dakshinâ, V, 7: stand south of altar, 17; time for bringing them up at animal sacrifice, 120; are healing medicine, 217; is the glory, 446; must not be given away by the priest, at least not on the same day, 446.
 Dânava (Asuras), V, 95.
 dandavadha, III, 108.
 darbha-grass, bunch of, put on ploughed Agnikshetra, III, 332; contains food and drink, 332; grew up from waters loathing Vritra, 332; IV, 44; handful put on mixture of ghee (with gold chips), sour curds and honey for sprinkling therewith (with the tops) on completed fire-altar, 182; a means of purification, V, 195, 274; piece of gold tied thereto and taken westwards (as the sun), 195; ditto of silver, taken eastwards (as the moon), 196; rope thereof for tying sacrificial horse, 274; sepulchral mound covered therewith, 436.
 darkness, after the creation of the earth, III, 319.
 Darsapûrnamâsa, the offerer thereof eats food every half-month in the other world, IV, 299; esoteric remarks on, V, 1 seq., 52 seq.; to be performed for thirty years (twice 360 full and new moons) thereby gaining the 360 days and nights of the year, 4, 5; first performed by Parameshthin Pragâpatya, 15; after him Pragâpati, Indra, Agni, and Soma, 15, 16.
 Darapeya, III, introd. xxvi; requires special offering-place, 68, 113 seq.; etymology, 114; an Agnishoma, 118.
 Dararatha, king of Ayodhyâ, III, 97.
 Dasarâtra, V, 140; last day of, called aivâkya, III, introd. xvii; compared to the seat (or

- body) of a chariot, the two *shadahas* being the wheels, V, 149, 155 n., 159.
- dative of purpose, III, 198.
- Dauśhanti*. See *Bharata*.
- daurgaha*, V, 397.
- dawn, precedes the sun, III, 273.
- day, a separator, IV, 89; originates from the light emitted by the gods when created, V, 14; the (one) day (after day) is the year, 155.
- day and night, nourish *Agni*, III, (271), 273; encompass the universe, 287; days and nights are endless, 352; rulers of *Ārya* and *Sūdra*, IV, 74, 75; are *Pragāpati*'s joints, 281; are forms of *Brahman* and *Kshatra*, V, 286.
- dead man, his bones arranged in bird-form, V, 435.
- Death, seizes creatures whilst in *Pragāpati*'s womb, IV, 67; created above (mortal) beings as their consumer, 290; searches for (the half-mortal) *Pragāpati* who has entered the earth, 290; is the year, 356 seq.; he is the ender, 356; has only the body for his share, 357; those who do not become immortal come to life again and become the food of Death time after time, 358; *Agni* as Death, 365; Death is immortal, and the man in the sun, 366; Death is both the man in the sun and that in the right eye, 371, 374; is both one and many, being the man in the sun, he is numerously distributed on earth among creatures; whence also both near and far away, 372; Death becomes the self of him who knows, and makes him immortal, 374; Death, hunger, being alone in the beginning, creates *Mind*, 402; *Arka* and *Asvamedha* become Death, 404; creatures delivered to him, except *Brahmakārin*, V, 48; deaths take place in any world, 339; oblations to Deaths, 340.
- deity, only he is a deity to whom offering is made, IV, 238, 246, 266; different deities and metres identified with parts of the body, 330, 331; the ultimate deity not to be questioned beyond, V, 117.
- Devaganavidyā*, the Veda of *Rakshas*, V, 368.
- devasū* (divine quickeners), offerings to, III, 69, 72; IV, 246.
- dewy season, consists of the months *Tapa* and *Tapasya*, IV, 126; which are supreme, 126, 127; is the sky, 127; is the year's head, 127.
- dhāmākṣad*, seat-hiding (?) verse, IV, 291.
- Dhānva*. See *Asita*.
- Dharma* *Indra*, king of the gods, V, 370.
- Dhātṛi* (creator), connected with gods generally, and the *Viś*, IV, 68; lord of the seven *Rishis*, 73; is *Pragāpati*, 263; the sun, 264; offering of twelve-kapāla cake to, 264.
- Dhīra Sātapaṇeya*, instructs *Maharāja Gābāla* on the nature of *Agni*, IV, 331.
- dhīshanā*, III, 243.
- dhishnya* hearths, III, 317, 318; preparation of, IV, 241; are the clansmen to the fire-altar, as chief, 241; consist of a single layer, 242; only with *lokamprīṇā* bricks, 242; enumeration of, 242 n.; eight, 360.
- dhṛishṭi*, fire-tongs, V, 39 n., 500.
- Dhṛitarāshṭra*, V, 401.
- dhṛiti*, four oblations offered every evening of preliminary year of *Asvamedha*, V, 285, 288, 364.
- dhruva-graha*, III, 11.
- Dhvasan Dvaitavana*, king of the *Matsyas*, performed the *Asvamedha*, V, 398.
- dice, game at, III, 106, 112; V, 330.
- dikshā*, III, 68; at *Agnikāyana* to last a year, 181; insignia of, 185; of *Agnikāyana*, 246 seq.; is speech, IV, 67; springs from faith (*śraddhā*), 138; is the body of the sacrifice, 240; of seven days at *Asvamedha*, V, 290 seq.; twelve, 371; is the vital airs, 291; twenty-three days at *Purushamedha*, 403.

dikṣhañyeshzi, III, 44; IV, 258; without samishrayagus, 258.

disām aveshṭayab, III, 120.

disyâ, regional bricks, in first layer, III, 188 seq.; in second layer (=ârvinî), IV, 31 seq.; in third layer, 43 seq.; are the regions and the sun, 43, 44; are the metres, 45.

Diti (and Aditi), viewed by Mitra and Varuṇa, III, 93.

dog, the moon is the heavenly dog, watching the Sacrificer's cattle (to seize them) and coming down at new moon, V, 10; dog's clutch (śvalukṭa), a burning pain, 10; dog driven away by bow or staff, 11, 12; an unclean animal, 178; four-eyed dog killed at Asvamedha and plunged under horse's feet, 279; dog is untruth, 446.

drîbâ, (drivâ), arrow, III, 88.

drops, oblation of. See stokiya.

drought, produces a lawless condition, V, 18.

drums, seventeen put up, III, 23; one beaten by Brahman priest, 24.

dûrvâ, grass (and brick), III, 187, 379; is cattle, 379; etymology, 380; is the kshatra, breath and vital sap, 380; grows up joint by joint, knot by knot, 381; spreads and branches out by a hundred shoots, 381; IV, 2.

Dushrârîtu Paumsâyana, a king, V, 269, 272.

Dvâdasâha, opening Atirâtra of, III, introd. xix.

Dvaitavana. See Dhvasan.

dvâpara, die, III, 107.

dvâvimśa-stoma, is vigour, the year, IV, 63.

dvipadâ, the ample metre in the form of which sheep were produced, IV, 38; of twenty syllables, 385; offering of, V, 342.

Dviyagus brick, is this earth, seen by Indrâgni, III, 381; is the Sacrificer, 381; his human body, 382; laying down of, 383; is the hip of Agni, the sacrificial animal, 400; IV, 2.

Dyaus, gives birth to Agni, III, 272.

Eagle. See syena, suparṇa.

ear, one of the five vital airs (of the head), III, 402; as the regions, is the child of heaven, IV, 10; from it autumn is produced, 10; is Viśvâmitra (all-friend), 10; introduced from the left (or upper) side, 11; is one only, 11; sustained by the upward vital air (udâna), 15; one of the five divisions of vital air in the head, 190; the ear evolved from the eye, and from it work, 378, 379; the two ears connected by channel, V, 36; what is thought by mind is spoken by speech, and heard by the ear, 263; Adhvaryu and Sacrificer whispering in the (right) ear of the horse, 287.

earth, three of them, III, 27; afraid of consecrated Brîhaspati and vice versâ, 34; ditto of Varuṇa, 103; union with Agni, 148; (bhûmi) a foundation, 147, 158; (prithivî) the broad, 148, 158; is the Gâyatrî, 148; connected with Pragâpati and Agni, 187; created as one consisting of eight syllables, 232; fashioned by Vasus by means of Gâyatrî, 233; navel of the earth, 258; a firm resting-place, 278; surrounded by ocean, 301; is circular, 309; the mother of Agni Purîshya, 311; is Pragâpati's Gârbapatya, 314; after its creation, darkness was everywhere, 319; Pragâpati its begetter, 346; spread on waters like a lotus leaf, 364; is Agni's womb, 364; is established on truth, 364; is the truth, the most certain of worlds, 364; sheds seed upwards in the form of smoke (steam) which becomes rain, 383; bears everything breathing, 387; is measured out, fashioned (mitâ); is the course (eva), IV, 88; on earth one thinks with the heart, and the mind, 95; is the most substantial (rasatama) of worlds, 179; is the right wing of Agni-Pragâpati, the altar and universe, 179; steadied by mountains and

- rivers, V, 126; is the Kshatriya's world, 133; connected with the Asvins, 241; is higher than the water, 267; he who hides himself, or goes elsewhere, is ultimately found on the earth, 284, 285; no creature, walking erect or horizontally, can go beyond it, 285; is the great vessel, 315; in the beginning of the size of a span, 451; raised up by boar Emūsha (Pragâpati, her husband), 451; is a good abode on which all creatures abide, 457; is white, as it were, 463; her over-lords (Agni, Indra &c.), 464 seq.; becomes a mare and carries Manu, her lord (Pragâpati), 466; is a place of abode for all the gods, 505.
- east, connected with priesthood &c., III, 91; Agni's region, 206; IV, 199; is towards the gods, III, 215, 355; IV, 226; is the Gâyatrî, IV, 45; is a queen, 46, 100; the Vasus its lord, 100; protected by Agni, 100; connected with trivrit-stoma, âgya-jâstra, and rathantara-sâman, 100; is strength and the sky, V, 16, 17; the region of the gods, 485.
- easterns. See prâṭya.
- eater, the, is Agni, Âditya, the breath, IV, 398.
- egg. See golden egg.
- eight, symbolical significance, IV, 190.
- eighteenfold, is the year, IV, 66.
- eighty (aṣṭi), means food, IV, 92, 112, 161; of formulas (to the Rudras), 161, 223.
- ekâdāsinî, of sacrificial stakes, V, 301 n., 309; is heaven, 310; offspring and cattle, 310; a virâg, 335, 404, 405.
- ekapadâ, the gapless metre in the form of which goats were produced, IV, 38; of ten syllables, 385.
- ekatrimsa-stoma, is design, the year, IV, 64.
- ekavimsa, the twenty-first or twenty-one-fold, is the sun, III, 265, 308; IV, 62; V, 331, 333, 334, 335, 378, 402; produced from manthi-graha, and from it the vairâga-sâman, IV, 10.
- ekavimsa-stoma, connected with Anushrubh &c., III, 91; at morning - service of Kesava-panîya, 127; is the upholder (a foot-hold), the sun, IV, 62; through it, connected with Mitra Varuna, rain and wind freed from death, 68; the foundation (the feet), 78; connected with Soma, the Maruts, north &c., 102; second day of Asvamedha an ekavimsa-day, V, 378; the foundation of Stomas, 378.
- ekoti, V, 150.
- elevation (high-lying ground), people in danger take thereto, V, 300.
- embryonic water of calving cow, III, 78.
- embryos, freed from death through pañkavimsa-stoma, connected with Âdityas and Maruts, IV, 69; killer of embryo is despised, 272.
- Emūsha, the boar (Pragâpati) raises the earth (his wife), V, 451.
- enclosing-stones. See parîśrit.
- enemies (or enemies' sons), when meeting, get on well together on addressing one another by name, V, 288.
- entrail (vrikalâ), if not cleansed of contents in dead body, a tiger springs therefrom when burnt, V, 203, (215).
- Eshavîra, a family of priests, V, 45 n.
- etarhi, one-fifteenth part of a kshipra, V, 169.
- eunuch, long-haired, III, 90; malted rice bought from him, V, 219; is neither man nor woman, 219.
- eva, at least, IV, 19 (u eva).
- exorcism, IV, 171.
- eye, food flowed from eye of fallen Pragâpati, III, 312; one of the five vital airs (of the head), 402; there is always water in it, 416; produced from the sun, and from it the rain, IV, 8; is the Rîshi Gamadagni, 9; introduced from behind, 9; is one only, 9; sustained by the downward vital air (apâna), 15; one of the five divisions of vital air in the head, 190; the man in the

(right) eye is the man in the sun and the gold man of the altar, 368; he is the same as Indra, and has a mate in the left eye, who is *Indrāñi*, 369; the two persons descend to the cavity of the heart and enter into union, and at the end of their union the man sleeps, 370; from the union of these two divine persons all that exists originates, 371; the man in the right eye (and in the sun) is Death, his feet stick fast in the heart, and on his pulling them out and coming out, he dies, 371; that man in the eye is the vital air and leads forward all creatures, 371; whilst being one only he is numerous distributed among creatures, 372; the eye evolved from breath, and from it the ear, 377, 378; what were man without eyes, V, 124; white, black, and pupil, 165, 246, 354; white and black, 354; by means of it the body moves, 346.

faggots, three bundles of, lighted and offered upon whilst held at different heights, V, 494.

faith,—truth in faith, V, 46; the initiation sprung from faith, 138.

falcon. See *syena*.

fanning, of the sacrificial horse, by the king's wives, V, 323; of the (*Pravargya*) fire, by the *Adhvaryu* and his assistants, 467.

fast-milk, living on, is penance (*tapas*), IV, 256; milk of three, two, one teat during days of initiation, and of none on day of preparation, 256.

father, is gentle and kind to his son, IV, 25; when asked for anything by his sons, says 'So be it,' 60; takes his dear son to his bosom, 206; sons in early life subsist on father, the reverse in later life, V, 157; returning from abroad is received kindly by sons, 204; father and sons part in time of peace, 308.

Fathers, the hollow is sacred to

them, III, 31; are the clansmen, with Yama for their chief, 299; Aditi their ruler, IV, 74; the south their region, 226; are the six seasons, 243; he who does not eat becomes consecrated to the Fathers (*dies*), V, 20, 21; daily offering of the *svadhā* to them, 95, 96; sacrificial practices appropriate to offerings to Fathers, 198 seq.; the world of the Fathers is in the south, 225; the *surā*-liquor of the *Sautrāmañi* falls to the share of the Fathers of him who drinks it, 233; those who perform on southern fire, go down to the world of the Fathers, 236; live in Yama's realm, 236, 237; the path of the Fathers and that of the gods by one of which all living beings have to pass, 237, 238; are asleep, 265; placed in the immortal womb, 272; are the subjects of Yama *Vaiśvata*, the Yagustheir Veda, 365; the uneven number, and the single *nakshatra* belong to them, 423; the door to their world is in the south-east, 424; their world inclines towards the south, 424; to them belongs the (sod) filled with roots, 427; they are the world of plants, and hide among the roots of plants, 429; not seen together with the living, 440; three in number, 455; with Yama and the *Āngiras*, receive offering of *Gharma*, 481.

female, lies on left side of male, III, 199; injures no one, 202; after birth conceives again, 311.

fever, one suffering therefrom is consumed by his vital airs, IV, 348.

fifteen, IV, 74, 309.

fifteenfold, is the thunderbolt, III, 413; IV, 85; V, 384; the arm, IV, 79; the neck, V, 163.

fig-tree, Indian. See *Nyagrodhas*.

finale. See *nidhana*.

fingers (and toes), have a common connecting link (or limb), III, 417; consist of four parts each, IV, 325; the different

- fingers, V, 75; the different fingers and their joints, 161.
- finger-breadth, the lowest measure, IV, 300; thereby fire-altar measured, 300.
- fire, when it goes out it is wafted up in the wind, IV, 333; Fire evolved from Work, 380; is the womb of the sacrifice, V, 3; is one of the six doors to the Brahman, 66; sacrificial fires only desire flesh of victims and the Sacrificer, 119; four kinds of fires, (three worlds and the regions; Agni, Vâyu, Âditya, Kândamas), 127; there is a fire in every piece of wood, 187; circumambient fire shuts out the Asuras, 271; carried round victims, 307.
- fire-altar (agni); the way in which it is mounted (like a horse), III, 361; building of, 362 seq.; a four-footed animal, IV, 19; contraction and expansion (of animal's body), 20 seq.; of eagle-build, 21; is the year and the three worlds, 29; constructed so as to extend (fly) eastwards, 115; Agni its head, the earth its right, the sky its left wing, Vâyu (the air, vital air) its body, the moon its tail, the sun its heart, 178-80; the Sacrificer's divine body, 226, 256; the body of all the gods, 256; substitutes for complete fire-altars at repeated Soma-sacrifices, 271; is an ocean of Yagus, 278; Fire-altar, Mahâ-vrata and Mahad uktham are the Sacrificer's divine, immortal body, 279; is a bird-like body, 285; is the earth, the mind, the trunk, the head, 286; is measured by finger-breadths, 300; the sevenfold, 306; for this a vedi of ninety steps, 308; different forms of, from sevenfold to one hundred and onefold (the latter of which is to be fourteen times that of the former), 309 seq.; by building a smaller fire-altar, one curtails Pragâpati, and by one larger than the largest one exceeds the universe, 312; the hundred and onefold contains all objects of desire, is the year, and the sun, 313; it is equal to the sevenfold one, 314; is built between the two performances of the upasads, 316; each layer of bricks and earth takes (or represents) a month to build, 318; the hundred and onefold the normal one (?), 321 seq.; it gains the immortal light, 323; it is a sevenfold one by its layers, 324; the fire (altar) is fivefold (by food, drink, excellence, light, and immortality), 326; is the food prepared for Pragâpati and becomes the body itself, 341; is the man in the sun, 366; is the earth, air, sky, the sun, the nakshatras, the metres, the year, the body, all beings and all gods, 381-390.
- firebrand, belongs to Rudra, V, 201.
- fire-pan. See ukhâ.
- firmament (nâka), is the heavenly world above the Virâg (layer), IV, 93, 100; is the regions, 100; in the world of righteousness (sukṛta) above the third luminous back of the sky, 122; the heavenly world, the back of the sky, 198; the heavenly world beyond the highest fire-altar, 250, 304.
- first-fruits, offering of. See Âgrayana-shrî.
- fivefold, is the animal sacrifice, V, 125; the Asvamedha becomes so, 308.
- flax, forms amnion of Agni's womb, III, 252; foul smell of, 252.
- flesh, not to be eaten during initiation, III, 185; of fat person fat, of lean lean, V, 20; is the best kind of food, 119.
- foam, produced from water, III, 147, 157.
- food, kinds of, given to Sacrificer, III, 36; one kind to be renounced by him, 37; satisfies if proportionate to body, 260, 330; IV, 189; to food the body is bound by the vital airs, III, 270; is taken in from the front (mouth) backward, 402; the resort of the waters, 416; the

- purīsha is Agni's food, IV, 20; is seventeenfold, 79; whilst eating food one drives away evil that is above him, 87; is asked for by sick man when he gets better, 87; is of three kinds, 93; its essence is invisible, 95; threefold (ploughing, rain, seed), 110; benefits the body only if put in the body, 135; put in (a channel of) the vital air benefits the whole body, 139; are sustained by food, 139; they close up if food is not eaten, 139; is the arrow of the Rudras of the earth, 165; sour curds, honey, and ghee are every kind, or the best kinds, of food, 184, 185; is variegated (varied), 196; is served from the right side, 226; is of two kinds, immortal and mortal, 285; food taken by the arm at a cubit's distance, 306; food, when enclosed in the body, becomes the body itself, 341; the food consumed by man in this world consumes him in the other, V, 260.
- food-brick, III, 155, 166.
- foot, is a support, IV, 137.
- foot-print of the horse, offered upon, V, 363.
- forest-fires, take place in spring, V, 45.
- forking, (bifurcated) branches, of udumbara samidh, IV, 203; mean cattle, 203.
- form,—hair and form, IV, 295; form and name, the two forces of the Brahman (the former being the stronger), V, 27, 28; oblation to Forms, see prakrama.
- fortnight (paksha), the former and latter, called Yavas and Ayavas, IV, 69, 76.
- forty-four-fold, is the trishrubh and thunderbolt, IV, 85.
- frog, drawn across the altar, to appease it, IV, 174; arose from the water dripping off the altar, 174.
- Full and New-moon sacrifice. See Darśapūrṇamāsa.
- fumigation, of pan, III, 240; of Pravargya vessels, V, 455, 456.
- funeral ceremonies, V, 421 seq.
- funeral pile, V, 201, 202, 203.
- furrow, what it yields, III, 329; are the vital airs, their meeting-place speech (voice), 332.
- Gâbâla. See Mahârâla, Satyakâma.
- gâgata, of Gatatî nature, cattle (animals), V, 252, 284, 313.
- Gatatî, gained by Virve Devâh, III, 40; connected with Virve Devâh &c., 91; of twelve syllables, 169; of forty-eight, 183; is the earth, 169, 183; V, 245; all the metres, III, 169, 183; the triple science, 193; gains these worlds from above hitherwards, 281; produced from rainy season, and from it the riksama-sâman, IV, 8; in the shape of it milch cows were produced, 39; is the western region, 45; cattle, 52; V, 313; is the Brahman, and the sun's disk, IV, 94; is the downward breathing (of Pragâpati), 327-329; a Ribhu of the Gatatî metre (the ârbhava-pavamâna) bearing the Sacrificer to bliss, V, 173; thereby the Âdityas consecrate the king, 313.
- Gâmadagna, âprî-verses, V, 302.
- Gamadagni, rîshi, is the eye, IV, 9; is Pragâpati, V, 302.
- Ganaka, of Videha, questions Yâgñavalkya as to Agnihotra, V, 46; obtains Mitravindâ sacrifice from Yâgñavalkya, 66; questions Brâhmanas regarding Agnihotra, 112 seq.; teaches Yâgñavalkya, 114; becomes Brahman, 115; has a sacrifice performed with 1,000 cows as dakshinâ, 115.
- Ganamegaya Pârikshita, IV, 345 p.; cups of fiery liquor poured out in his palace, V, 95; performs Asvamedha, 396.
- Gana Sârkarâkshya (Sâyavasa), a teacher, IV, 393, 396.
- Gânasruteya. See Aupâvi.
- Gândhâra (Nagnagit), IV, 21.
- Gandharva, the heavenly, thought-cleansing, III, 5; is yonder sun, Savitri, 195;—twenty-seven of them, 19; were the first to yoke the horse, 20; from Pragâpati

- couples issue in the form of Gandharva and Apsaras, IV, 229; Gandharva and Apsaras made offering to in *râshrabhrî* oblations, 230 seq.; Gandharva and Apsaras affect sweet scent (*gandha*) and beauteous form (*rûpa* = *apsas*), 230; and worship the divine Purusha under those forms, 373; carried by horse Vâgin, 401; three Gandharvas (*Yavamat*, *Uddâlamat*, *Antarvat*) point out to the *Rshis* imperfections in their sacrifice, V, 29, 30; get the Apsaras *Urva* back from *Purûravas*, 69; produce a flash of lightning, 70; teach *Purûravas* how to produce a sacred fire, to become one of themselves, 73; the people of king *Varuza* *Âditya*, the *Atharvans* their *Veda*, 365.
- garbha, of *prishthâ* - *sâman*, III, introd. xx seq.
- Gârhapatya, thence fire of *ukhâ* is taken, III, 263; if it goes out, is produced by churning, 264; building of, 298 seq.; outlines of hearth, 302; is *Agni* himself, 309; is the earth, 309; IV, 196; V, 178; the world of men, III, 344; ascended by the gods, 319; on the fifth layer of the fire-altar, IV, 99, 117 seq.; is food, 118; *Gârhapatya* hearth is a womb, 119; is the *vedi*, 121, 307; the original *Âhavanîya* (of the hall) is the womb in which the gods begat the *Gârhapatya* of *Agnikâyana*, 308; from it the *Âhavanîya* is born, 308; atonement for *Gârhapatya* going out, lest master of the house die, V, 83; ditto for going out at *Agnihotra*, 188 seq.
- garment, made to float away, in *avabhrîtha*, V, 267; a hundred garments the priests' fee, 353; garments man's outward appearance, 353.
- Garutmat. See *suparna*.
- Gâtavedas, etymology, IV, 274.
- gâthâ, V, 101, 326 seq.;—cf. *Nârâsamsî-gâthâb*.
- gâtru, V, 163 n.
- gaura, III, 410.
- Gaurîviti *Sâktya*, V, 250.
- Gautama. See *Kurû*, and *Aruna*.
- Gavâm *ayanam*, a *sattrâ*, V, 139 seq.; deities of, 140 seq.; the three great rites of it (*Katurvimsa*. *Vishavat*, *Mahâvrata*), 144.
- gavaya, V, 338.
- gavedhukâ seed (*coix barbata*), is refuse, III, 51, 71; used for oblation to *Rudra*, 51, 63, 71, 158;—grass used for smoothing newly-made vessel, V, 455.
- gâyatra, *Agni*, III, 148, 161; IV, 277, 300; (*khandas*) is *Agni*, IV, 178.
- gâyatra-sâman, produced from *Gâyatrî*, and from it the *upâmsu-graha*, IV, 4; when used in *stotras*, 4; sung over completed and appeased altar, is *Agni*, 178.
- Gâyatrî, is *Agni*'s metre, III, 31; *Bṛhaspati*'s, 40; connected with the *brahman*, &c., 91; is the earth, 148; how produced, 158; of twenty-four syllables, 167; IV, 300; is the vital air, III, 167, 218, 253; produced from spring season, and from it the *gâyatra-stoma*, IV, 4; in the shape of it two and a half year old kine were produced, 39; is the eastern region, 45; the breath (of *Pragâpati*), 327; *Gâyatrî* tripadâ, 385; the golden, brilliant-winged *Gâyatrî* who bears the *Sacrificer* to heaven, V, 53; is the *vedi*, 56; *Gâyatrî* in bird's shape fetches *Soma* from heaven, 122; a falcon of the *Gâyatrî* metric (the *bahish-pavamâna*) bearing the *Sacrificer* to bliss, 173; thereby the *Vasus* consecrate the king, 312; is fiery mettle, 312.
- generation, threefold (father, mother, son), III, 240; only takes place above the earth, IV, 128; is stationary, on the other side of the sky and sun, 128; only on this side of the sky, 130.
- generative power, is immortal, III, 354; is only on this side of the sky and sun, IV, 128.
- gharma, hot draught of milk and ghee, V, 442; is the sun, 463, 481; revered as the lord of all

- worlds, and of thought and speech, 471, 489; is cow's milk (and ghee), 475.
- gharmadughâ (samrâg-cow), is Idâ, Aditi, Sarasvatî, V, 474; is bound by its horns, 474; is given to Adhvaryu, 503.
- ghee, in consecration water, III, 79; is seed, 211 &c.; the life-sap of the universe, of waters and plants, 333; a form, or the life-sap, of the air, 390; with gold chips in it offered on completed fire-altar, IV, 182; mixed with sour curds and honey for sprinkling on ditto, 182 seq.; belongs to Agni, 189; is fiery mettlesome, V, 274, 296, 312; is the gods' favourite resource, 296, 410.
- Ghora, a work of the Atharvans, V, 366 n.
- ghosha (roar), pâtha-oblation to, III, 82.
- ghritâñi, the apsarâs, is an intermediate region (? N.W.), or the offering-spoon, IV, 107.
- girdle, sign of initiation, III, 185.
- go, ox, III, 119.
- goat, (he-), means Pragâpati, III, 35; brings forth thrice a year, 35; (aga) how created, 147, 173; he-goat sacrificial animal, 162, 165 seq.; slaughtered for Agni, 162; for Pragâpati, 171; searches for Agni, 204, 205; addressed, 225; represents Brâhmana, 227; is the form of all cattle, 230; sprung from Pragâpati's head, 245; from his voice, 402; eats all kinds of herbs, 245; produced in form of ekapadâ metre, IV, 38; the grey (smoke-coloured) animal originates from Indra's eyes, V, 214; hornless he-goat one of the three chief victims in Asvamedha, 298; produced from the heat in Makha's head, 452.
- goat's hair, cut off, III, 229; mixed with clay, 230.
- goat's milk, III, 245; used for cooling Pravargya vessels, V, 452, 457, 477.
- goat's skin, of he-goat, III, 35.
- gods, offer to one another, III, 1; are thirty-three (or four), 9, 79; V, 258; slay Vritra, III, 48; smite the Rakshas and gain universal conquest, 49; sweep away the Rakshas, 52; obtained possession of man by trishamyukta, 54; love the mystic (mysterious), 144 seq.; created from (Pragâpati's) upper vital airs, 150; saw second layer of altar, 189, 190; were produced from out of these worlds, 239; are threefold, 239; wives of gods placed fire-pan in lap of the earth, 242; wives of gods are the plants, 242; gods make food of whoever hates them and give it to Agni, 259; Âhavanîya is the world of the gods, 344; their life is longer than man's, 344; one must do as the gods did, 357; become the truth, 363; have their birth-place in the east (the Âhavanîya), 389; order: Agni (and Dîkshâ), Indra and Vishnu, gods generally and creator, Mitra and Varuna, Vasus and Rudras, Âdityas and Maruts, Aditi and Pûshan, Savitri and Brihaspati, Yavas and Ayavas, Rîbhus and Visve Devâb, IV, 67-69; gods generally (man-viewers) connected with the creator (Dhâtiri) and the Vis, 68; become complete through offspring (or subjects) and mates, seat themselves on the firmament, in heaven, 108; entered heaven from below, 109; draw together round Indra, 127; are just as many now as there were of old, 128; Agni, Vâyu, Âditya, the hearts of the gods, 162; gods holding to truth, and Asuras to untruth, 257; created from the breath (prâna), 289; seven worlds of the gods, 277; (the three worlds and four quarters), 314; are of joyful soul, 339; the true knowledge belongs to them alone, and he who knows it is not a man, but one of the gods, 339; were first mortal, and only after gaining the year,

- became immortal, V, 5; created from Pragâpati's breath of the mouth, 13; the tales of their fights with the Asuras not true, 14; created by the Brahman, and placed in the three worlds and those above them, 27; were mortal, and only on being possessed of the Brahman, became immortal, 28; daily offering to them with svâhâ, 96; contend with the Asuras for Pragâpati, the sacrifice, 105; number of gods (8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, 12 Âdityas, Indra, Pragâpati), 115 seq.; the one god, Prâna, 117; the world of the gods in the north, 225; the path of the Fathers, and that of the gods, by one of which all living creatures have to pass, 237, 238; 'all the gods' enumerated as ten, 280, 281; are of three orders, 291; did not know the way to heaven, 320; Dharma Indra their king, the Sâman their Veda, 370; reside on earth, in the air, the heavens, the regions, the nakshatras, the waters, 505, 506; Agni, Vâyu, Sûrya, Kandra, Varuṇa are the Self of the gods, 505, 506.
- gold, is immortal life, III, 35, 84, 93, 265; IV, 343; V, 239; gold threads woven in strainers, III, 84; its uses, 141; produced from ore, (147), 158; is immortal, 203; is light, 366; IV, 343; V, 203, 303; immortality, V, 147, 203; is Agni's seed, 187; a piece of it tied to darbha plant and taken westward (as the sun), 195; originates from Indra's seed, 215; a piece of it used for purifying the surâ at Sautrâmanî, 220, 235, 236; sacrificers and priests cleanse themselves by means of piece of gold held over kâtvâla, 239; originates from seed of immaculated horse (Pragâpati), 275; (ratamâna) piece given as fee with brahmaudana at beginning of Arvamedha, 275; by means of the golden light Sacrificer goes to heaven, 303; is a form of the Kshatra, 303; is fire, light, immortality, 348; as dakshinâ, 356, 358; gold stools and cushions, 360, 361; slab of gold as seat, 361; repels the Rakshas (as Agni's seed), 467; dissolves (melts), 493; is lying (settled) glory, 503.
- gold brick, III, 155, 166.
- gold chips, thrust into (the organs of) the victims' heads, III, 402-404; fire-altar bestrewn with 5 and 200, IV, 146 seq.; make Agni thousand-eyed, 201; some thrown into ghee for oblation on (svayamâtrinnâ of) completed altar, 182; these chips complete making Pragâpati's body immortal, 291, 294; seven inserted in the seven openings of vital airs of dead body before being burnt, V, 203.
- gold coin (nishka) worn as prize, V, (51), 53.
- golden egg, produced from the primordial waters, V, 12; floated about for a year, as the only resting-place, 12.
- gold man (purusha), laid on gold plate in first layer, III, 366; is Pragâpati-Agni, 366; the Sacrificer, 368, 382; when laid down, one must not walk in front of him, 369; two offering-spoons his arms, 373; covered and viewed by Sacrificer whom he represents, 375, 376; is the Sacrificer's divine body, 382; his body co-extensive with altar, IV, 18, 146; gold man and gold plate are Agni and Indra, 342; is the man in the sun, and both are the man in the right eye, 368; is the foundation of the Yagus, as one of the only three bricks of which the altar consists, 374.
- gold plate, III, 35; trodden upon by consecrated king, 92; with 100 holes, 93; (gold piece) on gaming-ground offered upon, 112; hung round Agni's neck, 265; is the truth and Âditya, 265; with twenty-one knobs, the sun's rays, 265; means vital

- energy and vigour, 266; sewn up in antelope skin, 266; worn over navel, 267; is Pragâpati's vigour which went out of him and became the sun, 212, 213; put down on lotus-leaf in centre of altar-site under first layer, 364; IV, 146; gold plate and gold man are Indra and Agni, 342; gold plate is the orb of the sun, and both are the white of the eye, 367, 368; is the foundation of the *Rik*, as one of the only three bricks of which the altar consists, 374; gold and silver plates beneath feet of Sacrificer whilst consecrated at Sautrâmanî, V, 251; the two there represent lightning and hail, 251; placed on top of Pravargya pot, 467; given to Brahman priest, 503; cf. *nishka*.
- gomrîga*, one of the three chief victims at *Asvamedha*, V, 298, 338.
- Goshoma*, form of *Agnishoma*, IV, 287.
- Gotama Râhûgana*, originator of *Mitravindâ* sacrifice, V, 66.
- Gotama's Stoma* (*Katushoma*), V, 375.
- go-vikartana*, huntsman (?), one of the king's *ratnâni*, III, 63.
- govinata*, form of *Asvamedha*, V, 400, 401.
- graha* (cup of *Soma*), after their drawing chanting of *stotra* and recitation of *sastra*, IV, 13; is the draught of Pragâpati's vital fluid, 282.
- graha* oblations of ghee relating to *Soma* cups and implements, forming part of the *Vasordhârâ*, IV, 216.
- grain, are a form of day and night, V, 296; parched grain, a form of the *Nakshatras*, 296.
- Grâmanî* (headman), one of the *ratnâni*, III, 60; is a *vaśya*, 61; 111.
- Grâvastut* priest, is made the *Hotri*, V, 137.
- grave. See burial-place.
- great region. See upper region.
- Grihapati*, III, 158; V, 131; initiated first (being the earth), 135.
- grīvâb*. See neck.
- groats, parched, are a form of the gods, V, 296.
- guda prâna*, intestinal vital air, IV, 17.
- guest-offering, III, 355.
- guhû*. See spoon.
- Gumbaka* (*Vârûza*), V, 340, 343.
- Gyotishoma*, form of *Agnishoma*, IV, 287.
- hail, a terrible form of rain, V, 251.
- hair, of lion, wolf, tiger thrown on flesh-portions of *Sautrâmanî*, III, 132; ditto in cups of *Surâ*, V, 218; these are a form of *Rudra*, 229; *purîsha* formulas are *Agni's* hair, IV, 20; hair and form, 295; how the hair grows and gets grey, V, 52, 55; comes off when wetted, 313.
- hair-pit,—from Pragâpati's hair-pits the stars originate, IV, 361; as many as there are twinklings of the eye, V, 169.
- Hairanyanâbha*. See *Para*.
- Hâlingava*, a teacher, his view of the nature of *Agni*, IV, 363.
- hand, laid down, palm upwards, for protection, V, 465.
- haras,—haras, *śośis*, *arśis* (heat, fire, flame) of *Agni*, IV, 182.
- hare, in the moon, V, 10; leaps in bounds, 390.
- haridru* (deodar tree), not to stand near a grave, V, 427.
- Harikandra*, father of *Rohita*, III, 95.
- havirdhâna*, associated with *Gâyatri*, V, 494.
- haviryagñâ*, killed by mortar and pestle, V, 2; as distinguished from the *Soma*-sacrifice, 119.
- haya*, horse, carries the gods, IV, 401.
- hazel-cock (*kapiṣṭhala*), springs from *Viśvarûpa's* head, III, 130.
- head, of child born first, III, 233; IV, 287; ditto of animals, IV, 40, (287); human head is placed on *ukhâ*, III, 311; is the birth-place of the vital airs, 396; measures a span, if four-cornered, contracted in the middle, 396; is (the focus) of

- the ten vital airs, IV, 57; is threefold, and consists of two kapâlas, 78, 387; is of Gâyatrî nature, and threefold, 114; fivefold vital air of head (mind, speech, breath, eye, ear), 190; becomes 'sharpened,' 190; threefold (skin, bone, brain), V, 163, 499; three heads of the Asvamedha, 335; is a span high, contracted in the middle, 454.
- headman. See King-makers.
- heart, on earth one thinks with one's heart and mind, IV, 95; Agni, Vâyu, Âditya the hearts of the gods, 162; is round and smooth, 180; is near the right arm-pit, 180, 181; is secret, V, 36.
- heaven, a counterfeit (pratimâ) of the earth, IV, 52; is single, V, 297; by means of the golden light the Sacrificer goes to heaven, 303.
- heaven and earth, when they separated, the Vasus, Rudras, and Âdityas separated and became the lords, IV, 75; propitiatory cake on one kapâla, when sacrificial horse, or anything else, is lost, 347; with Sûrya and Vâyu, 347; between them everything is contained, V, 484; are the out- and up-breathing, 488.
- heavenly world, above the Virâg, is the firmament, IV, 93; is the firmament, 100, 304; and the regions, 100; is the year, 100; is entered from below, 109; the heavenly world, the light, is entered from the sky, from the back of the firmament, 199; those going there do not look round, 199; heavenly world beyond the highest firmament, 250; the world where the sun shines, 304; is (the place of) safety, V, 238; Kshatriyas remain Kshatriyas in the other world, 250; is equal in extent to a thousand, 280; lies 'straight away,' 281, 297.
- hemp, layer of it put in fire-pan, as the chorion, III, 252; hempen sling for gold plate worn round Agni's neck, 266.
- herald. See King-makers.
- him, makes Sâman complete, IV, 178; is the Sâman, V, 306.
- hiranya, etymology, III, 367.
- Hiranyagarbha, is Pragâpati and Agni, III, 172; came first into existence, 388,—IV, introd. xiv, 295 n.
- hita, III, 151.
- honey, used with consecration water as the essence (flavour) of water, III, 78; not to be eaten during initiation, 186; a form, or the life-sap, of the sky, 390; mixed with sour curds and ghêe for sprinkling on completed fire-altar, IV, 182 seq.; the remainder (or essence) of the triple science and therefore may be eaten by Brahmanârîn, V, 90; not, according to others, 90; a form of Soma, 243; means breath, 467.
- honey-cup. See madhugraha.
- hoof-cup, thirty-three of fat gravy offered at Sautrâmanî, V, 252.
- horn, of black antelope, III, 96.
- horse, asva, produced from the water, III, 19; V, 304, 318; stands lifting one foot on each side, III, 19; sprinkling of horses for race, 19; right horse yoked first, 19; horses smell Brzhaspati's oblation, 22, 28; Varuna's sacrificial animal, 60; how created (etymology of asva), 146; sacrificial animal, 162, 165 seq.; slaughtered for Varuna, 162; is hornless and with mane, 177; its halter lies round the mouth, 198; is the sun, 199, 208, 359; searches for Agni, 204, 205; whilst running shakes itself, 207; steps on lump of clay, 207; is a thunderbolt, 209; the most highly-favoured of animals, 209; horse's footprint offered upon, 212; horse is addressed, 224; represents kshatra, 227; sacred to Pragâpati, 240; white horse led in front of the bricks of the first layer being carried forwards, 359; is made to step on altar-site from the north, 359; smells the first layer of bricks, 359, 361; IV, 141; white horse

- (Pragâpati) finds Agni on lotus-leaf, III, 360; the white horse scorched by Agni, whence its mouth is scorched, and it is apt to become weak-eyed, 360; whoever seeks Agni in the shape of a white horse finds him, 360; horse led round on prepared altar-site towards sunset, 361; created from Pragâpati's eye, 402; V, 328; is the speed of the wind, III, 405; the one-hoofed animal, 410; yoked (tied) below shaft, IV, 237; right horse first by gods, the left by men, 237; carries (draws) men, 401; thesea its birth-place, 401-403; sacrificial horse (Pragâpati, the Purusha), 401; prize-winning horses constantly sprinkled (?), V, 95; sacrificial horse sacred to Pragâpati, 277, 278; horse the most vigorous, powerful, famous, and the swiftest of animals, 278; is a thunderbolt, 279; sacrificial horse generated by sky and earth, 287; synonyms of horse, 287; when let loose returns to its chain, 288; born from of old as a runner, 294; is the kshatra, 303; of Anushrubh nature, 304; sacrificial horse put to chariot, 311; is the great bird, 315; is trimmed up with the reins, 318; is Brahman (m.), 318; knows the way to heaven, 320; lying down near sacrificial horse insures fertility, 322; is sacred to the All-gods, 332; horse stands on three feet, but scampers off on all four, 332; is the highest (noblest) of animals, 332; worth 1000 cows, 353; steps on chanting-place, 384.
- horse-dung, seven balls of, used for fumigation, III, 240; V, 455.
- horse-hoof, oblation on, V, 339.
- hotrâ, the seven, are the regions, III, 368.
- Hotri priest, seated towards the west, III, 108; gold plate his fee at Darapeya, 119; piebald bullock his fee for pañkabila oblation to Virûḍe Devâb, 122; Hotri means abundance, 142; his fee at Sautrâmanî three milch cows, 142; is Agni, 219; black antelope skin his own place, 219; the guardian of undisturbed rites, 219; follows behind the bricks of first layer carried forward, defending it from behind, 358; is winter, V, 45; the six hotrys (priests generally), 121; initiated for sattrâ, as Agni and speech, 136; is the voice of the sacrifice, 245; is the sacrifice, 459, 460, 504.
- Hotriya hearth, of Agnikayana, of twenty-one bricks, and as many enclosing-stones, IV, 243.
- householder (grihamedhin) unlearned in scriptures, V, 362.
- hunger, death is hunger, IV, 402; Yûpa bent at top, and bent outwards in middle, is a type of hunger, V, 124.
- hungry, hungry man is consumed by his vital airs, IV, 347, 348.
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- Idâ, mother of Purûravas, V, 68; Manu's daughter (is the Agni-hotra cow), 81.
- idâ, invocation of, III, 41, 113; IV, 248; is food, V, 19; the central air, 20; is faith, 42.
- idam, III, 143;—(ida) one-fourteenth part of an etarhi, V, 169.
- idâvatsara (third year of cycle), IV, 21.
- idvatsara (fourth year of cycle), IV, 21.
- immortal, is the food that is baked, III, 164; immortal body is boneless, IV, 178; immortal bricks are the six Sâmans sung over the completed altar, 180; going to the heavenly light and becoming immortal and Pragâpati's children, 220; the immortal light is distributed amongst beings by Savitri, 322; the immortal light (and life) to be gained by the hundred and onefold altar or by a life of a hundred years, 323, 324; the body is not immortal, being the share of death, 357; after separating from the body one becomes immortal, be it by knowledge or holy work (the

- fire-altar); coming to life again, one attains immortal life, 357; the *Amṛita* threefold, 365; by performing the animal sacrifice once a year—the year being life—one gains immortal life, V, 119.
- immortality, is light (*ruḥ*), III, 383; IV, 238; man's highest form, IV, 147, 177; the highest thing in the universe, 148, 181; is the vital airs, 178; the nectar of immortality (*Soma*), the *Agni-kṛt* consecrated therewith, 251, 252; the nectar of immortality, *Soma*, departs from the gods and is recovered by penance, 255, 256; the immortality bestowed on *Agni* and *Sacrificer*, 256; beyond the year lies the wish-granting world, the immortal (immortality) which is the light (*arkis*) that shines yonder, 322; it is to the other world what life is to this, 327.
- impure speech, if used, the vital airs pass away, V, 326.
- Indra*, performed *Vāgapeya* and won everything, III, 3; is the *kshatra*, 3, 59; IV, 229; is the *Sacrificer*, III, 13, 54; by eleven syllables gains the *Trishubh*, 40; slays *Vṛitra* by cake-offering, 45; is energy and vital power, 46, 82; generative power, 46; with *Agni* smites the *Rakshas*, 51; eleven-kapāla cake to, 59; bull his sacrificial animal, 60; *Indra gyeshtba*, pap of red rice to, 70; by anointing *Indra*, the gods guide him past his enemies, 74; by drinking *Soma*, *Indra* becomes a tiger, 81, 92; *pārtha*-oblation to, 82; calls on *Maruts* staying on *Asvattha* tree, 84; *Indra Vṛiddhasravas*, 89; kills *Namuki*, 92; mystically called *Arguna*, 99; *rathavimokṣaṇīya* oblation to, 102; *Indra Viṣaugas*, 109; assists *Varuna*, 113; *samsṛip*-oblation (eleven-kapāla cake), 116; *pañ-kabila* oblation on south part of *vedi*, 120, 121; fee a bull, 122; slays *Viśvarūpa*, *Tvaṣṭri*'s son, 130; *Indra Sutrāman*, 135; eleven-kapāla cake at *Sautṛāmanā*, 136, 137; is the central vital air, 143; etymology (*indh*) 'the kindler', 143; is breath, 154; bull slaughtered to him, 162; repels *Vṛitra*, 179; afraid of *Vṛitra* not being killed, enters the waters, 365; takes away *Pragāpati*'s vigour (*ogas*) to the north, 374; becomes *Pragāpati*'s left arm, 374; sour curds (*dadhi*) belong to him, 374; ruler of the *kshatra*, IV, 74; is *Āditya*, 92; *Indra*'s heaven is the undiminished *virāg*, 94; ousted from this world by wrong sacrificial procedure, 94; protector of the south, 101; connected with *Rudras*, *pañ-kadara-stoma*, *prauḡa-ṣastra*, *bṛihat-sāman*, 101; the gods draw together round *Indra*, 127; magnified by all beings, 140; the greatest of charioteers, 140; to him belongs the 'purīsha' of the altar, 140; equal to all the gods, 140; *Indra* the highest, mightiest, and strongest of gods, assisted by *Bṛihaspati*, fights the *Asuras*, 192; is *Apratiratha* (irresistible car-fighter), 192; of *trishubh* nature, 262; the deity of the sacrifice, 262; *Indra Vimṛdh*, verses to, 276; *Agni* and *Indra* created as *brahman* and *kshatra*, 342; they join each other as gold man and gold plate, 342; they are the light and immortal life, 343; they are the fire-altar (*Agni*) the bricks, *Indra* the *purīsha*, 343; for killing *Vṛitra*, &c., is deprived of the *Soma*-drink, and *Kshatriyas* with him, 345, n.;—*Indra Vimṛdh*, (additional) cake at Full-moon, V, 5, 6; *Indra* slays *Vṛitra* by Full-moon offering, 6; *Indra Pradātṛ*, clotted curds for, at New-moon, 8; *Indra Vṛitṛahan*, expiatory eleven-kapāla cake at New-moon, 11; statements regarding his battles mere illusion, 14; *Indra* created out of *Pragāpati* with a life of a thousand years, 15; *Indra*

- becomes speech, 16; takes Śrī's power and receives (mitra-vindā) oblation (eleven-kapāla cake), 62-65; brahma-kārin his disciple, 86; Indra is the thunder(-cloud), the thunder being the thunderbolt, 116; covets Vasishṭha's (knowledge of the) Virāg, 212; slays Viśvarūpa, and drinks Tvashṭrī's Soma, 213 seq., 248; has his Soma-drink and vital energy taken from him by Namukī, and is restored by the Āsvins, 216; bull immolated to him at Sautrāmanī, 217; cows sacred to him, 218; Indra's cake of eleven kapālas to win his energy, 222, 223; slays Namukī with foam of water, 223; drinks separately the Soma from the mixture of Soma and blood in Namukī's head, 223; Indra Sutrāman, 224; connected with the sky (and the third pressing), 241, 247; with summer, 247; with winter and dewy season, 247; heated by Āsvins and Sarasvatī by means of the Sautrāmanī, 249; Āsvins, Sarasvatī, and Indra are everything here, 253; and have a share in the gharma, 475; these seven of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblations of drops, 281; a cow wont to cast her calf his victim at Āsvamedha, 300; Dharma Indra, king of the gods, 370; draws his glory by taking in Vishnu (Makta) whence he is Makhavat (Maghavat), 443; decapitates Dadhyañk Atharvāna, 444; offering made at Pravargya to Indra, with the Vasus, Rudras, and Ādityas, 479, 480; is the wind, 479.
- Indra-Agni, lay down third layer of fire-altar, IV, 41; the best (chiefest) of gods, 41; fire-altar belongs to them, 278; the most powerful of gods, V, 278; are all the gods, 392.
- Indra-Brzhaspati, animal sacrifice to, V, 402.
- Indradyumna Bhālaveya (Vaiyāghrapadya), a teacher, IV, 393, 396.
- Indrāñī, Indra's beloved wife, V, 474.
- Indra-Pūshan, karu to, III, 55.
- Indra-Soma, karu to, III, 56.
- Indrastut Ukthya, V, 419.
- Indraturīya offering—cake to Agni, karu to Varuṇa and (gavedhukā) to Rudra, and sour curds to Indra—III, 50, 51.
- Indra-Vishnu, karu to, III, 54; (traidhātavi) twelve-kapāla cake at Sautrāmanī, 138; connected with kshatra and pañkadasastoma, IV, 68; animal sacrifice to, V, 402.
- indriya, III, 116, 143.
- Indrota Saunaka, V, 393; Indrota Daivāpa Saunaka, 396.
- intercourse, sexual, is an Agnihotra offering, V, 114.
- intestine. See entrail.
- irina, III, 43.
- iron, is the vis, V, 304; iron bowl, oblation in, 339.
- Īśāna, a form and name of Agni, is the sun, III, 160.
- Isha, first autumn-month, IV, 49.
- ishṭakā (brick) yagushmatī and lokam-prinā (nobility and peasantry), III, 153; formulas of settling (śādana), 153, 154; five kinds, 155, 166; head of, 155; are Agni's limbs, 156; made of clay and water, 164, 210; etymology, 164; amṛiteshṭakā and anṛiteshṭakā, 171; sharp-edged thunderbolts, 357; are all creatures, 359; special ishṭakā marked with lines, parallel to spine, IV, 18; are the bones, 20, 135; number of, 50; are the creatures that went out of Pragāpati, 54; size and markings, 137; become milch cows, 172; are Pragāpati's joints, the days and nights, 281; made up of Pragāpati's body, 290; three thousand additional marked bricks constituting the highest form of the bird's form and plumage, 303; the one brick, Akshara, Agni, the Brahman, 343; are Pragāpati's lights, 349 seq.; bricks are threefold in respect of gender (sex), 364 seq.; the fire-altar consists of three bricks, Rik,

- Yagus, and Sâman, having for their foundations the gold plate, the gold man, and the lotus-leaf, 374; on tomb, V, 434, 435.
- ishrâpûrta, V, 287 n.
- ishri, (i.e. kâmyeshri) performed in a low voice, IV, 248.
- island, neither earth nor water, V, 497.
- itihâsa, legend regarding battles between gods and Asuras not true, V, 14; to be studied, 98; is the Veda of water-dwellers, 369.
- itihâsa-purâna, to be studied, V, 98.
- joy (ânanda), is the soul (of knowledge and life), IV, 339, 340.
- jujube (fruit of *Zizyphus Jujuba*), three varieties of, used in the Sautrâmanî, V, 214, 215, 219.
- Ka, Pragâpati, III, 173, 175, 221; V, 86; IV, introd. xiv; the four rites relating to Ka, IV, 334 seq.
- Kâdraveya. See Arbuda.
- Kaikaya. See Arvapati.
- Kâkra. See Revottaras.
- Kakubh metre, in the form of it bulls were produced, IV, 38; is the prâna, 88.
- kâleya-sâman, III, introd. xvi.
- kali, die, III, 107; dominant over the other dice, 108.
- Kalpa (prospering) oblations, with which the Vasor dhârâ concludes, IV, 220.
- kâma, III, 163.
- kamasa cups, III, 114.
- Kâmpîla, V, 321, 322.
- kâmyeshri, performed in a low voice, IV, 248 n.
- kandramas. See moon.
- Kaṁkatîyas, instructed by Sândilya in the sacrificial art of the fire-altar, IV, 254.
- Kanva, saw the cow of plenty and milked her, IV, 203; his hermitage Nâdapit, V, 399.
- kapâla, potsherd, of broken ukhâ, III, 263.
- kapotî (kapotin), a particular form of a tree, 123.
- kappa, a dish, V, 220.
- Karakâdhvaryu, IV, 15, 129.
- Karakâb, III, 171, 175.
- Kârotî,—there Tura Kâvasheya built a fire-altar, IV, 279.
- kârshmarya (gmelina arborea), a Rakshas-killing tree, III, 373.
- karûkara (? vertebra), V, 165.
- Kârya (of the Kâris), V, 401.
- Kasyapa, all creatures descended from him, III, 390; officiates at Sarvamedha of Visvakarman, V, 421;—the Kasyapas, a family of priests, IV, 345 n.
- katurdara-stoma, gained by Vasus, III, 40.
- kâturmâsya, seasonal offerings, instituted by the gods, III, 47; he who offers them eats food, every four months, in the other world, IV, 299;—esoteric remarks upon them, V, 74 seq.; by them Pragâpati fashioned for himself a body, 74; amount to the year and the Mahâvratâ, 78; are the year, 309; kâturmâsya victims at Arvamedha, 309, 383; seasonal animal sacrifices, 402.
- katurvimsa, first day (after opening day) of Sattrâ and formerly one of the three 'great rites' of the year, V, (139), 144, 156, 167.
- katurvimsa-stoma, is the womb, the year, IV, 64; through it, connected with Vasus and Rudras, the four-footed are freed from death, 68.
- katushtoma, is the stay, support, Vâyu, IV, 66; connected with Savitri and Brihaspati, frees the quarters from death, 69; V, 78, 329; is the Kṛita among dice, 330; the highest of stomas, 332; Gotama's Stoma, 375.
- katuskatvârimsa-stoma, connected with Yavas and Ayavas, frees creatures from death, IV, 69; is trishrubh (4 and 11) and thunderbolt, 85.
- katurtrimsa-stoma, is the range of the ruddy one (sun), the year, IV, 65.
- kâtvâla (pit), is the same (in cubit extent) as Agni (fire-altar), III, 309; arka-leaf thrown in, 166; is fire, 166; is the place for cleansing, V, 489 n.; between

- it and the Āgnīdhra is the gate of sacrifice, 497.
- Kauravya. See Balhika.
- Kausalya, V, 397.
- Kauśāmbeya, (? a native of Kauśāmbi). See Proti.
- Kaushya. See Suvras Kaushya.
- Kausurubindi. See Proti.
- Kāvasheya. See Tura Kāvasheya keepers, of sacrificial horse, V, 355.
- Kelaka Sāṇḍilyāyana, a teacher, his views regarding Agni, IV, 364.
- Kesavapanīya, III, introd. xxvi, 126 seq.; stomas of the three savanas (ekavimsa, saptadasa, pañkadasa), 127; may conclude the Rāgasūya, 129; Shodasin forms part of Kesavapanīya Atirātra, IV, 405.
- Kesin, a noble race, as performers of a Sattra, V, 131; exist to this (the author's) day, 134.
- khadira (acacia catechu), throne-seat thereof at Abhishekanīya, III, 105; is the bone, V, 373-375.
- khbandasyā bricks, are the metres and cattle, III, 414; IV, 2;—of second layer, IV, 36;—of third layer, 51 seq.;—of fifth layer, 87 seq., 92, 99, 109 seq.; are Pragāpati, 114.
- Khandika Audbhāri, a Kshatriya, skilled in sacrificial matters, V, 131.
- khbandoma days, V, 156 n.
- khara (mounds), III, 10; V, 452 n., 485, 489.
- khila (unploughed ground) between two cultivated fields, IV, 54.
- kikasāb, breast-bone, V, 164 n.
- kim-purusha, III, 409.
- kine, are man's form (wealth), V, 261.
- king, he and śrottriya upholders of the law, III, 106; if weaker than priest he is stronger than his enemies, 110; king, when consecrated, is entreated by people (for blessings), IV, 220; only he becomes king whom other kings allow to assume royal dignity, 224, 229, 233, 247; are realm-sustainers, 229; maintains his rule by offspring, 230; kings both combine and keep asunder, V, 41; can oppress the Brāhmana, but fares the worse for it, 286; when clad in mail performs heroic deeds, 300; cannot rear cattle, 326.
- King-makers, the non-royal, heralds and headmen, V, 304.
- king's brother, III, 110.
- king's son. See rāgaputra.
- ḷiti, layer of altar, five, III, 150, 191; IV, 147, 204; seven, III, 249, 253, 358; IV, 205; five, six, or seven, IV, 96; or three, 97;—by whom 'seen,' and what their ancestry, III, 186 seq., 190; are the seasons, IV, 96;—are sacrificial food, whence the first is sprinkled with ghee, III, 356; the first is 'led forward' on red-ox-hide, 256, 257;—building of first layer, 362 seq.; is the earth and the spring season, and the feet, 386; IV, 1 seq.; plan, 17;—second layer, 22 seq.; seen by the gods and laid down by Āsvins, 23; plan, 24; is nest-like, 25; is the space between earth and air; and the summer-season, 29; the part between feet and waist, 30;—third layer, 41 seq.; seen by the gods, laid down by Indra and Agni, and settled by Viśvakarman, 41; plan, 48; is the air, and rainy season and autumn, 49; is the belly, 138; the waist, 149;—fourth layer, 58 seq.; is the Brahman, 59; upholds heaven and earth, 59; is the space between air and heaven, and the winter-season, 70; the part between waist and head, 71; between waist and neck, 249; plan, 71; is the larger of the Brahman, Pragāpati, the Rishis, Vāyu, the Stomas and vital airs, 81, 82;—fifth layer, 82 seq.; is the shining (virāḡ) heaven, 82; the fifth (including sixth and seventh) is the head and dewy season, 127; plan, 98; the fifth is the neck, the sixth the head, the seventh the vital airs, 149;—symbolical meanings

- of layers, 147, 148; ditto as regards the bodily parts, 148, 149; the layers of brick are the immortal, and those of earth the mortal, parts of Pragâpati's body, 290; the mortal ones enclosed in the immortal, and made immortal, 290, 291; the seven layers, 291; how the six layers of brick, and six of earth, correspond to the vital airs and the mortal parts of the body respectively, 292 seq.; each layer of bricks and earth takes (or represents) one month, 318.
- Āitra*, name of Agni, III, 161; IV, 269 n.
- Āitra-sāman*, III, 369 (corr. IV, 146).
- Āitya*, III, 151 seq.
- kṛipti*, (six) formulas and oblations, III, 30.
- knee, consists of two plates (bones), V, 500; —knee-high, IV, 158; V, 249; lifting of sacrificer on throne-seat, 254.
- knife, for slaughtering the horse is made of gold, that of paryāṅgyas of copper, and that of the others of iron, V, 303.
- knife-paths, V, 326.
- knowledge, superior to brick-built altars, IV, 380; by knowledge one ascends to where all desires have vanished, and all sacrificial gifts and mere rites do not attain, 389.
- Koka, son of king *Soma*, V, 400.
- Kosha, a priestly race, IV, 392; cf. *Susravas Kaushya*.
- Kraivya, the Pāṇḍava king, performed the *Āvamedha*, at *Parivakrā*, V, 397.
- krānta, one of Vishnu's steps, III, 66.
- Kratusthālā, the Apsaras, is an intermediate quarter (? N.E.), or (Agni's) battle, IV, 105.
- kṛmuka* tree, how produced, III, 254; wood red and sweet, 254; has no ashes, 255.
- kṛita*, dice, III, 107; V, 330.
- Krivi, old name for Pāṇḍava, V, 397.
- krivi (vv. ll. kavi, krayi), III, 98.
- ✓ Kshatra, nobility, connected with South region, trishrubh, *brihat-* *sāman*, *pañḍara-stoma*, *sum-* *mer*, III, 91; (political power) concentrated in one, 248; connected with *Indra-Vishnu*, and freed from death through *pañḍara-stoma*, IV, 68; *Indra* its lord, 74; is the eater among the people, 125, 132, 242; attaches to a single individual, 132, 241; stands, as it were, 210; is built up by (social) layers, 242; *Indra* created as *Kshatra*, 342; established on the *Viś*, V, 41; produced from out of the *Viś*, 225; produced from out of the *Brahman*, 227; not to be detached from the *Viś*, 228; *Sacrificer* consecrated by the *Kshatra* (a *Kshatriya*), 253, 254; takes no delight in the priestly office, 286; spiritual lustre takes no delight in the *Kshatra*, 286.
- kshatra-dhṛiti*, III, introd. xxvi, 129.
- Kshatriya* (cf. *rāganya*), and *Viś*, III, 100; followed by the other three castes, 226; *Brāhmaṇa* and *Kshatriya*, never walk behind *Vaiya* and *Sūdra*, 227; *Kshatriya* and *Purohita* alone complete, 259; are everything, 260; —*Kshatriya* destroys enemies and raises his relations, 260; grants settlement with approval of clan, 299; deprived of the *Soma*-drink, IV, 345 n.; his world is the earth, V, 133; remain *Kshatriya* in heaven, 250; *Kshatriya* consecrates *Kshatriya*, 254; whilst sacrificing becomes a *Brāhmaṇa*, 348.
- kshattri*, chamberlain, one of the *ratninaḥ*, III, 61; is a *prasavitrī*, 61; addresses the *Pālāṅgāli*, V, 387.
- kshetrapati*, —*prayugām havis* (pap) to, III, 125.
- kshipra*, one-fifteenth part of a *mu-* *hūrta*, V, 169.
- kshipra-syena* (? the quick eagle), produced from the *amṛtavākā*, IV, 370.
- kshumā* (v. l. *kshupā*), name of an arrow, III, 88.
- Kubera Vairavana*, king of the *Rakshas*, V, 367.

- Kuhû, pap offered to her, (the extreme end of) one of the four regions, IV, 264.
- Kumâra (the boy, Agni), born from Ushas, III, 159, 160.
- kumbhî, pot, III, 270; perforated with a hundred holes, V, 220, 234 n.
- kumbyâ (? an explanatory passage), V, 101.
- kuntâpa, V, 164 n., 374.
- kûrka, a (gold) stool for Sacrificer, V, 360.
- kûrma, etymology, III, 390; the same as karyapa, 390.
- Kurukshetra,—Purûravas wanders about in Kurukshetra, V, 70; is the gods' place of divine worship, 441.
- Kuru-paṣṣkâla, III, 124; V, 51.
- kurupisangilâ, V, 389, 390.
- kusa-grass, garment made thereof, worn for purification, III, 31; is pure, 32, 356.
- Kurî Vâgasravasa (Gautama), a teacher, IV, 345 n., 390.
- kya, (belonging to Ka), IV, 334 seq.; is the food of Agni, 342 seq., 347 seq.
- ladder (nisrayanî), leant against sacrificial post and mounted by Sacrificer and wife, III, 32.
- lakshman, mark,—is lucky on right side of (body of) man, or left side of woman, IV, 81; mark in mouth lucky, 81; lucky on any side, 95.
- layer, of altar. See *ṭiti*.
- lead, piece of, put on tiger's skin and kicked off, III, 91; compared with gold, 92; originates from Indra's navel, V, 215; with lead malted rice bought at Sau-trâmanî, 219.
- league, a thousand, the farthest distance, IV, 163.
- leg,—arms and legs consist of twenty-five parts each, IV, 325; parts of leg, V, 75.
- life,—of gods longer than men's, III, 344; life (âyus) and vital air the highest (endowments), IV, 144; life (âyus, vitality) the same as vital air, 143; is food, 196; life of a hundred years is immortality, 299; gains the immortal light, heaven, 323; therefore one must not shorten one's life, 323; consequences of shorter lives, 323, 324; it requires many sacrifices to gain one day or one night (of life), 324; life is to this world what immortality is to the other, 327; those who do not become immortal come to life again, and become the food of Death time after time, 357, 358; retribution in future life, V, 109 seq.
- lifting-sticks (saphau or parîśâsau), V, 453; are heaven and earth, 476; therewith Pravargya pot is lifted, 477.
- light (ruḥ), is immortality, III, 383; IV, 238.
- lightning, is the teat whence the 'shower of wealth' flows, IV, 221; one of the six doors to the Brahman, V, 66, 67; a terrible form of rain, 261.
- lightsome (ruṇmatî) oblations, (to Agni and Varuṇa), IV, 237-239.
- limbs, dependent on vital airs, III, 151; IV, 19;—thirty of the body, IV, 167, 222; are tripartite and furnished with two joints, V, 77.
- lines, three drawn round for protection, III, 212; on bricks, IV, 137.
- lion, produced from Soma flowing from Indra's nose, III, 131; is vigour, produced in the form of the atikkbandas metre, IV, 38.
- liquid,—the means of drinking off one of two liquids mixed together, V, 223.
- liquor, spirituous. See parîśrut, surâ.
- logeshvâkâ (clod-bricks), III, 345.
- loka, space and world, III, 180.
- lokamprîṣâ, brick, is the peasantry, III, 153;—of Gârhapatya, 308;—their number on fire-altar, IV, 41; two laid down in corners and thence filling up of layer, 22, 41, 58, 82;—is the sun, 96, 131, 134, 135; the nobility, 132, 242; is the body, 134; the vital air, 135; when made milch-cows by the gods, stand with averted faces, having received

- no names, 174; therefore called 'virâg,' 174; 10,800 in fire-altar (10,701 in Âhavanîya, 21 Gârhapatya, 78 dhishnyas), 357, 360; it is the gold man in the sun, and the one brick (? akshara) in which the fire-altar results; also the man in the eye, whence two lokamprînâs are laid down, 369; Agni the one lokamprînâ, 381.
- long-haired man (eunuch), III, 9, 90.
- lost thing, recovered by offering to Heaven and Earth, Vâyu, and Sûrya, V, 347.
- lotus-flower, and plant,—golden flower as fee, III, 115 seq.; its leaves a symbol of sky and stars, its seed-stalks of the air, and its suckers of the earth, 117; lotus plant means the waters, 364.
- lotus-leaf, placed on antelope skin, III, 215; is speech, 215; the sky, 216; the womb, 222; placed on Âhavanîya site, 343; Agni found on lotus-leaf by white horse (Pragâpati), 360; lotus-leaf as womb, laid down in centre of altar-site under first layer, 363; means water and earth spread out thereon, 364; (pushkara), the essence of waters, made a stronghold by the gods for Indra, 365; represents the waters, Agni's maternal womb, IV, introd. xx; marks the commencement (womb) of altar, 44, 118, 119; is the immortal light, 365; is the light of the sun, and both are the black of the eye, 367, 368; is the foundation of the sâman as one of the only three bricks of which the altar consists, 374.
- lute,—played to one is a forin (sign) of wealth (? distinction), V, 285; a Brâhmaza and a Râganya play.
- the lute and sing praises of Sacrificer at Asvamedha, 285 seq., 356 seq.
- lute-players, masters of, V, 362 seq., 372.
- Mâdhava, second spring-month, III, 386.
- Madhu, the sweet doctrine (brâhmaza), V, 444 n., 471.
- Madhu, first spring-month, III, 386.
- madhu-graha, III, 11; held by Vaisya or Râganya, 29; presented to the Brahman priest, 29.
- Madhuka Paiñgya, remark on animal sacrifice, 122.
- Mâdhyandina-pavamâna (at Vâgapeya), III, 8.
- Mâgha, month suitable for erecting of sepulchral mound, V, 423.
- maghavat = makhavat, V, 443.
- Mahâdeva, V, 81.
- Mahad uktham, IV, introd. xxv; in bird's shape, xxv; 110 seq.; (? a different recension, 111 n., 168 n.); the Satarudriya accounted to be equal to it, 168, 273; an ocean of *riks*, 278; not to be recited for another, 279, 367; fire-altar, Mahad uktham, and Mahâvratâ are the Sacrificer's divine, immortal body, 279;—281 seq.; originated from the vital fluid (rasa) of Pragâpati's dismembered body, 282; the Hotri thereby puts Pragâpati's vital fluid into the Soma-cup, 283; it is equivalent to all the *riks*, 283; is a bird-like body, 286; is the sky, speech, the body, 286; thereby the Hotri puts flavour into the Mahâvratîya cup, 346; is the orb of the sun, 366; triad, Agni, Arka, Mahad uktham, V, 172;—cf. uktha.
- mahânâmnî verses, III, introd. xx, xxi.
- Mahân Deva, a form and name of Agni, is Pragâpati, III, 160.
- mahas (wealth, or joy), as a formula pronounced after the Agnihotra, V, 126.
- Mahârâla Gâbâla, instructed by Dhîra Sâtaparveya on the nature of Agni, IV, 331, 393; (? the same as Prâkîna-râla Aupamanyâ), 393 n., 395.
- Mahâvîra pot (Vishnu and the Sun), etymology, V, 443; making of, 447 seq.; its form, 454; anointed with ghee, 462; is revered (as the sun), 469.

- Maitāvratā, IV, introd. xxv seq.; 110, 168; the last day (before concluding day) of Gavām ayanam, and formerly one of the three great rites of the Sattra, V, (139), 144, 167.
- Mahāvratā-sāman, in bird's shape, IV, introd. xxvi, 110; an ocean of sāmans, 278; not to be chanted for another, 279, 367; fire-altar, Mahāvratā and Mahad uktham are the Sacrificer's divine, immortal body, 279; thereby the Udgātri puts Pragâpati's vital fluid into the Soma-cup, 282; is equivalent to all (other) sāmans, 283; composition of (Gâyatra, Rathanāra, Br̥hat, Bhadrā, and Rāgana-sāmans), 282, 283; is a bird-like body, 286; is the air, breath, 286; the vrata of the great one (Agni), 342; thereby the Udgātri puts flavour into the Mahāvratīya cup, 346; is the light of the sun, 366.
- mahāvratīya-graha, IV, introd. xxvi, 282; by offering it, the Adhvaryu puts the vital fluid into Pragâpati, 284; is Pragâpati's food, 346; is offered with 'vaushat', 202, 346.
- māhendra-graha, belongs to Indra, III, 13, 17;—drawing of, 41, 81, 113.
- mahiman, two Soma-cups (drawn for Pragâpati) at Asvamedha, day and night, IV, 401; V, 327; mahiman, is royal power, 327; the first drawn in gold vessel, 391; the second in silver vessel, 394.
- mahishî, first wife, III, 238; lies down near the sacrificial horse, V, 386; addressed by Brahman, 386.
- Māhitthi, III, 175; IV, 105-8, 271.
- maiden,—beautiful maiden is apt to be loved (by men), V, 295; given as dakshinā, 402.
- Maitrāvaruṇa, his hearth, III, 80, 81; sterile cow his fee at Dasapeya, 119; is under Hotri, V, 137; is the mind of the sacrifice, 245.
- maitrāvaruṇa-graha, III, 6.
- Makha, is the sacrifice, III, 233; Vishnu, V, 443; his head re-stored, 450 seq.;—Makha Saumya, 454.
- male, is pre-eminently endowed with power, IV, 230; m. organ, (of three parts), V, 19; has one joint, 19.
- malt, of rice and barley, V, 219, 223 n., 240.
- man,—is skinless, III, 32; men belong to Vishnu, 54; lives up to a hundred years, 93, 135, 405; V, 261, 275; has a hundred powers or energies, III, 93, 135; V, 275; is born into a (future) world made by him, III, 181; the sham-man his sacrificial substitute, 197; is a fathom high, 309; is Pragâpati, 309; man's life shorter than the gods', 344; tends upwards by his vital airs, 368; is not held down by food and breath, 379; man's human form is clay, 382; men have their birthplace in the west (the Gārhapatya), 389; man created from Pragâpati's mind (manas), 402; is the first and strongest of animals, 402; is produced in the shape of the paṅkti, IV, 38; (male) is lucky if marked on right side, 31; single man has many wives, 230; man with upstretched arms the measure for the fire-altar, 305; that is his highest measure, 305; fivefold (by food, drink, excellence, light, and immortality), 326, 327; when man dies he, by his five vital airs, passes into fire, sun, moon, the quarters, and the wind, and becomes one of them, 333; must not eat food in the presence of his wife, 369; man at the end of sexual union becomes apathetic and sleeps, 370; is king Soma, V, 6; of sixteen parts, 20; man is born thrice (through birth, sacrifice, and death), 23, 24; daily offering to men (by entertaining guests), 95; black, yellow-eyed man (Wrath) between two women (Belief and Unbelief) in North-East quarter, 110-112; man's thought taken by sun (whence saying, 'the divine

- thought protect thee, not man's thought !'), 130; man as the year (year's sattra), 144, 145, 168 seq.; man does not know clearly the way to heaven, 305; men the subjects of Manu Vaisvata, the *Rik* their Veda, 362.
- man in the eye. See eye.
- man in the sun. See sun.
- manas. See mind.
- manthin (graha), III, 6; puroruk formula of, 111; produced from aida-sāman, and from it the ekavimsa-stoma, IV, 10.
- Manu, is Pragâpati, III, 250; carried by the earth (his wife, a mare), V, 466.
- Manu Vaisvata, king of men, V, 361.
- Mānutantavya. See Saumapa.
- Manyu, the one god who did not abandon Pragâpati, IV, 157; becomes Rudra, 157.
- mare, brings forth within a year, V, 12; mare with foal the dakṣiṇâ at Sautrāmāṇi, 218, 222; mares enclosed to make the sacrificial horse whinny, 306.
- Mārgāliya hearth, at Agnikayana constructed of six bricks (the seasons, the Fathers), IV, 243; used for cleansing, V, 490.
- mark, on body. See lakṣman.
- marrow,—the formula used in laying down the brick is the marrow, IV, 20; is the light of man's body, 327; is the Yagushmatī bricks, hence 360 parts of marrow in the body, 387; V, 169.
- marud-netrâb (devâb), seated in the north, III, 49.
- Maruts,—(uggheshâb) offering of sterile cow to, III, 13; are the peasantry (vis), 13, 34, 61; staying on Asvattha tree, 34, 84; by seven syllables gain the domestic animals, 40; Seven-kapāla cake to, 61; rathavimokanīya oblation, 101; dappled cow their victim at oblation of teams, 125; Âdityas and Maruts connected with embryos, and pañkavimsa-stoma, IV, 68; lords of the north, 102; connected with Soma, ekavimsa-stoma, nishkevalya - sastra, vairâga - sāman, 102; Vasus, Rudras, Âdityas, Maruts, Visve Devâb, build on different sides of altar (E. S. W. N. Zen.), 118; rule over rain, 170; seven cakes of seven kapālas to them, 208 seq.; these are the vital airs (of Vaisvânara, the head), 209; they are the vis, 210; their cakes offered to sitting, 210; with the hand, with Svâhâ (without a proper anuvâkyâ and yâgyâ), 211; are the rays of the sun, 212; the stormy (region), the troupe of the Maruts, is the air, 236; are the guardians of one of the four regions, V, 359; Maruts, as guards-men of king Marutta, 397; animal sacrifice to, 402; Maruts, as the people, surround the (samrâg) Pravargya, 466.
- Marutta Avikshita, the Âyogava king, performed the Asvamedha, V, 397.
- marutvatīya-sastra, connected with Varuna, the Âdityas, the west, &c., IV, 101, 102; on second day of Asvamedha, V, 379, 380.
- mate, makes man complete, IV, 132; is one half of one's self, 132.
- Matsya Sâmmada, king of water-dwellers, V, 369; cf. Dhvasan.
- Maudgalya. See Nâka Maudgalya.
- Mâyâ,—as such, Asuras serve the divine Purusha, IV, 373.
- Menakâ, the Apsaras, is the southern quarter, or heaven, IV, 106.
- metres,—connected with the Brahman, &c., III, 91; Gâyatrī, Trishrubh, Gagatī, Anushrubh, 201-202; immortal metres, 203; identified with the white and black hair of the black antelope skin, the rik and sāman, 266; mounting of those four metres (representing the worlds), 276, 277; are vital sap, 352; the oceanic (samudriya) metre, 352; the seven, 353; IV, 277, 314; looseness in calculating, III, 353; are life-sustaining gods, IV, 32; the cattle become metres, 36; different kinds of metres, 36 seq.; are cattle, 45; and food, 87; the eight defined and the undefined ones, 53, 88 seq.; etymology, 87; the khandasyâ

- bricks representing the ten principal metres, 109, 110; seven, increasing by four (syllables), 212; these are the seven vital airs, 327-9; the different metres and deities identified with parts of body, 330, 331; do not fail by excess or deficiency of one or two syllables, V, 157.
- milch-cow,—the bricks of altar are made such, IV, 172; in the other world one will get many such by the Brahman, the Yagus, 173; with calf given as dakṣiṇâ for Aditi's pap at Sautrâmanî, V, 268.
- milk,—used with consecration-water, III, 78; is breath (life), 245; laid in female, 245, 311; milk from black cow which has a white calf, offered to Agni, about to be laid down on fire-altar, IV, 200; milk is breath, 200; is vital sap, 201; milk (cups of) at Sautrâmanî represents Soma, and the Kshatra, V, 225, 228; cups of milk there to Aśvins, Sarasvatî and Indra, 240, 241.
- milking-bowl (pinvana), made, V, 454 seq.; milked into, 475.
- milking-pail (dohana),—milk offered from it, IV, 200.
- millet, originates from Indra's hair, V, 215.
- mind (soul, manas), — everything gained by it, III, 100; union of Mind and Speech, 149; is Sarasvatî, 398; is the foundation of the body, 270; the first of vital airs, 402; in it all the vital airs are established, 402; originates from Vâyu, in right side of body, IV, 6; from it the summer is produced, 6; is one only, 7; is the moon, 11; from it speech is produced, 11; sustained by the circulating vital air (vyâna), 15; is the fifth to the four vital airs, 73; mind (-metre) is Pragâpati, 88; one of the five divisions of vital air in the head, 190; Manas as Gandharva, with Rîks and Sâmans as Apsaras, his mates, 233; Mind alone existed in the beginning, 375; thence the other four vital airs (speech, breath, the eye, the ear), and after them work and fire, were evolved each one from the preceding one by worshipping with its thirty-six thousand Arka-fires, 375 seq.; Mind preceded and created by Death, hunger, 402; the libations to Mind and Speech (Sarasvatî and Sarasvatî) are such to Full and New moon, V, 28, 31, 32, 35; Sacrificer is mind, manifested in speech, 262; what is thought in mind is spoken by speech, and heard by ear, 263; is the overlord of vital airs, 504; all is gained thereby, 507.
- mithuna, not to take place during dîkshâ, III, 185; or prior to maitrâvaruṇa curds, 186.
- Mitra,—by one syllable gains trivṛtstoma, III, 40; is the Brahman, 67; to him belongs wood broken off by itself, and naturally produced butter, 67; the larger rice-grains, 68; what is cooked by hot steam, 68; injures no one but is every one's friend, 68; Mitra Satya, pap of nâmba seed to, 71; prayugâm havis (pap), 125; Mitra is the breath, 230; (together with the Vasus) mixes the clay, 231; is the wind, 245; the out-breathing (prâṇa), IV, 68; takes Śrî's noble rank (kshatra) and receives (mitravindâ) oblation (pap), V, 62-5; the ninth of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblation of drops, 281.
- Mitra-Bṛzhaspati, a pap to, III, 66; are the path of the sacrifice, 67.
- Mitra - Varuṇa, — are anointed as kings by the gods, III, 73; to them the Râganya belongs by his arms, 88, 93; are dhṛtavratau (upholders of the sacred law), 89; mount the chariot and thence behold Aditi and Diti, 93; are the directors (prajâstârau), 99; dish of clotted curds (payasyâ) to them, 105, 136; (pañkabîla) dish of clotted curds (payasyâ) on north part of vedi, 120, 121; Adhvaryu's fee

- for it sterile cow, 122;—are the out-breathing (*prāṇa*) and up-breathing (*udāna*), 122; V, 181; connected with rain and wind, and the *ekavimsa-stoma*, IV, 68; *payasyā* to, is a divine mate for Sacrificer (since prior to it he must not touch woman), 270; this *payasyā* is seed, put into *Pragâpati*, 270; are this and the other worlds, V, 268; the *prāṇa* and *apāna*, 269; offering of barren cows, 402; seasonal animal sacrifice, 402, 411.
- mitrâvaruṇa-netrâb* (*devâb*), seated in the north, III, 49.
- Mitravindâ*, form of sacrifice (ten oblations), V, 62 seq.
- month.—twelve or thirteen in the year, III, 119; a thirteenth, 182; has sixty days and nights, 184; the year their ruler, IV, 74; the thirteenth is *Agni's* trunk, 167; the thirteenth is the year itself, V, 247; is an excrescence of the year, 276.
- moon,—slain when set at liberty, III, 45; is *Vṛitra* and *Soma*, 45; (*Kandramas*) how created, 149; is seed, 149; the *Virve Devâb* placed with moon in the quarters, 150; is *Pragâpati*, 178; dwells on earth at new-moon, 178; slaughtered by the gods at full-moon, 178; is *Vṛitra*, 178; one of *Agni's* forms, 230; is the hook or point to which the year is linked by the seasons, 269; created with the regions, 286; sun and moon *Pragâpati's* eyes, the moon the eye on which he lay, hence much closed up, 313; is *Soma's* highest glory in the heavens, and causes him to be celebrated there, 355; is mind, and becomes (or gives birth to) speech, IV, 11; is the year and all living beings, 54; is the (thunderbolt and) *pañkadara-stoma* (because of its waxing and waning fifteen days), 62; is the tail of *Agni-Pragâpati*, the altar and universe, 179; the essence of oblations goes up to the moon, 179; (*Kandramas*), as *Gandharva*, with the stars as *Apsaras*, his mates, 232; when the moon sets it enters the wind, 333; is *Āditya's* (*Agni-Pragâpati's*) food, 349; is king *Soma*, 349; V, 6, 9, 10; is the ascended *Pragâpati-Sacrificer*, made up of all existing things, IV, 354; is the bolt of the gate of sacrifice, V, 1; the heavenly dog watching the Sacrificer's cattle (to seize them), 10; the hare-marked one, 10; full and new moon variously identified, 30 seq.; moon (*Soma*) is the *Arvamedha*, 33, 34; the moon, one of the six doors to the *Brahman*, 66, 67; his light taken by the sun, 130; represented by piece of silver tied to a *darbha* plant and taken eastwards, 196; is born again and again, 315; the type of vitality, 315; is the spotless *Brahman* (masc.), 317, 318; *Kandra* (the regent of the regions or of the *Nakshatras*?) is the Self of the gods, 505.
- mortals, created from lower (downward) vital airs, III, 150; IV, 289.
- mortar and pestle, put in first layer, III, 393–396; mean food, 393 seq.; the mortar is the womb, the pestle the signa of the *Agni-animal*, 400; IV, 2.
- mother, bears son on her lap, III, 232.
- mouth,—peculiar mark in mouth is lucky, IV, 81; (*paṇisrit*) reaching up to mouth, 159; lifting of sacrificer on throne-seat up to the mouth, V, 254.
- mrityumohini*, the first four stoma-bricks of fourth layer, IV, 59 n.
- muhūrta*, a fifteenth part of the day (and a thirtieth part of day and night), IV, 351 seq.; 10,800 in the year, 352; V, 169; in each *muhūrta* a four-score of syllables completed to make up the *trayī vidyā*, *Pragâpati's* body, IV, 353; consists of fifteen *kshīpras*, V, 169.
- Mundibha Audanya*, discovers atonement for slaying of *Brāhmana*, V, 341.
- muṣga*-grass, layer of it put in firepan, as the womb, III, 251.

- nabhas, the first rainy month, IV, 48.
 nabhasya, the second rainy month, IV, 48.
 Nâdâpit (*Kanva's* hermitage), V, 399.
 nada-verse, IV, 113.
 nadîpati, III, 75.
 Nagnagit,—Svargit Nagnagit (or Nâgnagita), the Gândhâra (a râganyabandhu), IV, 21.
 Nâka Maudgalya, a teacher, V, 201.
 nâkasad, bricks of fifth layer, are the gods (seated on the firmament), IV, 97 seq.; are the four priests with the Sacrificer, 103; are the (Sacrificer's) Self, 104; the regions, 104.
 nakshatra, III, 19; Agnyâdhâna not to be performed under a special nakshatra, V, 1; single nakshatra, 423; are a place of abode to all the gods, 505; (Kandra, or Varuna? their regent), 505, 506.
 nâmba (âmba) seed, growing on unploughed ground, III, 71.
 name, giving of, frees from evil, III, 159; oblations to names (of Agni) forming part of the Vasor dhârâ, IV, 219; he who is consecrated (anointed) comes to have two names, 247; form and name, as two forces of the Brahman, the former being the stronger, V, 27, 28.
 nameless finger, III, 221, 294.
 Namukî, an Asura, killed by Indra, III, 92; drinks Soma with the Âsvins, 135; takes Indra's Soma-drink and vital energy, V, 216; wins Indra's source of strength by means of the Surâ-liquor, 222; is slain by Indra with foam of water, being neither dry nor moist, neither staff nor bow, neither palm nor fist, 223; is evil, 223; in his severed head was Soma-juice mixed with blood, 223; the Âsvins bring away the Soma from him, and Sarasvatî distils (presses) it, 232.
 Nârâmsî-Gâthâb, to be studied, V, 98.
 Nârâyana,—Purusha Nârâyana, exhorting by Pragâpati to sacrifice, V, 172, 173.
 naudhasa-sâman, III, introd. xvi.
 navadasa-stoma, is heat and the year, IV, 63.
 navel, goes all round, III, 86; navel of the earth (is the place where ukhâ is standing), 258; gold plate worn by Agniûit over navel, 267; sun stands over navel of the earth (or sky), 267; below navel is seed, 267; part of animal above navel is sacrificially pure, 267; immortal part of vital air is above navel, 267; the intestinal (channel of) vital air round about the navel, IV, 17; navel-high (parîsrit), 158; the food above the navel is immortal, below mortal, 285; navel-high, lifting of Sacrificer on throne-seat, V, 254.
 neck (grivâb), consists of fourteen joints, V, 163.
 needle,—copper, silver and gold ones (or wires) used for making the 'knife-paths,' V, 326, 327.
 Neshtri, draws cups of Surâ, III, 10; leads forth patnî, 31; garment his fee at Dasapeya, 119; is under Adhvaryu, V, 137; Neshtri (or Pratiprasthâtri) leads up the king's wives, 321.
 netting (sikyâ), for carrying the Ukhya Agni, III, 268; is the regions, 268; with six strings of reed grass, 269; is the seasons, 269.
 New and Full-moon sacrifice. See Darapûrnamâsa.
 new moon,—thence the sacrifice is spread, III, 180; the night of new moon is the gate of the sacrifice, V, 1; then the moon comes down to this world, 2; new moon an additional offering in honour of Indra for having slain Vrâtra (at full moon), 6, 7; is a single nakshatra, 423.
 nidhana,—prastâva and nidhana, IV, 145, 146.
 nidhanavat-sâman, produced from pankti, and from it the âgrayana-graha, IV, 11.
 night, is a uniter, IV, 89; is the goodness (well-being) of the year, as then all beings dwell together, 326; originates from

- the darkness arising from the Asuras when created, V, 14; means peaceful dwelling, 285.
- nigrâbhyâb (water used for moistening Soma-plants), V, 106; are the divine waters, 107.
- nîlakantba, IV, 162 n.
- nineteen, IV, 74.
- ninety,—sixteen nineties (of *dhṛiti* oblations) are the horse's chain, V, 288.
- nipples, on fire-pan, III, 237.
- Nirṛiti (evil, corruption), oblation of spilled rice to, III, 43; is this earth, 43, 322; pap of black rice split by finger-nails, 65; her bricks and altar, 319 seq.; to her belong husks, 320; is black, 320; south-west her region, 320; her bricks laid down in a cleft of ground or natural hollow, or where no plants grow, 321; Nirṛiti visits him who does not offer Soma, 321; is sharp-edged, 321; binds with an iron band, 322; of one mind with Yama and Yamî (Agni and the earth), 322; the awful goddess, 322; the sling sacred to her, 323; in the direction of Nirṛiti's region (S.W.) stone is thrown (thereby expelling all heat and suffering from the world), IV, 171, 361.
- nishka, worn by Sacrificer round his neck, V, 338; given to Adhvaryu, 350.
- nishkevalya-stotra and -jastra, belong to Indra, III, 13, 81; connected with Soma, the Maruts, north, &c., 102; on second day of Asvamedha, V, 380.
- niyut (team of Vâyus), is the up-breathing (*udâna*), III, 173, 177.
- north, connected with Anushrubh, autumn, &c., III, 91; is Rudra's region, 97; IV, 158; V, 488; northwards Sacrificer and wife ascend the sacrificial post, III, 32; northwards he puts the Ukhya Agni on the chariot, 290; palâsa branch thrown out northwards, 299; thither he relegates decline, sickness, 348; hungry people live in that region, 348; horse and ram most plentiful in the north region, 404; is the anushrubh, IV, 45; the Maruts its lords, 102; Soma its protector, 102; connected with *ekavimsa-stoma*, *nishkevalya-jastra*, *vairâga-sâman*, 102; self-ruling, 46, 102; north side of altar offering-place to Rudra, 158; is the waters and the law, V, 18; is the region of men, 448; the region of (the Sacrificer's) offspring (or subjects, people), 485.
- north-east, standing towards, Pragâpati creates creatures, III, 252, 276; is the quarter of gods and men, 252; IV, 227; there is the gate of heaven, III, 252; in that direction one offers libations and leads up the *dakshinâs*, 252; towards north-east, the Agnikî stands whilst holding the Ukhya Agni up towards the east, 272 (275), and north-east, 280; the Vishnu-strides made in that direction, 276; animals let loose towards north-east, 239; ditto oxen after ploughing the *agnikshetra*, 331; ditto white horse, 359; the direction of the sun, V, 485.
- nose, a partition between the eyes, and the persons therein (Indra and Indrâî), IV, 369.
- nostrils, are the path of breath (*prâna*), V, 263.
- number, the highest and lowest, IV, 172.
- nyagrodha (*ficus indica*), therefrom consecration vessel for a friendly Râganya to sprinkle, III, 83; originates from Indra's bones (and sweet drink), V, 215, 216; means sweet drink, 220; takes root when turned downwards, 317; not to stand near a grave, 427.
- oblations, are flesh, IV, 206.
- ocean, lord of rivers, III, 75; flows round the earth from east southwards, 301; is a moat, 301; flows round, and encompasses these worlds, IV, 169; flows from left to right, 169; the

- cloudy ocean, the sky, 235; three of Yagus, Sâman, and *Rik* (Agni, Mahâvrata and Mahad uktham), 278; the year's sattrâ likened to the crossing of an ocean, V, 145 seq.; (the aerial), is the wind, 479.
- offspring, is all the light, III, 239.
- ogress-ridder, is the wind, V, 479.
- ointment, for eyes and feet, V, 439.
- old ox, old barley, and old arm-chair, as fee for oblation to Agni Âyushmat after burial, V, 439.
- omentum. See vapâ.
- one, is speech, IV, 73.
- ore, produced from stone, III, (147), 158.
- ox, tired out by drawing the cart, III, 257; is Agni, 355; ox will do for (white) horse in leading forward Agni, 360; (*pashṭabavâh*) is vigour, produced in the shape of the *br̥hatî* metre, IV, 38; born from of old as a draught animal, V, 294; holding on to the tail of an ox, while returning home from burial, 438.
- ox-hide, red, for the layers of bricks to be put on, III, 355; Râganya shoots arrows at two ox-hides, IV, 283 n.
- padapañkti (metre), is the earth, IV, 88.
- pail. See milking-pail.
- Paingya, remark of his on the shad-ahas, V, 162; cf. Madhuka.
- palâgala, courier, one of the *ratninaḥ*, III, 64; to him belong skin-covered bow, leathern quiver, and red turban, 64.
- palâgalî, addressed by chamberlain, V, 387.
- palâsa, (*butea frondosa*), is the Brahman, III, 53, 83, 258; V, 221; consecration vessel therefrom, for Brâhmaza to sprinkle, III, 83; resin of palâsa for boiling water, 229; palâsa is Soma, 229, 258; site of Gârhapatya swept with palâsa branch, 298; not the Âhavanîya, 343; sacrificial stake to be made thereof, V, 123, 373-375; palâsa branch for sweeping burial-place, 430; palâsa peg, 436.
- pañkabila pap, consisting of five oblations, III, 120.
- pañkadâsa-stoma, gained by Âdityas, III, 40; connected with Kshatra, &c., 91; at evening service of Ksavapanîya, 127; produced from antaryâma-graha, and from it the *br̥hat-prishṭha*, IV, 7; is bright, the thunderbolt, and the moon, 62; through it, connected with Indra and Vishnu, the Kshatra is freed from death, 68; is the arm, 79; connected with Indra, the Rudras, the south, &c., 101.
- pañkakûḍâ, bricks of the fifth layer, IV, 99, 103 seq.; are the hotrâs, 103; etymology, 103; are the (Sacrificer's) mate, 104; offspring, 104; the regions beyond the sun, 104; shafts and missiles protecting the worlds, 104, 105.
- Pañkâla, formerly called Krivîs, V, 397; cf. Sona.
- pañkavâtîya offering, III, 48.
- pañkâvattîya, III, 48.
- pañkavimsa-stoma, is the embryos, the year, IV, 64; through it, connected with Âdityas and Maruts, embryos are freed from death, 69.
- pañkedhmiya, III, 48.
- pañkti metre, connected with râkvara and raivata-sâmans, &c., III, 91; produced from winter, and from it the *nidhanavat-sâman*, IV, 11; is the slow metre, in the form of which men were produced, 38; ditto bullocks (*anaduh*), 39; is the upper region, 45; consists of five feet; is the ear (of Pragâpati), 327-329; of 10,800 pankti consists the whole *Rik*, and of as many the Yagus (7,200) and Sâman (3,600), 352, 353.
- Para Âtnâra Hairanyanâbha, king of Kosala, performed the *Asvamedha*, V, 397.
- Parameshṭbîn, — Parameshṭbîn and Âditya connected with the sky, the third *svayam-âtrimnâ*, and fifth layer, III, 188, 190; Pragâpati Parameshṭbîn, lord of beings (*bhûta*), IV, 76; Parame-

- shṭbin takes Pragâpati's head which is sacred to himself, 142; Parameshṭbin Pragâpatya created out of Pragâpati with a life of a thousand years, V, 15; the first who performed New and Full-moon offering, 15; performs it for Pragâpati, as a wish-granting sacrifice, 15; is the heavenly waters (? Parganya) in the highest place, 15.
- Parganya, rain-cloud and rain-god, is Bhava (Agni), III, 160; gods become like him, 277; licks the ground and strokes the plants, 277; scarcely born, lights up everything, 278; is beyond the reach of our arms, 278; does not rain in the region where kimpurusha, &c., are, 412; is the boon-bestower, the upper region, IV, 107; animal sacrifice to Parganya, V, 402.
- paridhi, enclosing-sticks, — on the middle one the yoking or un-yoking of the fire-altar is performed, IV, 250, 252; round tomb, V, 430.
- Pârikshita. See Ganamegaya.
- Pârikshitiya, V, 396.
- parimâd (sâmans), preceding the mahâvrata-sâman, IV, 283 n.; are cattle, 288; how performed, 288 n.
- paripavaya, oblations, V, 321.
- pâriplava legend, V, 361 seq.
- pariṛâsa. See lifting-stick.
- pariṛit (enclosing-stone), — are the womb of the fire, III, 301, 344; the waters (ocean), 301; IV, 187, 244; are the bones, III, 302; twenty-one for Gârhapatya, (301), 308, 344, 359; offering to Rudra on three of them (the three Agnis), IV, 157; anointing takes place close to enclosing-stones, 227; pariṛit of dhishnya hearths, are merely laid down, 244; are the clansmen, 244; represent the additional height obtained by man (with upstretched arms) standing on tiptoe, 305; a line dug for them outside (the altar-ground), 306; are of the nature of nights (protective), 326; are the nights of the year, Pragâpati's body, 354, 358; three hundred and sixty for fire-altar, (261 of Âhavanîya; 21 Gârhapatya; 78 Dhishnyas), 357-358; are the waters encircling the earth (the fire-altar), 381.
- parisrut (immature liquor), III, 9, 131, 133; originates from Indra's generative organ, V, 215; not to be consumed by Brâhmana, 260.
- Parivakrâ, a city in Pañkâlâ, V, 397.
- parivatsara (second year of cycle), IV, 21.
- parivṛiktâ, discarded wife, addressed by Hotri, V, 387.
- pariyagña, enclosing sacrifices, III, 4.
- parina, — branch, driving away the calves therewith at new moon, V, 8; — tree originated from fallen feather of Gâyatrî, (or leaf of Soma), 122; tree in the abode (of plants?), 433.
- pârtha-oblations, twelve at Râgasûya, III, 81; twelve at Agnîkâya, IV, 225; are the year, 228.
- pârthuraṁsa-sâman, V, 333.
- partridge (tittiri), springs from Viśvarûpa's head, III, 130.
- paryagnîkarana, V, 307.
- paryangya, victims, at Asvamedha, V, 299 n.
- paryâya, III, introd. xviii.
- pasu, etymology, III, 162; cf. victim.
- Pasupati, a form and name of Agni, III, 159; is the plants, 159.
- pasu-purodâsa, III, 136, 137, 173, 175; IV, 245, 247, 248; their object, 247 n.; directions (praiśhas), 265; should belong to the deities to whom the victims are devoted, V, 221.
- Pârava. See Revottaras.
- path, — two paths, that of the Fathers, and that of the gods, V, 237, 238.
- Pâthya, the bull, is the mind, III, 218.
- patni. See Sacrificer's wife.
- patnisâlâ, IV, 307.
- patnisamyâga, their symbolic import, V, 44.
- Paulushi. See Satyayagña.
- Paurushâyana. See Dusharîtu.
- paurushamedhika, the central (day), V, 419.

pavamâna - stotra, — (bahish - pava-mâna) is heaven, V, 305, 306.
 pavamâni-verses, V, 235.
 pavitra, a Soma-sacrifice, III, introd. xxvi, 42.
 pavitra, strainer, filter, — gold weaved therein, III, 84; (of goat's hair and sheep's wool), V, 235.
 payasyâ (dish of clotted curds), to Mitra and Varuna, III, 105, 186, 120; is the essence of cattle, 105.
 pearls, 101; gold pearls woven into hair of sacrificial horse, V, 313.
 pebble, (gravel) produced from sand, III, (147), 158; used instead of bricks for the sepulchral mound of a non-Agniêit, V, 440.
 phâlguna, — full moon of second phâlguna is the first night of the year, III, 179; V, 348.
 pilippilâ (? smooth, glossy), V, 315, 316.
 pisaṅgulâ (? tawny), V, 316, 389.
 pitadâru (deodar), V, 373, 374.
 Pitarab, — somavantaḥ, barhiṣhadab, agnishvâtâb, libations of Surâ to, III, 136; cf. Fathers.
 pitcher, with a hundred or nine holes, III, 135.
 plaksha (ficus infectoria), mat of, V, 394.
 plants, grow three times a year (spring, rainy season, autumn), III, 340; shoot out a hundred-fold and a thousandfold, 340; plants as Apsaras, the Gandharva Agni's mates, IV, 231; delighted in by every one, 231.
 plough (śha), yoking of, III, 326; etymology, 326; of udumbara wood, 326; its cords of muṅga grass, 326.
 poison, in Pragâpati's body (from Rudra's shaft), V, 36.
 pond, water from, III, 77.
 pool, water from, III, 76.
 porcupine, V, 390.
 post, sacrificial. See yûpa.
 Potri, garment his fee at Darapeya, III, 119; is under the Brahman priest, V, 137.
 pradakshizam (prasalavi), V, 323, 468.
 Pragâpati, seventeen victims to, III, introd. xxiv, 14; is the sacrifice and food of the gods, 1; lord of speech, 5; seventeen-fold, 8; IV, 190, 347; V, 352;

the thirty-fourth god, III, 9, 79; man is nearest to him, 15; means productiveness, 15; is the sacrifice and the year, 30, &c.; he who offers Vâgapeya becomes Pragâpati's child, 32; Pragâpati delivers creatures from Varuna's noose, 47; Pragâpati - Agni, the Purusha, 144; Pragâpati becomes relaxed and is restored by Agni, hence called Agni, 151, 152; is Agni's father and son, 153, 154; Agni's father, 360; bhûtânâṃ patiḥ (the year), husband of Ushas, 158; is Mahân Devaḥ (Agni), 160; covets Agni's forms, 161; is all the metres, 169; a he-goat slaughtered for him, 171; Pragâpati is hornless, 171; twenty-one-fold, 172; one half of him is Vâyu and one half Pragâpati, 175; is the moon, 178; the eighth day after full-moon sacred to Pragâpati, 180; Pragâpati (and Agni) connected with the earth and the first svayamâtrinnâ, 187, 190; is these worlds and the quarters, 193; harnesses the mind, 193; the inspirer of devotion, 194; he is the immortal one, and the gods his sons, 194; digs for Agni, 215; is undefined, 215; both the defined and the undefined, 341; V, 455; the manly-minded, III, 284; is both gods and men, 290; after producing creatures, becomes relaxed, and is restored by the gods, 312; without him there was no firm foundation, 312; is food, 312; the vital air that went from him is Vâyu; his lost vigour is Âditya, 312; his downward vital air is the fire on earth, the air his body, the wind in the air is the vital air in his body, the sky his head, the sun and moon his eyes, 313; Pragâpati is the begetter of the earth, 346; is the whole Brahman (n.), 353; Pragâpati becomes a white horse and finds Agni on a lotus-leaf, 360; is the Man, 366; the vital air his pleasing form, 367;

Agni and Indra take away his fiery spirit and vigour, 374; they become his arms, 374; his hair becomes the herbs, 380;—IV, introd. xiv seq.; his dismemberment the creation of the universe, xv; is the Sacrificer, ib.; the Arch-sacrificer, xix; the one god above all other gods, xx; the thirty-fourth, xx; V, 151, 211; the food of the gods (Soma), IV, introd. xxi; Father Time or Father Year, xxii seq.; is Death, xxiii; is the *Rishi* Virvakarman, IV, 28, 37; Pragâpati, the highest lord (parameshthin), becomes a metre, 37; in the form of Gâyatrî overcomes cattle, 37; in the air Pragâpati is Vâyu, 57, 58; is the Brâhman (n.), 59, 60; is (aerial) space, and the saptadara-stoma, 62; becomes pregnant with living beings (bhûta), 67; Pragâpati Parameshthin, the lord of living beings (bhûta), 76; the progenitor (praganayitri), 76; is the mind (-metre), 88; enters heaven last of gods, 113, 117; consists of sixteen parts (kalâ), 189; takes Agni, as his dear son, to his bosom, 206; those going to the heavenly light and becoming immortal become Pragâpati's children, 220; from him couples issue in the form of Gandharvas and Apsaras, and he, becoming a chariot, encloses them, 229, 234; Pragâpati Virvakarman, who has wrought the universe, 233; is Dhâtî, 263; one half of Pragâpati mortal, and the other immortal, 290, 292; becomes clay and water, and enters the earth, afraid of Death, 290; is recovered in the form of bricks, 290; is built up so as to become immortal, 291; his body in part of Agni's, Indra's, and the All-gods' nature, 291; he (by chips of gold) finally makes his body of golden form, 295; Pragâpati is the (sacrificial) animals—man, horse, bull, ram, he-goat, 299; Pragâpati goes up to the world where the sun

shines, and becomes the one sacrificial animal, 301; is Savitri's well-winged eagle, 305; Father Pragâpati requires his due proportions, 309; Pragâpati's body contains Agni, all objects of desire, 313; poured, as seed, into the ukhâ, 341; is Agni, 345; Pragâpati, the year, and his lights, 349 seq.; Pragâpati, the year, has created all existing things, 350; to encompass all beings he divides himself into different bodies, 350 seq.; Pragâpati's body contains (or consists of) the threefold science, 352; Pragâpati and Sacrificer, being composed of all existing things, on ascending, become the moon, and the sun is their foundation, being generated out of their own selves, 354, 355;—Pragâpati, the sacrifice, is the year, V, 1; the Purusha, Pragâpati, born in a year, from a golden egg, 12; his first words, 'bhûb, bhuvaś, svar,' 12; born with a life of a thousand years, 13; Pragâpati smites the Asuras with evil and darkness, 13, 14; Pragâpati, by the Full and New-moon sacrifice, becomes the vital air and Vâyu, 15; Pragâpati is everything endowed with breath, 16; gives himself up to the gods and creates the sacrifice as a counterpart of himself, 22; Pragâpati and his daughter, 36 n.; poison in his body, 36; Sî issuing from him, 62; brahmakârin committed to him, 86; Father Pragâpati resorted to by the gods for advice, 91 seq.; Pragâpati alone in beginning, from him the three worlds, 102; the seventeenfold Pragâpati, what he consists of (as regards the trayî vidyâ), 170; exhorts Purusha Nârâyana to sacrifice, 172; victim before initiation for Sattrâ, formerly to Savitri, now to Pragâpati, 174; Pragâpati, the sacrifice, is king Soma, 205 seq.; by producing the sacrifice he lost his greatness which went

- to the great sacrificial priests, 275; the most vigorous of gods, 278; Pragâpati performs Asvamedha, 289; is the chief (mukha) of deities, 292; victim to Pragâpati, 371; is the Brahman (n.), 409; Manu Pragâpati carried by the earth (his wife, a mare), 466.
- Pragâpati-hriyaya (Pragâpater hriyayam), a sâman sung over the completed altar, IV, 180.
- prâgvamsa, IV, 307 n.
- Prâkînarâla Aupamanya, a teacher, IV, 393 n.; (?) is the same as Mahârâla Gâbâla, 393 n., 395 n.
- prâkînavamsa, IV, 307 n.
- Prâkînayogya. See Satyayagña, Saukeya.
- prakrama, step, movement,—forty-nine oblations to forms of the horse, V, 282, 363, 364.
- Prâkîyas, being of Asura nature, make their burial-places round, V, 423; and line them with stone, 430.
- Pramloṅanti, the Apsaras, is the western quarter, or the day, IV, 106, 107.
- prâna (vital air), water therein, III, 184; nine, 93, 196, 218, 296; (seven of head and two downward ones), IV, 243; V, 150; ten, III, 174, 297; IV, 51, 165, 243, 246; V, 24; three, III, 218, 385; six, 270; were the Rishis, 143; are good for all beings, 151; is Pragâpati, 192; the sruva, 192; are the thoughts, 193; are Agni, 196; is Mitra, 230; immortal part of vital air is above navel, the mortal part passes by and away from the navel, 267; link the body to food, 270; are the divine inspirers, 305; three downward vital airs, 315; the three compared with the three fires, 317; number of vital airs in body uncertain, 331; food for them placed in mouth, 332, 388; seven vital airs in the head, 340, 402; seven in each victim (or its head), 403; is Pragâpati's pleasing form, 367; belongs to the whole universe, 385; is taken in from the front backwards, 391; is the male, the mate of speech, 391; the head is the birth-place of all the vital airs, 396; the five (of the head)—mind (soul), eye, breath (prâna), ear, voice (speech), 402; depart from Pragâpati, IV, 3; create food with Pragâpati, 3; spring-season produced from breath, 4; the Rishi Vasishtha is breath, 5; are connected and one, 5; five (prâna, apâna, vyâna, udâna, samâna), 15; prâna becomes the apâna, 16; intestinal vital air (guda prâna), 17; run in body both lengthwise and crosswise, 18; must reach every limb, 19; pass not only backward and forward but everywhere, 19; contracts and expands the body and limbs, 21; are life-sustaining gods, 32; up, down, and through-breathing, 34, 47; ditto and out-breathing, 43; breath necessary for all, 48; separated from each other by the width of a horse-hair (vâla), 55; seven in front (upper half of man), 55, 57; seven counter-breathings behind, 55, 58; one in each limb, 55; ten focused in the head, 57; out-breathing (prâna) is Mitra, the down-breathing (apâna) Varuna, 68; three (prâna, udâna, vyâna), 73; four prâna, with mind as the fifth, 73; seven in the head, the seven Rishis, 73; nine, 73; ten with the âtman as the eleventh; 74; prâna and apâna, 86; prâna, vyâna, udâna, 90, 237; V, 246; pass backwards and forwards, IV, 90; prâna, apâna, vyâna, 131, 186; V, 89, 90; is kindled by the sun, and hence is warm, IV, 135; without vital air a limb would shrivel, up, 136, 140; prâna, apâna, vyâna, udâna, 143; they are the same as vital power (âyus), 143; the highest thing in universe, 149; are the immortal element, 178, 327; (prâna, apâna), 167; are the gods of the gods, 185;

are not eaters of oblations, 185; without them no dwelling-place becomes pure, 186; they are neither in the sky nor on earth, but whatever breathes therein, 186; connects head with body, 188; in the head fivefold (mind, speech, breath, eye, ear), 190; (prâna, breath) is one of the five divisions of vital air (piâna) in the head, 190; eight limbs and eight prânas, 190; vital airs kindle (the body), 205; the vital airs are the immortal part of the body, 292; how they are represented in the layers of the altar (Pragâpati's body), 292 seq.; by the prâna gods eat food, by the apâna men, 295; are the perfect (sâdhya, blessed) gods, 304; vital air is the light of the body, 326; a hundred and one in the body, 326; is not the immortal element, but something uncertain, 327; are the seven metres, 327-330; vital airs consume him who is hungry and feverish, 347, 348; breathe evolved from speech, and from it the eye, 377; triad—Agni, Âditya, Prâna—are the eater, the Arka, the Uktha, the Purusha, 398, 399;—Vâyur, on entering man, is divided into the ten vital airs, V, 3; âsya, 'the breath of the mouth,'—therefrom the gods created, 13; from the downward breathing (avâna) the Asuras, 13; downward breathing abhorred by other breathings, but in it everything that enters the others meets, 19; prâna (breath of mouth) is the eater of food, udâna (of the nose) fills man, and (of the eyes, ears, &c.) is the giver of food, 31; prâna and apâna move in a forward and a backward direction respectively, 43; prâna entering udâna and reversely, 83; vyâna entering udâna, 84; central prâna belongs to Indra, 121; with five breathings (prâna, vyâna, apâna, udâna, samâna) five Brâhmanas (or the father himself) to breathe over

child (before navel-string has been cut) to ensure long life, 129, 130; two downward (avâna) breathings and udâna (by which men rise, ud-yanti), 165; two, five, six, seven, twelve, or thirteen, 168; prâna and ana, each equal to the twinkling of the eye, 169; 10,800 breathings of man in day and night, 170; prâna and udâna, moving downward and upward, 230; all vital airs established on speech, 246; all vital airs established on prâna and udâna, 262; etymology (pra-ni), 263; nostrils are the path of prâna, 263; food eaten by prâna is pervaded by vyâna, and its essence shed as seed, 264; vital airs of him who speaks impure speech pass away, 326; the mind (soul) their overlord, 504.

prânabhrit, bricks, are the vital airs, IV, 1; how placed, 2; laid down by tens, 3; etymology, 12; are the limbs, 13;—of second layer, 23, 33 seq.;—ten of third layer, 51; are the moon (being food as making up a virâg), 54.

prazîtâb, lustral water, is the head of the sacrifice, V, 35, 492; at the haviryagña, 119; etymology, 270.

prasalavi. See pradakshinam.

prastâva,—prastâva and nidhana, IV, 145, 146.

Prastotri, a horse his fee at Darapeya, III, 119; under Udgâtri, V, 136.

prâtaranuvâka, III, introd. xviii; IV, 249; of Âtirâtra superseded by Âsvina-sastra, but is to be repeated in a low voice by Matrâvaruṇa, V, 92, 93.

Pratîdarsa Aibhâvata (king of the Svikna), as authority on the Sautrâmanî, V, 239.

Pratihartri, priest, is under Udgâtri, V, 137.

Prâtipiṇya. See Balhika.

Pratiprasthâtri, III, 111; gold mirror his fee at Darapeya, 119; is under Adhvaryu, V, 137; offers the cups of Surâ-liquor on the Southern of the two

- Eastern fires, 232; Pratipra-
sthâtri (or Neshtri) leads up the
king's wives, 321.
- pratishbâ (stand), is threefold (tri-
pod), IV, 116.
- prâuga-jastra, connected with Indra,
the Rudras, the South, &c., IV,
101.
- Pravargya, III, 355; IV, 187; 'set-
ting out,' IV, 187; V, 493 seq.;
Pravargya vessels are Agni, Vâ-
yu, and Âditya, IV, 187; the head
of the Sacrifice, 188; performed
as long as the Upasads, 317; is
the sun, 317; V, 445; on Sataru-
driya day, day of preparation,
and sutyâ day, IV, 320;—per-
formance, V, 441 seqq.; time
of performance, 458; is Vâyu-
Pûshan, 475; when performed,
490 seq.; combined with Upa-
sad, 493; is the year, the worlds
(and Agni, Vâyu, and Sûrya), the
Sacrificer, &c., 507 seq.
- prayâga, mystic significance of, V, 40.
- prâyana, III, 305.
- prâyaniya offering, III, 325; ends
with the Samyos, IV, 258, 259;
—Prâyaniya Atrâtra, 254.
- prayugâm havîmshî (twelve oblations
of teams), III, 123; for yoking
the seasons, 123.
- prelude. See prastâva.
- pressing-stones, (grâvan), are of
Brhatî nature, V, 243; the
vital airs, 486.
- priests, officiating, are the limbs of
the Sacrifice, IV, 280; V, 236;
are of the same world as the
Sacrificer, IV, 280; must not bar-
gain for dakshinâs, 280; sixteen,
348; the order in which these are
initiated for a sattra, V, 135
seq.; messes of rice for them,
343; the quarters (regions)
parcelled out between them,
402, 412, 420;—priest's mess
of rice, see brahmaudana.
- prishbâ-sâman, six, III, introd. xx-
xxiii; V, 148 n.; seven, IV,
277, 314.
- prishbâ-stotra, III, introd. xvi, xx
seq., 333, 376; are the seasons,
V, 331.
- prishbâ-graha, belongs to Agni,
Indra, and Sûrya, III, 6.
- prishbâ-shadaha, III, introd. xxi;
V, 148; used by Ângiras when
contending with Âdityas, V,
152; etymology, 152, 162.
- Prithin Vainya, consecrated first of
men, III, 81.
- Priyavrata Rauhînâyana, directs the
wind, IV, 340.
- procreation. See generation.
- prospering-oblations. See kalpa.
- Proti Kausâmbeya Kausurubindî,
residing as religious student
with Uddâlaka Âruzi, V, 153.
- prushvâ (mist, moisture, or hoar-
frost), III, 77.
- punaryagña, IV, 121.
- punaskiti, on fifth layer of fire-altar,
IV, 99, 119 seq.; is seed and
generative power, 119; etymo-
logy, 121; on what part of the
altar to be laid, 121; is the
uttaravedi, 121; as substitute
for complete altar, 271.
- Puñgikasthâlâ, the Apsaras, is the
(eastern) quarter, or (Agni's)
army, IV, 105.
- Purâna (stories of old time), to be
studied, V, 98; the Veda of
birds, 369.
- puraskarana, IV, 337.
- purastâd bhâgab, III, 333; IV, 185;
cf. uddhâra.
- purîsha, III, 201; its formulas are
Agni's hair, itself his food, IV,
20; covering of soil, 26; is food,
95, 96, 139; is the pericardium,
96; is flesh, 138, 149; vital air,
139; belongs to Indra, 140; is
one half of the altar, 140; sym-
bolical meaning of its layers
(1st cattle, 2nd birds, 3rd stars,
4th sacrificial gifts, 5th progeny
and subjects, 6th gods), 147
seq.; 'earth to earth,' V, 203.
- Purîshya (Agni, the altar), III, 201;
favourable to cattle, cattle-lov-
ing, 206, 214; (? rich, plentiful),
310; Agni Purîshya, the son of
the Earth, 311.
- pûrnâhuti, III, 42; V, 504.
- Purohita, one of the ratnînab, III,
59; anoints (sprinkles) king in
front, 94; hands the sphya to
consecrated king, 110; Ksha-
triyâ and Purohita alone com-
plete, 259; are everything, 260;

- is perfect in sanctity and power, 260; his fire used by king for offering during *dīkṣhā*, V, 371.
- Pūru*, an Asura-Rakshas, overthrown by Agni in Battles, III, 292.
- Purukutsa*, the *Aikshvāka*, performed the *Asvamedha*, V, 397.
- Purūravas*, son of *Idā*,—*Purūravas* and *Urvaśī*, V, 68 seq.; wanders about in *Kurukshetra*, 70; becomes a *Gandharva*, 74.
- purusha*,—seven *purushas* (the seven *Rishis*) made into one, III, 144; IV, 205;—the *Purusha*, 304, 305; is *Pragâpati-Agni*, III, 144;—(man) a sacrificial animal, 162; 165 seq.; slaughtered for *Visvakarman*, 162; has twenty-four limbs, 167; twenty-one parts, 172; hornless and bearded, 177; *Purusha*, IV, introd. xiv seq.; (man in the sun, and in the eye, the gold man), xxii; this divine person (in sun, and eye) is variously served as *Agni*, *Sâman*, *Uktham*, &c., IV, 373; (*Agni*) *Vaisvânara* is the *Purusha*, 398; the *Agni*-like, *Arka*-like, *Uktha*-like *Purusha*, 399; is the true *Brahman*, 400; *Purusha Pragâpati*, born from golden egg, V, 12; *Purusha Nârâyana* exhorted by *Pragâpati* to sacrifice, 172, 173; is established in five things, 389; *Purusha Nârâyana*, 403; *Purusha* born from *Virâg*, and *Virâg* from *Purusha*, 403;—*purushas* (men) as victims, 407 seq.;—cf. sun, eye.
- Purushamedha*, III, introd. xxvi; V, introd. xxi seq., 403 seq.; five *sutyâs*, 405; etymology, 407.
- Purusha-Nârâyana* (*litany*), V, 410;—cf. *purusha*.
- purusha-sâman*, (III, 369); IV, 146.
- purusha-sûkta*, IV, introd. xiv.
- pûrvâbhisheka*, IV, 249.
- Pûrvâitti*, the *Apsaras*, in an intermediate (? upper) quarter, or the *dakṣiṇâ*, IV, 108.
- Pûshan*, by five syllables gained the five regions, III, 40; *pap* to, 55, 63; lord of cattle, 55; V, 346; represents productiveness, III, 56; dark grey bullock the fee for oblation to *Pûshan*, 56, 63; *pârtha*-oblation to *Pûshan*, 82; *Pûshan Visvavedas* (all-possessing), 89; assists *Varuna*, 113; *samsrîp* oblation (*pap*) to, 116; *prayugâm havis* (*pap*), 125; is this earth, 205; V, 352; *Aditi* and *Pûshan* connected with *trîṇava-stoma*, IV, 69; rules over small animals, 75; is cattle, 195; V, 293; takes *Śrî's* wealth and receives (*mitra-vindâ*) oblation (*pap*), V, 62-65; protector of travellers, 293; watcher of men, 293; expiatory *pap*, 346; lord of roads, 352, 353; is (*Vâyu*) the wind, 474.
- pushkara*, etymology, III, 365.
- pûtîka*. See *âdâra*.
- quarters. See regions.
- queen, one of the *ratninaḥ*, III, 60; lies down near sacrificial horse, V, 322.
- race. See chariot race.
- Râganya*, shoots seventeen arrows' ranges, III, 25; word of four syllables, 25; takes part in chariot race, 29; holds honey-cup and cup of *Surâ*, 29; sprinkles king from *nyagrodha* vessel, 83; the bow his strength (*vîrya*), 89; ten *Râganyas* drink of *Sacrificer's* cup, 114; armoured *Râganya* driving round sacrificial ground, shooting arrows at two ox-hides, IV, 283 n.; not to be engaged with in disputation by *Brâhmanas*, V, 114; hired by some to drink the *Surâ*-liquor, 233; a form of the *kshatra*, 286; battle is his strength, 287; the grandeur of heroism bestowed on him, 294, 295; born (from) of old as one heroic and victorious, skilled in archery, certain of his mark, and a mighty car-fighter, 294, 295; unfit to be consecrated (king), 360; *Râganya* lute-player, 364 seq.
- râganyabandhu*, IV, 21; keep most apart (? from their wives in eating) whence a vigorous son is born to them, 370; *Ganaka*

- of Videha called thus, V, 113.
- rāgaputra, a hundred princes born in wedlock to be the guardians of the sacrificial-horse, V, 288; those who reach the end of the year's keeping become sharers in the royal sway, 288, 289.
- Rāgastambāyana. See Yagnāvakas Rāgastambāyana.
- Rāgasūya, III, introd. xi, xxiv-xxvi; belongs to king and makes him king, III, 4; inferior to Vāgapēya, 4; IV, 225; performance, III, 43 seq.; is Varuna-sava, 76; a supernumerary (special) rite, 246.
- raggudāla (Cordia Myxa) V, 373, 374.
- Rāhūgana. See Gotama Rāhūgana.
- Raikva, III, 107.
- rain, from clouds arising from smoke (steam), III, 185; from smoke sent up by the earth, 383; falls both on ploughed and unploughed land, 336; represented by the apasyā bricks, IV, 34; falls everywhere in the same direction, 35; is in the wind, 35; falls abundantly in the rainy season, not in autumn, 49; rain and wind, connected with Mitra-Varuna, freed from death through ekavimsa-stoma, 68; is the arrows of the Rudras in the sky, 164; is ruled over by Maruts, 170; produces a well-ordered state of society, V, 18; sounds like a chant, 45; rain-drops, as many as sweat-pores, hair-pits, and twinklings of the eye, 169; hail and lightning two terrible forms of it, 251; the sky, rain, the first conception, 315.
- rainy season, produced from the eye, and from it the Gagati, IV, 8; consists of months Nabhas and Nabhasya, 48; rainy season and autumn are the air-world, and the middle of the year, 49.
- raivata (and jākvara) -sāman, is a prishṭha-sāman, III, introd. xxi, xxii; connected with pankti, trayastrimsa, &c., 91; jākvara and raivata produced from trinava and trayastrimsa, IV, 12; connected with Brhaspati, Visve Devâb, the upper region, &c., 103.
- Rākâ, pap offered to her, (the extreme end of) one of the four regions, IV, 264.
- Rakshas,—safety from, III, 45; suck out creatures, 49; smitten by Indra and Agni, 51; swept away by the gods, 52; kept by continuous libation from coming after the gods, 191; kept off from south, and sacrifice spread in place free from danger and devilry, 199; seek to hinder the gods from sacrificing, 357; are the associates of the night, 361; rakshas-killing counter-charm, 53, 371, 372; repelled by thunderbolt, 372; harass those wandering in a wild forest, V, 160; Kubera Vairavana their king, the Devaganavidyâ their Veda, 367, 368.
- rakshovidyâ, V, 368 n.
- ram, sacrificial animal, III, 162, 165 seq.; slaughtered for Tvashtri, 162; is vigour, IV, 38; vicious ram (aidaka) an unclean animal, V, 178; originates from Indra's nose, 215.
- Râma, son of Dasaratha, III, 97.
- Râma Mārgaveya, one of the Syâparva family of priests, IV, 345 n.
- rampart, threefold, III, 212, 213.
- râshirabhrîṭ oblations, at (consecration of) Agnikāyana, IV, 229.
- râsmi, rein, III, 101.
- Rathagrîtsa, Agni's commander-in-chief (senâni), is the first spring-month, IV, 105.
- rathantara-sāman, III, introd. xiv, xv; connected with Agni, xv; with the brahman, &c., 91; at kesavapaniṣa used for first prishṭha and for sandhi-stotra, 127; produced from trivrit, IV, 5; (rathantara-kbandas is the earth, 89); connected with Agni, the Vasus, east, trivrit and āgyastra, 100; sung over completed altar, is this earth, 179; etymology, 179.
- Rathaprotâ, Âditya's commander-in-

- chief, is the first rainy month, IV, 106.
- Rathasvana, Vāyu's commander-in-chief, is the first summer month, IV, 106.
- Rathaugas, Agni's chieftain (*grāmañi*), the second spring month, IV, 105.
- rathavimokanīya oblation, III, 101.
- Rathekētra, Vāyu's chieftain (*grāmañi*), is the second summer month, IV, 106.
- ratna-havīmshi (*ratninām havīmshi*), III, 58 seq.
- ratninaś, III, 65; do homage to king, 108.
- râtrî (night performance), III, 127.
- râtrî-paryâyâb, III, 12.
- rattan (*vetasa*), mat used to cut the sacrificial horse on, V, 304, 329, 394; rattan grows in water, 304, 329.
- rauhina, plates, V, 454 seq.; cakes, cooked, 468; offered, 472, 489; they are Agni and Aditya; day and night, heaven and earth, 473, 474.
- Rauhikāyana. See Priyavrata.
- raurava-sāman, is an *aśva*-sāman, IV, 10.
- realm, sustained by kings, IV, 229; by couples (offspring), 230.
- red, includes all colours, III, 355.
- reed (*muṅga*), entered by Agni, III, 198; is Agni's womb, 200; (*vetasa*) rattan branch drawn across altar to appease it, IV, 174; plucked out from its sheath, V, 267; a bundle held upwards while sepulchral mound is raised, and afterwards put up in the house, 436; sheaths of reed grass kindled, 463.
- region (quarter), — five, III, 40, 108; IV, 246; four, III, 203; six, 268; seven, IV, 277; nine, III, 196, 296; ten, 183, 297; IV, 164, 246; ruled over by Pūshan, III, 40: ascent of, 91; connected with the Brahman, &c., 91; how created, 149; are parts of Vāyu-Pragāpati, 152; are Agni, 183; connected with Vāyu, and third layer of altar, 188; heal what is injured, 221; put in the world by Viṣve Devâb, 235; are both inside and outside of these worlds, 235; by them the worlds are fastened to the sun, 269; created with the moon, 286; are between these two worlds, 349; IV, 26; are the upper sphere, IV, 9; above everything, 10; are the heavenly world, 10; become the ear, 10; are in all four directions, 26; face each other, 27; are supported by the sun, 28; names of the five regions (East queen, South far-ruler, West all-ruler, North self-ruler, Great-region supreme ruler), 46, 100 seq.; freed from death through *katushtoma*, connected with Savitri and Brihaspati, 69; encircling (*paribhū*), 88; are the firmament, the heavenly world, 100; five on this side of the sun, 104, 195, 200; five on the other side of the sun, 104, 200; four on the other side (?), 198; five propitiatory oblations to (the five) regions (*digām aveshṭi*), 245; how laid down in the several layers, 263, 264;—created by the five gods Parameshṭin, Pragāpati, Indra, Agni, Soma, V, 16 seq.; guardians of the four regions are the Āpyas, Sādhyas, Anvādhyas, and Maruts, 359; parcelled out between the priests, 402, 412, 420; are a place of abode to all the gods, and Kandra their regent (?), 505.
- regional bricks. See *duyâ*, and *âsvinî*.
- renunciation, of one kind of food for life, III, 337; IV, 224.
- retasîk, bricks,—two, are these two worlds, III, 383; IV, 26; are the testicles, III, 384; are the ribs of Agni, the sacrificial animal (bird), 400; IV, (2), 16; their range (or rim), 17, 23, 26.
- retribution in future life, V, 109 seq.
- Revottaras Sthapati Pāṭava Kâkra, (short Sthapati Kâkra, or Kâkra Sthapati), priest and teacher, V, 236, 269.
- R̥bhu,—R̥bhus and Viṣve Devâb

- connected with beings (bhūta) and trayastrimsa - stoma, IV, 69; — a Ribhu of the Gagat (Gagati) metre (is the ārbhava-pavamāna) bearing the Sacrificer to bliss, V, 173; Savitrī, with Ribhus, Vibhus, and Vāgas, receives offering of Gharma, 480.
- ribs, are the middle of the body, IV, 20, 31, 32; fastened on breast-bone and costal cartilages, 114; — parsu and prishri, V, 164 n.
- rice, different kinds of, III, 69-70; originates from Indra's marrow (and Soma-drink), V, 216.
- Rik*, was in *Vṛitra*, III, 138; part of triple Veda, 139, 141; thereon the Sāman is sung, IV, 13; wife of Sāman, 14; *Riks* and Sāmans as Apsaras, the Gandharva Manas' mates, 233; they are wishes, as thereby one prays, 233; by the Mahad uktham it enters Pragâpati as his vital fluid, 284; consists of 12,000 *Bṛhatīs*, 10,800 *Pañktis*, 352, 353; a hymn to be recited of the *Rik*, the Veda of men, V, 362.
- riksama-sāman* (? *vairūpa-sāman*, or such as are merely sung, not chanted), produced from *Gagati*, and from it the *Sukragraha*, IV, 7.
- Rishabha Yāgyatura*, king of the *Sviknas*, V, 250, 399, 400.
- Rishi*, — were the non-existent, III, 143; the vital airs, 143, 333; IV, 60, 100, 185; etymology, III, 143; saw the fourth *lāyer* of altar, 189, 190; have a fore-share in *Agni*, 333; the seven *Rishis* are the seven vital airs in the head, IV, 73; *Dhātṛi* their lord, 73; the first-born Brahman, 100; *Rishis* spin the thread (of the sacrifice), 124; first made up (constructed) the fire-altar, 174, 185; the seven *purushas* made into one *purusha* were the seven *Rishis*, 205; established in the seasons, 212; the last-born *Rishis*, 250, 267; — have mistakes in their sacrifice pointed out to them by *Gandharvas*, V, 29; the seven (*Ursa major*), 425.
- rishikā*, bear or ogre, V, 307.
- ritavyā*, seasonal bricks, are the seasons, III, 386; IV, 29; the three worlds, 129; the nobility, 129; stepping-stones for the gods and Sacrificer to ascend and descend the worlds, 129; — the two of first layer are the spring months, *Madhu* and *Mādhava*, III, 386; IV, 2; — two of second layer, 24; are the summer months, *Sukra* and *Sukī*, 29; — two lower of third layer, the two rainy months *Nabhas* and *Nabhasya*, 48; the two upper, the autumn months *Isha* and *Ūrga*, 49; — two of fourth layer, the winter months *Saha* and *Sahasya*, 70; — two of fifth layer, 99, 125 seq., are the dewy months *Tapa* and *Tapasya*, 126.
- rite. See *vrata*.
- river, — seven flowing eastwards, IV, 211; seven flowing westwards (identified with downward vital air), 212; those drinking thereof become most vile, blasphemous, and lascivious of speech, 212.
- Rohini*, the nakshatra, falls on new moon of month *Vaiśākha*, V, 2.
- Rohita*, son of *Harikandra*, III, 95.
- rope, of *darbha* grass, for tying horse, greased with ghee, V, 374; twelve (or thirteen) cubits long, 276.
- royal dignity, means unlimited prosperity, V, 249.
- rubbing down of Sacrificer with fragrant substances, at *Sautrāmanī*, V, 252.
- Rudra*, is *Agni*, III, 51, 64; gave *dhukā* pap to, 51, 63; rules over beasts, 52, 205; hankers after killed cow, 63; *Rudra Paśupati*, gave *dhukā* pap to, 70; the North his region, 97; IV, 158; V, 488; *Rudra Sureva* (most kindly), III, 110, a form and name of *Agni*, 159; *Satarudriya*, IV, 150 seq.; is *Agni* in his immortal form, 156; oblations of wild sesamum, on an arka leaf, to, 156; was originally *Manyu*, 157; etymology, 157; V, 116; hundred-headed, thousand-

- eyed, hundred - quivered, IV, 157; oblations of gavedhukâ flour on an arka leaf, 158; is the Kshatra (whilst the Rudras are the Vis), 159, 162; the golden-armed leader of hosts, 160; worshipped with mystic utterances, 161; Agni created as the hundred-headed Rudra, 201; his shaft piercing Pragâpati's body, V, 36 n.; the ruler of animals, 229; by hairs of lion, wolf, and tiger being put in cups of Surâ representing wild animals, Rudra's shaft is only directed against these, and he spares domestic cattle, 230; consecrates king by the Trishrubh, 312.
- Rudras, by fourteen syllables gain katurdasa-stoma, III, 40; eleven, born from Vâk, 149; placed in the air with Vâyû, 150; kindle the sun, 231; Vasus (with Mitra) and Rudras mix the clay, 231; fashion air-world by means of trishrubh, 234; Rudras and Vasus sing praises of (bricks in) second layer, IV, 25; how produced, 33; Vasus and Rudras connected with embryos and katurvimsa - stoma, 68; Vasus, Rudras and Âdityas separate, and are the lords when heaven and earth separate, 75; connected with Indra, &c., 101; the lords of the south, 101; Vasus, Rudras, Âdityas, Maruts, Visve Devâs build on different quarters of the altar (E.S.W.N.Zen.), 118; of earth, air, and sky, 158-159; originate from drops of oblations, 159; are the Vis (whilst Rudra is the Kshatra), 159; are spread by thousands over these worlds, 168; in tribes (gâtâni), 160; the arrows of the Rudras of sky, air and earth are rain, wind and food, 164, 165; the Rudras invoked in the Satarudriya are Agnis, 167; the eleven Rudras enumerated, V, 116; arise by performance of midday pressing, 173; obtain the part of Vishnu, the sacrifice, corresponding to the midday pressing, 443; Indra, with Vasus, Rudras, and Âdityas, receives offering of Gharma, 479, 480.
- rugâ, an arrow, III, 38.
- runmatî, oblations to Agni and Varuna, IV, 237-239.
- rûpa, form, — oblations to forms. See prakrama.
- Sacrifice, path of, not to be swerved from, III, 14; V, 10; west (to east?) path of sacrifice, III, 347; sacrifice is happiness, 351; performed from the left (north) side, IV, 107; of ever-flowing blessings, 107; all beings are settled in the sacrifice, 144; has only one finale, heaven, 146; is all-sustaining, 199; they who perform it are wise, 199; Yagña as Gandharva, with the Dakshinâs, as Apsaras, his mates, 232; comparative efficacy of sacrifices, 299; is a Man, 300, 305; Pragâpati, the Sacrifice, is the Year, V, 1; 38; the fire its world, 3; is a counterpart of Pragâpati, 22; becomes the Sacrificer's body, 23, 27; bolt of the sacrifice (yagñameni), 42; the successful issue of the sacrifice, 66-68; the five great (mahâyagña), 95; sacrifice is cattle, 116; animal sacrifice fivefold, 125; like a forest with desert places and ravines, the sacrifice not to be entered without knowledge, 160; (true) form of sacrifice ensures entrance to the heaven of the living, 212; is devotion, 231; a web, 252; the navel of the earth, 390; passage between Âgnîdhra and Kâtvâlâ is the gate of the sacrifice, 497; sacrifice is the self of all beings, 504.
- Sacrificer, is Indra, III, 13; 18; at Vâgapeya sprinkled with remains of offering material, 38; the child of the earth, 125; he is Agni, 212; is really intended to be born in heaven, 345; is Pragâpati, Agni, the sacrifice,

- IV, introd. xv seq.; carried to heaven by, or flying there in shape of, birdlike altar, IV, introd. xxi seq.; becomes Death, xxiii; ousted from his realm (yagamānaloka) by wrong sacrificial procedure, IV, 94; is the fire on fire-altar, 94; sits down with the *Viṣve Devâb* on the higher seat (in the sky), 124; is established with *Viṣve Devâb*, 202; the fire-altar, *Mahāvratā*, *Mahad uktham*, his divine immortal body, 279; is the body of the sacrifice, 280; V, 236; in entering on the fast he gives himself up to the gods, and by the sacrifice he becomes an oblation to the gods by which he redeems himself from them, V, 26; 27; and is freed from sin, 38; Sacrificer dying whilst away from home, 197 seq.; when about to die, 201 seq.; when dead, goes to the place won by him in heaven, 204; symbolically placed in heaven, provided with the Soma-drink, 231; drinks *Aindra* cup at *Sautrāmāṇi* and has his abode with *Indra*, 245; is *Āditya*, 248; requests invitation from priests for partaking of cup (of *vasā*), 259; arises in the other world with a complete body and all limbs, 259; by means of the golden light (or a gleam of light shining after him) goes to heaven, 303; with *Vāvātā* and other wives, 349; whilst sacrificing becomes a *Brāhmaṇa*, 348.
- Sacrificer's wife, led forth by *Neshiri*, III, 31; puts on garment of *Kura* grass, 32; discarded when without son, 65; Sacrificer's wives sprinkle the horse, V, 313; they weave pearls into its hair, 313; they cleanse sacrificial horse, 321-323; walk round it, 322, 323; fan it, 323; the four wives in attendance at sacrifice, 349;—she is made to look upon the *Mahāvira*, 472.
- sacrificial post. See *Yūpa*.
- sâdana, settling of bricks, III, 154; sâdana and sūdadohas, 301, 305 seq.; 379; V, 5.
- sadas, associated with *Gagati*, V, 495.
- sadasya, a seventeenth priest recognised by the *Kaushîtakins*, IV, 348 n.
- sâdhyas, the guardians of one of the four regions, V, 359.
- sagâta, III, 107, 111.
- sagûrabdîya, oblation on the darbha bunch on freshly ploughed altarsite, is *Agni's* fore-share, (III, 332, 333); IV, 185.
- sagush, IV, 32.
- saha, the first winter-month, IV, 70.
- Śahaganyâ, the *Apsaras*, is an intermediate quarter (? S.E.), or the earth, IV, 106.
- sahasradakshina, III, 140.
- sahasya, the second winter-month, IV, 70.
- Sailâli, V, 393.
- Saindhava (horses), are the *Hotris* and *Adhvaryus*, V, 94.
- Śākalya, chosen to quench the fire-brand *Yâgñavalkya*, V, 115; questions beyond the deity (*Pragâpati-Brahman*) and dies in misery, 117.
- Śākāyanins,—their doctrine regarding the nature of *Agni*, IV, 363.
- Śāktya. See *Gaurîviti*.
- Sakuntalâ, the *Apsaras*, mother of *Bharata*, V, 399.
- śâkvara (and raivata) -sâman, a *prishtha-sâman*, III, introd. xx-xxii; connected with *Pañkti*, *Trinava*, &c., 91; śâkvara and raivata produced from *trinava* and *trayastrimsa*, IV, 12; connected with *Brhaspati*, *Viṣve Devâb*, the upper region, &c., 103.
- śakvarî (veises), V, 331, 333.
- śâlâ, III, 117.
- śâlâvrika (or sâlâvrika), hyena (?), V, 71.
- salt, means cattle, III, 33, 299; seventeen bags (*arvatthal* leaves) thrown up by peasants to Sacrificer, 34; scattered over *Gârhapatya* site, 299; is the amnion of the fire, 302, 344; saline soil

- means cattle, 343; is seed, V, 426.
- Salva, a people, IV, 344.
- Sâman, III, introd. xiii seq.; was in *Vṛitra*, 138; — (= *vâginâm sâman*) sung by Brahman, 23; part of triple Veda, 139, 141; is sung on the *rik*, IV, 13; the husband of the *Rik*, 14; — sâmans sung on *svayamâtrinnâs*, 144; are sap (*rasa*) laid into the worlds, 145; on *bhûb bhuvab svar*, 145; six Sâmans sung (by *Adhvaryu*) over appeased altar, 177 seq.; are the vital airs, 177; make body boneless and immortal, 178; those six Sâmans are immortal bricks, 181; *Riks* and Sâmans as *Apsaras*, the *Gandharva Manas'* mates, 233; are wishes, as one prays with them, 233; by the *Mahâvrata-sâman* the Sâman (*veda*) enters *Pragâpati* as his vital fluid, 284; Sâman (*veda*) consists of 4,000 *brîhatîs*, and *Yagus* and Sâman of (7,200 and 3,600) 10,800 *pañk-tis*, 353; sâman sung (by Brahman) at *Sautrâmanî*, the Sâman representing lordship (*kshatra*) or imperial sway, V, 255; is the essence of all the Vedas, 255; is the Veda of the gods, 370; a decade of it recited, 370; sung at *pravargyotsâdana*, 496; drives off the *Rakshas*, 496.
- samânabhrit (holders of the pervading air) are the speech-sustainers, IV, 15.
- sâma-nidhana, IV, 116.
- sambhâra, III, 36; V, 447.
- Samgivi-putra, IV, introd. xviii.
- samgrahîtri, charioteer, one of the
- ratnab, III, 62, 104.
 - samî (*acacia suma*), a samidh of, IV, 202; etymology, 202; for appeasement, not for food, 202; peg on tomb, V, 436.
 - samidh, eleven, III, 259; twelve for *Kshatriya* and *Purohita*, 259; three *udumbara* ones, soaked in ghee, put on the fire prior to its being led forward, IV, 189; are *Agni's* food, 191, 202; three (*samî*, *vikaṅkata*, *udumbara*) put on, 202, 203; samidh means vital air, 205.
- sâmidhenî, twenty-four, III, 167; twenty-one, 172; seventeen, 174; eleven, the first and last of which recited thrice, V, 25, 39.
- samishrayagus, III, 185; nine (eleven) at *Agnikayana Soma-sacrifice*, IV, 257 seq.; not performed at *Dikshazîyeshî*, &c., 258 seq.; at etymology, 261; the nine to complete the nine incomplete offerings, 261 seq.; is food, V, 44.
- samkrîti-sâman, V, 333.
- Sâmmada. See *Matsya*.
- samrâg, is *Pravargya*, V, 443; his throne-seat, 461.
- samrâg-cow (of *Pravargya*), killed by a tiger, atonement, V, 131 seq.; cf. *gharmadughâ*.
- sâmrâgya (imperial dignity), III, introd. xxiv; represented by throne-seat at *Sautrâmanî*, V, 249.
- samrâtsava, III, introd. xxv.
- samsrîp-oblations, III, 114 seq.
- samsthâ, III, introd. xi; the samsthâ is the year, V, 248.
- samstubh (metre), is speech, IV, 89.
- Sâmudri (son of *Samudra*). See *Asva*.
- samudriya - metre, III, 352 (cf. *samudra* - metre, = the mind, IV, 88).
- samvatsara, (?) year of cycle, IV, 21; etymology, V, 14.
- samyāñk, IV, 26, 27.
- Saṁnyos, makes good all imperfections in sacrifice, V, 29; — *samyorvâka*, a resting-place, 44.
- sand (*sikatâ*), produced from clay, III, 158; scattered over saline soil on *Gârhapatya* site, 300; on *Âhavanîya* site, 344; is the ashes of *Agni Vaisvânara*, 300; his seed, 300, 302, 311; emptied fire-pan filled with it, 311; on *uttara-vedi*, 349; two kinds, black and white, 352; is the lost part of the Brahman (*Pragâpati*), 353; is unnumbered, unlimited, 353; number of sand grains, 353; represents bricks with formulas, 353; the sediment of water, 416.

- sandhi-stotra, III, introd. xviii, xix, 12; is *trivrit* at *Keravapanīya*, 127.
- Sāṇḍila*, fire-altar, IV, 167, 222, 272, 274.
- Sāṇḍilya*, III, 414; IV, introd. xviii, instructs the *Kaṅkatīyas*, IV, 254, 279; disputing with his pupil *Sāptarathavāhani*, 295; instructs *Vāmakakshāyana*, 345; his doctrine of the *Brahman*, 400.
- Sāṇḍilyāyana*, instructs *Daiyāmpātī*, IV, 273; cf. *Kelaka Sāṇḍilyāyana*, 364.
- śāntadevatya*, the same as *śatārudriya*, IV, 156.
- sap*, vital (*rasa*), unites head and breath (vital air), IV, 201.
- sapha*. See lifting-stick.
- saptadara-stoma*, III, introd. xxiii; connected with *Viś*, &c., 91; used at *Dasapeya*, 118; at midday-service of *Keravapanīya*, 127; produced from *sukra-graha*, and from it the *vairūpa-sāman*, IV, 9; is space, *Pragāpati*, the year, 62; connected with gods generally and the creator, frees the *Viś* from death, 68; is food, 79; connected with *Varuna*, the *Ādityas*, the west, &c., 101, 102.
- Sāptarathavāhani*, disputing with his teacher *Sāṇḍilya*, IV, 295.
- sapti*, leader or side-horse, III, 20, 21.
- Sarasvat*, is the mind, III, 398; V, 32, 35.
- Sārasvata* wells, III, 398.
- Sarasvatī*, victim to, III, introd. xviii, xxiv; is *Vāk*, 39, 80, 398; V, 32, 35, 293, 476; *pārtha-oblation* to, III, 82; assists *Varuna*, 113; *samsrīp-oblation* (*pap*), 115; *prayugām havis* (*pap*), 125; ewe with teats in dewlap her victim at *Sautrāmanī*, 129; cures *Indra* of effects of *Soma*, 135; with *Sarasvatī Vāk*'s support the *Sacrificer* is anointed at *Agnikāyana*, IV, 228; takes *Śrī*'s prosperity (*pushrī*) and receives (*mitravindā*) oblation (*pap*), V, 62-65; is healing medicine, and assists the *Asvins* in curing *Indra*, whence she gets the ram for her guerdon, 216, 223; ram immolated to her, 217; ewes sacred to her, 218; she distils the *Soma* (plant) brought away from *Namuki* by the *Asvins*, 232; connected with the air (and the midday-pressing), 241, 247; bestows food, 243; connected the rainy season and autumn, 247; together with the *Asvins* she prepares the *Sautrāmanī* to heal *Indra*, 249; *Asvins*, *Sarasvatī* and *Indra* are everything here, 253; have a share in the *Gharma*, 475; an ewe her victim at *Asvamedha*, 300; assists the *Asvins* in restoring the head of *Makha*, 475.
- Sarasvatī*, river, water from it used for coronation of king, III, 73.
- sārathi*, III, 62.
- śarīra*, etymology (*śrī*), III, 144.
- Śārkarākshya*. See *Gana*.
- Sārṅgaya*. *See *Suplan*.
- śarpaza*, III, 114; with the horse, to the *Pavamāna-stotra*, V, 305.
- śarpanāma-formulas*, III, 369; etymology, 370.
- śarpavidyā*, the *Veda* of snakes, V, 367.
- Sarva*, form and name of *Agni*, III, 159; is the waters, 159.
- Sarvamedha*, III, introd. xxvi; V, 417 seq.; a ten-days' sacrifice, 418.
- Sarvaprishtha*, III, introd. xxii; IV, 246.
- sarvastoma*, IV, 246.
- sarvavedasa*, *sarvasva* (all one's property),—substitutes in giving it away, IV, 321 n.
- śastra*, III, introd. xii; attended by *Sacrificer*, 41; is the *Sacrificer*'s subjects, 41; same as *stotra*, IV, 14; (professional) reciter is despised, 367; (*uktha*) without it, the *stotra* is in vain, V, 257.
- śasvat*, III, 98; V, 250 n.
- sata*, a bowl (of reed), V, 220, 252.
- śatamāna*, round (gold) plate, III, 104; presented to *Brahman*, 141; fee for *bahishpavamāna* of *Asvamedha*, V, 306.

- Satânika Sâtrâgita, performed the Asvamedha, V, 400, 401.
- Sâtaparneya. See Dhîra Sâtaparneya.
- Satarudriya, IV, 150 seq.; etymology, 156, 157; amounts to the year, 166, 167; to the Mahad uktham, 168, 320.
- satasârsha-rudra-samaniya, IV, 157.
- sâtâtîrâtra session, V, 91 seq.
- satobhratî metre, in the form of it steers were produced, IV, 38.
- Sâtrâgita. See Satânika.
- Sâtrasâha. See Soma.
- Sattra, sacrificial session, — of a hundred Agnistômas, Ukthyas, Atirâtras, V, 91, 135 seq.; performance of a year's Sattra is like the crossing of an ocean, 145 seq.; of a thousand years, and its substitutes, 170 seq.
- Sattrin, — whether to have separate or common hearths, V, 175; if taken ill, keep apart and offer Agnihotra, 175; in case of death, Sattrin to be burnt by his own fires, 175.
- Satvats, V, 401.
- Satyakâma Gâbâla, V, 392.
- satya-sâman, III, 361, 363 (corr. IV, 146).
- Satyayagña Paulushi (Prâkînayogya), a teacher, IV, 393, 394.
- Sâtyayagñi, V, 354, 395; cf. Soma-jushma Sâtyayagñi.
- Sâtyâyani, IV, 21; his view as to the nature of Agni, 363.
- Saukeya Prâkînayogya, in disputation with Uddâlaka Âruṇi, V, 79 seq.
- Saulvâyana, an Adhvaryu priest, V, 61.
- Saunaka Mânuntantavya, V, 392.
- Saunaka. See Svaidâyana, Indrota.
- Saunromateya. See Âshâdhi.
- Sautrâmanî, III, introd. xxvi, 129 seq.; castrated bull the fee, 137; a draught mare, 138; a sattra, III, introd. xii, 140; performance, V, 213 seq.; is both an ishti and an animal sacrifice, 220; is Soma, 220; by Sautrâmanî one's enemy is overcome, 223; should be performed after each Soma-sacrifice to replenish one's self, 239; becomes (or is) a Soma-sacrifice, 240, 245, 264; belongs to Indra, 245; is the year, 247, 248; is the moon, 248; prepared by Asvins and Sarasvatî to heal Indra, 249; a Brâhmana's sacrifice, 260; is the body of man (Sacrificer), 262; Yagña, the Sautrâmanî, at first with the Asuras, went over to the gods, 270.
- savana, the three (Soma-pressings), of Gâyatrî, Trishrubh, and Gagatî nature, are devoted to Agni, Indra, Vîrve Devâb respectively, V, 106, 443, 444; (Asvins, Sarasvatî, Indra), 241; (Vasus, Rudras, and Âdityas), 241 n., 443.
- Savaniya victims, on first day of Asvamedha, V, 377; on third, 395.
- savimsa-stoma, is victorious assault, the year, IV, 63.
- sâvitra, formulas and libations, III, 190, 196; IV, 266; are one half of the year, 347; an Anushrubh one (not approved of), V, 89.
- Savitri, the impeller, speeder, III, 2, 61; preliminary oblation to, 4; by six syllables gained the six seasons, 40; twelve or eight-kapâla cake, 61, 115; ditto of fast-grown rice, 69; Savitri Satyaprasava, 69, 109; pârtha-oblation, 82; assists Varuna, 113; samsrîp-oblation (twelve or eight-kapâla cake), 115; prayugâm havis (ditto), 125; ditto cake at Sautrâmanî, 136; saw the Sâvitra formulas, 190; is Agni, 191; poured out as seed, 192; is the mind, 193; (the dappled steed) with his rays (reins) measures out earth and regions, 195; is yonder sun, 195; the heavenly Gandharva, 195; he who chooses his friendship chooses glory and prosperity, 251; Savitri and Brihaspati, connected with the regions and the Âtushroma, IV, 69; the sun-rayed, golden-haired Savitri raises the light, 195; is the guardian of all beings, 195; Savitri, the sun's well-winged eagle, is Pra-

gâpati, 305; distributes the immortal light among creatures, plants and trees, more or less, and, along with it, more or less life, 322; takes Śrî's dominion, and receives (mitravindâ) oblation (eight or twelve-kapâla cake), V, 62, 65; brahmakârin committed to him, 86; victim before initiation for Sattra, formerly to Savitri, now to Pragâpati, 174; Savitri's cake is on twelve kapâlas, to win the food of the year, 222; connected with the rainy season, 247; receives oblation at Sautrâmanî (for having assisted in healing Indra), 252; the fourth of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblations of drops, 280; three ishvis to Savitri Prasavitri, Savitri Âsavitri, Savitri Satyaprasava, 284; Savitri is this earth, 284; takes the sacrificial horse to heaven, 319; cake (on twelve kapâlas) to Savitri Prasavitri, 355; ditto to Savitri Âsavitri, 356; ditto to Savitri Satyaprasava, 358; three oblations to Savitri, 409; deposits the dead man's bones in the earth, 433; Savitri, with the Ribhus, Vibhus, and Vâgas, receives offering of gharma, 480; is the wind, 480.

sâvitri, the sacred (Gâyatri) formula, taught to Brahmakârin at once, formerly after a year, V, 87, 89.

savyashtribri (savyastha, savyeshtribri, savyeshtriba), III, 62, 102.

Sâyakâyana. See Syâparva.

Sâyavasa. See Gana.

science,—sciences (vidyâb) to be studied, V, 98. See triple science.

sea, the womb of waters, III, 416.

seasons, six, III, 31, 220, 351; IV, 228; V, 287; ruled over by Savitri, III, 40; connected with the metres, castes, sâmans, stomas, 91; the five bodily parts of Pragâpati, 152; seven, 249, 358; IV, 177, 211, 277, 314; the six seasons fasten the year to the moon, III, 269; are the Visve Devâb, 311; three sea-

sons of growth (spring, rainy season, autumn), 340; by seasons the age of embryo and man is computed, 386; consist of two months, 386; IV, 29; the Ârtava their rulers, 74; they move hitherwards and thitherwards (come and go), 91; five, 120; in each season there is the form of all of them, 126; everything fits in with its place by means of the seasons, 126; are (? rise) upwards from this earth, 128; are deranged for him who dies, 129; seven or five, 163; the six seasons are the Fathers, 243; a dying man changes to the season he dies in, 244 n.;—originated from the words 'bhûb, bhuvab, svar,' V, 13; the sun is their light, 149; are continuous, all first, all intermediate, all last, 248; the year is the bull among the seasons, 276.

seed (retas), produced from whole body, III, 349; white and speckled, 351; moist, 352; is twenty-five-fold (or twenty-fifth), 353; possessed of vital air, otherwise becomes putrid, 354; is virile power, 354; cast silently, 358; IV, 208; shed only by testiculati, III, 384; when productive, V, 53, 56; after seed is implanted, birth takes place, 180; from seed of man and animal everything is generated, 180; the essence of food, 264; of the sacrificial horse (Pragâpati) becomes generated, 275.

self-surrender. See surrender.

Senagit, Parganya's commander-in-chief (in the upper region), as the first winter month, IV, 108.

serpents, are the worlds, III, 369; different kinds of, 370; great serpent an object of wonder, V, 40.

sesamum, oblations of wild sesamum to Rudra, IV, 156.

seven, IV, 277, 314.

seventeen, IV, 74.

seventeenfold, is Pragâpati, III, 8, 79; V, 384; Brîhaspati-Pragâ-

- pati, III, 21, 22; man, 174; Pragâpati, space, IV, 62; Pragâpati, the year, 76; food, 79; the chest, V, 163.
- shadaha, sixty in the gavâṃ ayanam, V, 147; the two kinds (*Prishkya* and *Abhiplava*) are two revolving wheels of the gods, crushing the sacrificer's evil, 149; the two kinds to be worked into each other like the threads of one web, 149; alternate in sattrâ, 162 n.
- shaddbotri formula, V, 121.
- shatrimsa-stoma, is the firmament, the year, IV, 65.
- sheep (see *avi*, and *ram*;) produced in the form of *dvipadâ* metre, IV, 38; with sheep's wool malted barley bought at *Sautrâmani*, V, 219.
- shodasa-stoma, gained by *Aditi*, III, 40.
- shodasin (sacrifice), III, introd. xvi seq., xxii; victims of, 12; forms part of *Kesavapaniya Atirâtra*, IV, 405; twelve in the year's session, V, 147.
- shodasi-graha, belongs to *Indra*, III, 6.
- shodasi-stotra, III, 127.
- shoes, of boar-skin; III, 102; he who has performed *Râgasûya* is never to stand on ground without shoes, 129.
- sick man, when he gets better, asks for food, IV, 87.
- sickle, the crops go nigh to, III, 327.
- side, right side of animal the stronger, IV, 115.
- silk-cotton tree. See cotton tree.
- silver, piece of, tied to a *darbha* plant and taken eastwards (as the moon), V, 196; gold and silver plates (lightning and hail) beneath feet of *Sacrificer* whilst consecrated at *Sautrâmani*, 251; as *dakshinâ*, 357; silver plate inserted under sand, 462.
- *Sinivali*, is *Vâk*, III, 231; pap to her, (the extreme end of) one of the four regions, IV, 264.
- sipita, (? bald part), V, 9.
- Sipivishva, (? bald), *Vishnu*, V, 9.
- sras, etymology (*sri*, *sri*), III, 144, 145, 401.
- srasa, man sports therewith, V, 76.
- sitting,—one who has gained a position in the world is anointed sitting, IV, 227.
- six, its symbolic meaning, III, 268, 269; IV, 166.
- sixteenfold, is *Âditya* as the wielder of the fifteenfold thunderbolt, IV, 85; animals (cattle), V, 252; man, animal, universe, 302 n.
- sky (*dyaus*), union with the sun (*Âditya*), III, 149; connected with *Parameshthin* and *Âditya*, 188; is the waters, 216; fashioned by the *Âdityas* by means of *Gagati*, 234; udder of, is the waters, 284; is *Pragâpati*'s head, 313, 317; sheds seed in the form of rain produced by smoke (steam), 383; the seat of the waters, 416; is blissful (*ambhû*), IV, 88; above the third luminous back of the sky is the world of righteousness (*sukrita*), 122; is the left wing of the *Agni-Pragâpati*, the altar and universe, 179; is the higher abode, 202; the highest home, 203; steadied by clouds and stars, V, 126; connected with *Indra*, 241; the sky, rain, the first conception, 315, 389; is, as it were, yellow, 467; is a place of abode for all the gods, 505.
- slaughtering-knife. See knife.
- sleep, not to be disturbed, as during it the union of the two divine persons in the eyes takes place, IV, 371; mouth of him who has been asleep is clammy, 371; in sleep man's functions cease, 372.
- sloka (noise, praise), *pârthava*-oblation to, III, 82.
- smaâna. See burial-place; etymology, V, 422.
- smoke, is the breath of the sacrifice, III, 240; is seed shed by the earth, and becomes rain, 383; is the vigour of fire, IV, 250.
- snake, is neither worm, nor non-worm, III, 90; are the people of *Arbuda Kâdraveya*, the *Sarpavidyâ* their Veda, V, 367.
- Snâtaka, may initiate the *Unnetri* priest, V, 137.

roḥis,—haras, roḥis, arḥis (heat, fire, flame) of Agni, IV, 182.

Soma a, the moon, III, introd. xxviii; means truth, light, 8; glory, 56; princely power (kshatra), 82; by four syllables gained four-footed cattle, 40; pap to, 56; brown bull is of his nature, 57; Soma Vanaspati, pap of jyāmāka millet to, 70; Soma, king of Brāhmanas, 72, 95; pārtha-oblation to Soma, 82; tiger-skin his beauty, 81, 92; rathavimokṣaṇīya-oblation to, 102; assists Varuṇa, 113; (upasad) pap to, 118; (pañḥābala) pap on south part of veda, 120, 121; fee to Brahman, brown ox, 122; prayugāṃ havis (pap), 125; Soma withheld from India, 130; Soma juice flows from Indra, 131; Soma bought at new moon after year's initiation, 181; is paramāhutiḥ, 258; the blowing wind (Vāyu), 342; the vital airs, 342; the breath, 354; life-sap, 342; buying, driving about, &c., 342; is the drop, 403; the imperishable, 405; is Pragāpati, IV, introd. xx1; rules over trees, IV, 76; protector of the north, 102; connected with Maruts, ekavimsa-stoma, nishkevalya-śastra, vairāga-sāman, 102; the nectar of immortality, 251, 252; with Agnikayana, Soma to be pressed for a year, 320; is the moon, 349; V, 6, 9, 10; pressed at full moon, and in the subsequent half-month enters waters and plants, 10; Soma created out of Pragāpati with a life of a thousand years, 15; Agni and Soma become eater and food, 16; Soma, the moon, is the Aśvamedha, 33, 34; takes Śrī's royal power and receives (mitra-vindā) oblation (pap), 62-65; fetched from heaven by Gāyatrī in bird's shape, 122; Pragāpati, the sacrifice, is king Soma, 205 seq.; one purged by Soma offers the Sautrāmanī, 217 seq.; is the drink of the Brāhmana, 217; is Indra's faithful companion,

226; contributes to joy (intoxication), 227; sukra somapītha, 231; sukra madhumat, 232; taken from Indra by Namukī, and brought away again by the Aśvins and distilled by Sarasvatī, 222, 232; the second of the ten deities 'all the gods' receive oblations of drops, 280; Soma Vaishnava, king of the Apsaras, 366; Soma is the seed of the vigorous steed, 390; king Soma's throne-seat, 461.

Soma-netrāb (devāb), seated above, III, 49.

Soma-Rudra, pap to, cooked with milk from white cow with white calf, III, 65; they removed darkness from the sun (Sūrya), 66.

Soma-sacrifice, interlinked with Agnikayana, III, 343; the performer of it eats food once a year in the other world, IV, 299; is (Pragāpati's) seventeen-fold food, 348; as distinguished from haviryagnā, V, 119.

soma-samsthā, III, introd. xi, xii.

Somasushma Sātyayagnī, disputation on Agnihotra at Ganaka's house, V, 112, seq.

somâtīpavita, III, 129; somâtīpūta, V, 226.

somavāmin, III, 129; V, 217, 226.

soma-vendor, malted rice bought from him at Sautrāmanī, V, 220.

son,—sons treated kindly by father, IV, 25; when asked by father to do anything, say 'what will therefrom accrue to us?' 59; dear son a favourite resort, 161; taken by father to his bosom, 206; sons in early life subsist on father, the reverse in later life, V, 157; father returning from abroad is received kindly by his sons, 204; father and son part in time of peace, 308.

Soma Sātrāsīha, king of Pāñḥāla, performed the Aśvamedha, V, 400. sounding-holes, are the vital airs, V, 487.

South, connected with Kshatra, &c., III, 91; kine and goats most

- plentiful in south region, 404; is the *trishubh*, IV, 45; is *virâg* (wide-ruling), 46, 101; the Rudras its lords, 101; Indra its protector, 101; connected with *paññakadara-stoma*, *prâuga-jastra*, and *br̥hat-sâman*, 101; connected with *Vâyu*, 106; region of Fathers, 226; V, 485; is space and the air, V, 17.
- South-east, *Ukhyā Agni* (the sun) held up towards, III, 280; sacred to *Agni*, IV, 80; the sun is placed there, 133; in that region is the door to the world of the Fathers, V, 424.
- sowing, of all kinds of herb-seeds on *agnikshetra*, III, 337.
- space (aerial expanse) is *Pragâpati* the year, and the *Saptadara-stoma*, IV, 62.
- spade, is a thunderbolt, V, 448; of *udumbara* or *vikaṅkata* wood, 448.
- sparrow (*kalaviṅka*), springs from *Viśvarûpa's* head, III, 130.
- speech (voice), lord of, is *Pragâpati*, III, 5; based on vital air, 151; is the *sruḥ*, 192; world of speech, 145, 192; there is a keen edge to it on one or both sides, 200; speaks truth and untruth, divine and human, 200; consists of *vâk* (voice) and *akshara* (syllable), 203; is a spade, 215; is of three kinds, *rik*, *yagus* and *sâman*; or low, half-loud and loud, 239; is healing medicine, 341; by speech the gods conquered the *Asuras* and drove them out of the universe, 387; the breath is the male, or mate, of speech, 391; a vital air, 402; produced from mind (and the moon), and from it the winter, IV, 11; is the *Rishi Viśvakarman*, 12; sustained by the pervading vital air (*samâna*), 15; made by the gods their milch-cow, 173; one of the five divisions of vital air in the head, 190; by speech one gets into trouble, 210; speaks both truth and untruth, 257; *Agni* as Speech (the trayi *vidyâ*), 364 seq.; is the sun, 365; evolved from mind, and from it breath, 376, 377; the libations to Mind and Speech, (*Sarasvat* and *Sarasvatî*) are such to the Full and New moon, V, 28, 31, 32, 35;—single of vital airs, 246; mind is manifested as speech, 262; what is thought in mind is spoken by speech and heard by ear, 263; by mind and speech all is gained, 507.
- sphûrgaka*, tree, not to stand near a grave, V, 427.
- sphya* (sacrificial wooden sword), handed to consecrated king, III, 110; gaming-ground prepared therewith, 111.
- spinal column, is continuous, V, 35.
- spoon, (cf. *sruḥ*, *sruva*), taking up of the two offering-spoons (*guhû* and *upabhr̥t*), V, 56; not to clink together, 57, 60, 61.
- spring-season, connected with east, *gâyatrî*, &c., III, 91; is the earth, 386; consists of months *Madhu* and *Mâdhava*, 386; produced from breath, and from it the *Gâyatrî*, IV, 4; in spring forest-fires occur, V, 45; the *Brâhmaṇa's* season, 348.
- sprinkling,—of Sacrificer with remains of (*prasavanîya*) offering-material at *Vâgapeya*, III, 38; of fire-altar with water, IV, 169, 174; of completed fire-altar with mixture of *dadhi*, honey and ghee, as *Agni's* after-share, 185; of sacrificial horse with water, V, 278, 316.
- spr̥it, bricks of fourth layer, IV, 66 seq.; free creatures from death, 67.
- spr̥iti*, oblations, V, 133.
- Sraumatya*, a teacher, his view of the nature of *Agni*, IV, 363.
- Sraushat*, different modes and tones in uttering it, V, 57 seq.; its five formulas are the unexhausted element of the sacrifice, 170;—482, 502.
- sri*, excellence, III, 144, 163, 392; distinction (social eminence), IV, 110, 132, 241; V, 285, 313; goodness (?), 326, 327; prosperity, V, 18, 59; beauty, 315.

- Srī, goddess of beauty and fortune, springs from Pragāpati, and is despoiled by the gods, V, 62.
- Srīṅgaya, a people, V, 269.
- sriṣṭi, bricks of fourth layer, IV, 71 seq.; ? throwing of prastava (sacrificer) into the fire, V, 24; creation (?), 458.
- Srotriya, is an upholder of the sacred law, III, 106.
- sruḥ (offering-spoon), is speech, III, 192; the two serving as Agni's (the golden man's) arms, 373; of udumbara for Vasor dhārā, IV, 214.
- Srutasena, performs Asvamedha, V, 396.
- sruva, (dipping-spoon), thrown eastward or northward, III, 53; is breath, 192; two oblations therewith, IV, 204.
- staff, as sacrificial fee, V, 11, 12.
- stake, sacrificial. See Yūpa.
- stambayagus, III, 325.
- standing, one is stronger than sitting, IV, 172, 178; he who has not yet gained a position (but is striving to gain it) is anointed standing, 227.
- stars (nakshatra), how created, III, 149; are the lights of righteous men who go to heaven, 244; are the hair (of the world-man), IV, 288; as Apsaras, the Gandharva Kāndramas' mates, 232; are lightsome (bhākuri), 232; originate from Pragāpati's hair-pits, 361.
- steer (rīshabha) is vigour, produced in the form of the satobrihati metre, IV, 38.
- step, is the briskness in man, V, 266.
- sthāli, cauldron, III, 270.
- sthapati (governor), III, 111. Cf. Revottara.
- sticks, striking king with, III, 108.
- stobha, III, introd. xxiii.
- stokiyā, oblations of drops, a thousand to ten deities, V, 279, 280.
- Stoma,—are laid down as bricks in fourth layer, IV, 59; are the vital airs, 61; are food, 218; oblations relating to the Uneven and Even stomas, forming part of the Vasor dhārā, 217, 218; seven, 277, 314; do not tail by excess or deficiency of one stotriyā, V, 157; increasing by four (verses), 166, 167.
- stomabhāgā, bricks of fifth layer, are the essence of food, IV, 92 seq.; are the firmament (nāka), 93, 97; the first twenty-one are the three worlds and four regions; the last eight are the Brahman, the disk of the sun, 94; are the heart, 96, 99, 115.
- stone,—hunger is laid into it, hence it is hard and not fit for eating, IV, 170; put in water-pitcher and through it in Nirriti's region, 171; it should break there, 171; variegated stone set up whilst Agni is led forward, 195; is the sun, 196; is the vital air and vital power, 196; is put into the Āgnidhriya dhishnya, 243, 360.
- stool, gold, for Sacrificer, and Adhvaryu, V, 360, 361.
- stotra, III, introd. xii seq.; attended by Sacrificer, 41; is the Sacrificer's own self, 41; stotras of Abhishekaṇiya, 69; the same as the sastra, IV, 14; connected with the production of food (life), 72.
- stotriya-trika, IV, 14.
- stronghold, threefold, III, 213.
- sū, 'to animate, speed,' III, 2.
- Subhadrikā, dwelling in Kāmpīla, V, 321.
- Subrahmayā, priest, is made the Udgātā, V, 137.
- sūdadohas, and sādana, III, 301, 305, &c.; is the breath, 302, 354; IV, 5.
- Sūdra,—Ārya and Sūdra ruled by day and night, IV, 74, 75; Sūdra woman as the Ārya's mistress, V, 326; Sūdra is untruth, 446.
- suk, heat, pain, suffering, IV, 171; V, 497 n.
- Sukī, second summer month, IV, 29.
- Sukra, first summer month, IV, 29.
- Sukra-graha, III, 6; pururuḥ formula of, 111; produced from rīk-sama-sāman, and from it the saptadaja-stoma, IV, 8.
- Sūktavāka, a completion of the sacrifice, V, 44.
- sūlāvabhṛitha, V, 122.

- summer-season, connected with the South, Trishubh, &c., III, 94; produced from the mind, and from it the Trishubh, IV, 6; consists of 6 months Sukî and Sukra, 29; is the part between earth and atmosphere, 29; is scorched, V, 45; the Kshatriya's season, 347.
- Sun, twenty or twenty-first-fold, III, 265; IV, 163; V, 37, 291, 305; there is a man in the sun's disk (manâla), III, 367; its disk is the Brahman, and the Gâyatrî, IV, 94; is smooth and round, 180; its disk is variegated, 196; when the sun sets it enters the wind, 333; is a baker of the baked, 352; is the foundation of Pragâpati and the Sacrificer, and generated out of their own self, 354, 355; the sun—its orb, light, and man—is the triple science, the Mahad Uktham, Mahâvrata, and Fire-altar, 366; the man in it is Death, who is immortal, 366; its orb is the gold plate and the white of the eye, its light the lotus-leaf and the black of the eye; its man the gold man (in the altar) and the man in the right eye, 367, 368; is the goal, the resting-place, V, 37; the towering form of the bull, 107; (Âditya) slaughtered as an animal victim by Pragâpati, and consequently endowed with certain powers, 128 seq.; represented by piece of gold tied to darbha plant and taken westwards, 195; established on the Brihatî, 255, 256; walks singly, 314; is spiritual lustre, 314, 315; not rivalled by any one, 354; no one able to turn him back, 359; is a remover of evil, 426; originates from Vishnu's head when cut off, 442; whilst the sun shines the performer of Pravargya is to wear no garment, nor to spit, nor to discharge urine, 447; is Brahmanaspati, 453; is the truth, 457; the Brahman (m), 460; Yama, 460; Makha, 460; is the child (garbha) of the gods, 469; the lord of creatures, 469; the sustainer of sky and gods, 470; the never-resting guardian, 470; is the father, 472; is a web-weaver, 484; the quarters are its corners, 498; is the fal-low stallion, 501.
- Sun and Moon (suryâkandramasau), are Pragâpati's eyes, III, 113.
- Sunabsepha, legend of, III, 95, 109.
- Sunâsîrya, seasonal offering, III, 48; Sunâsîrya, part of Pragâpati's body, V, 77; oblations of, 77 n.
- sun-motes, III, 79, 80; as Apsaras, the Gandharva Sûrya's mates, IV, 231; they float clinging together, 231.
- sun-ram, III, 76.
- sun-rays, are the Visve Devâh, V, 196.
- sunwise motion, III, 359; leads to the gods, 372, 373.
- Suparna, eagle (or falcon), Savitrî's (garutmat) Suparna, (is Pragâpati), IV, 105; a Suparna of the Trishubh metre (is the mādhyandina-pavamâna) bearing the Sacrificer to bliss, V, 173.
- Suplan Sârṅgaya, V, 239.
- surâ, cups of, III, 8; mean untruth, &c., 8, 9; drawn by Neshtrî, 10; one of them held by Vaisya or Râganya, 29; oblation of, 133; offered to Fathers from pitcher with a hundred, or nine, holes, 136; originates from Indra's hips, V, 215; preparation of surâ, 223, 224; it means food, and the Vis, 225; contributes to joy (intoxication), 227, 228; is the essence of waters and plants, 233; gladdens the Sacrificer, 233; is drunk by him and priests, being unpropitious for a Brâhmana, 233, 245; others make a Râganya or Vaisya drink it, 233; it falls to the share of the Fathers of him who drinks it, 233; purifies the Sacrificer whilst itself is purified, 236.
- surrender (paridâ), of one's self, IV, 186, 239, 251, 269; V, 236.
- Sûrya, as Gandharva, with the sun-motes, as Apsaras, his mates,

- IV, 231; is the highest of all the universe, 240; created by the Brahman and placed in the sky, V, 27; evolved from the sky, and from him the Sâma-veda, 102; Sûrya's daughter purifies the Soma with tail-whisk, 226; she is Faith, 226; Sûrya, the highest light, is heaven, 267; sacrificed as animal victim, 320; expiatory pap, 346, 347; is the eye of creatures, 346; Sûrya, Vâyu, and Heaven and Earth, 347; walks singly, 383; one of his rays is the rain-winner, 478; is heaven, the highest light, 502; (regent of the sky) is the self of the gods, 505.
- Sûryâkandramasau, are Pragâpati's eyes, III, 313.
- Sûryastut Ukthya, V, 419.
- Susheza, Parganya's chieftain (grâmanî) in the upper region, is the second winter month, IV, 108.
- Suravas Kaushya, a teacher, IV, 391.
- Sûta, one of the ratninaś, II, 60; is the spiriter (sava), 60-62; 111.
- suta and âsuta, V, 241 n.
- Svadhâ, as such the Fathers worship the divine Purusha, IV, 373; the Father's food, V, 96-98, 234; the autumn is the Svadhâ, 423.
- svâdhyâya, the study of one's daily lesson of the scriptures, V, 100 seq.
- svâhâ, therewith logs are consecrated, III, 261; is food, IV, 159; is distinct (definite), 183; is the Vashat, 277.
- Svaidâyana, a Saunaka, and northern Brâhmana, defeats Uddâlaka Âruzi, V, 50 seq.
- svar,—cf. bhûh.
- svarâg, metre, III, 364; of thirty-four syllables, IV, 385.
- svâra-sâman, produced from Trishrubh, and from it the Antar-yâma-graha, IV, 6, 7; how chanted, ib.
- svara-sâman days, performed either as Agnishromas or as Ukthyas, V, 147.
- Svarbhânû, an Asura, smites the sun with darkness, III, 65, 406.
- Svargit Nâgnagita, or Nagnagit, the Gândhâra, a râganyabandhu, IV, 21.
- svayam-âtrinnâ brick, represents the three worlds, III, 155; the first belongs to Pragâpati, 187, 378; second to Indrâgni and Visvakarman, 188; third to Parameshthin, 188;—laying down of first, as earth, food, and vital air, 377; the lower vital air, 399; IV, 2; the second (in the third layer) is the middle part of the body and its vital air, 42; the air, 44, 45; the third (in the fifth layer), 96, 99; the vital air in the middle of the body, 114, 116, 140 seq.; oblations thereon, 182; is an uttaravedi, 182; svayamâtrinnâs as substitutes for fire-altar, 271.
- Svetaketu Âruzeyya, has sacrifice performed for him by Vaisvâvasavya, IV, 333; his view regarding the fore-offerings, V, 40; regarding the nature of honey, 90; disputation on Agnihotra at Ganaka's house, 112 seq.; questioned by his father regarding the fording-footholds of the year, 147.
- Svikna. See Pratîdarsa, Rishabha.
- Svishrakrit, performed between two oblations, III, 40; the same for kâmyeshvis, IV, 248; is fervour (tapas), V, 41; the Kshatra, 253; three oblations of blood at Asvamedha, 337, 338; is Rudra, 338.
- swan maidens, V, 70.
- sweat-pores, as many as there are hair-pits and rain-drops, V, 169.
- Syaita-sâman, III, introd. xvi; sung by some over completed altar, IV, 180.
- syâma, III, 14.
- syâmâka, millet, III, 70.
- Syâparna, a people, IV, 344 n.; Syâparna Sâyakâyana, III, 171; IV, 274, 344.
- syena, falcon or eagle, one of the Gâyatri metre (is the bahishpavâna) bearing the Sacrificer to bliss, V, 173; the talon-

- slaying *syena*, the king of birds, originates from Indra's heart, 215; with two feathers of *syena* the sacrifice is purified (swept up and down) at *Sautrâmanî*, 230.
- tail,—twenty-one-fold, IV, 222; contraction and expansion of bird's tail, 301 seq.;—tail whisk as purifier, V, 220, 235.
- Tândya*, III, 153.
- tanu*, (five bodily parts), III, 152.
- Tapa*, the first dewy season, IV, 126; is the sun, 126.
- tapas*, (austerities) to be practised: of him who does so every part shares in the world of heaven, IV, 362; there is no perpetuity in it, 418.
- tâpasakita*, (the fire-altar used at the sacrificial session of that name), IV, 317; substitute for a session of a thousand years, V, 171 seq.; amounts to a *Brihatî*, 172.
- Tapasya*, the second dewy season, IV, 126.
- Târکشya*, the commander-in-chief of the sacrifice (or north), is the first autumn month, IV, 107; *Târکشya Vaiparyata*, king of birds, V, 369.
- târpya*, III, 83.
- teacher, of *brahmatârin*, whether to carry on sexual intercourse, or not, V, 90.
- testicles, V, 500.
- thighs, joined to body at upper end, III, 306; thigh-bone the largest bone, IV, 137.
- thirteen, IV, 74.
- thirty,—limbs of body, IV, 167.
- thirty-one, IV, 76.
- thirty-three, IV, 76; V, 164.
- thousand,—means everything, IV, 147, 304; V, 348;—the benefits of a life of 1,000 years, how to be gained, IV, 362.
- thread,—with it fried rice-grain is bought at *Sautrâmanî*, V, 219.
- threefold, the, belongs to gods, III, 21.
- throne-seat, of *udumbara*, for consecration at *Vâgapeya*, III, 35; of *khadira* at *Abhishekanîya*, 105; rising from, 128; thereon *Ukha* Agni placed and carried, 267 seq.; represents the earth, 267; of *udumbara* wood, 267; V, 249; represents imperial dignity, 249; royal dignity, 249; the womb and navel of the *Kshatra*, 250; throne-seat, of *Pravargya*, the *samrâg*, 461; of *udumbara*, shoulder-high, 461; wound with grass-cords, 461.
- thunderbolt, is fifteenfold, III, 413; the (sixteenfold) sun (*Āditya*) is its welder, IV, 85; has a sling (or handle) on its right side, 86; Indra drives off the *Asuras* therewith, 193; is the thunder, V, 116.
- tiger, skin of, used at consecration ceremony of *Râgasûya*, III, 81; is *Soma*'s beauty, 81, 92; produced in the shape of the *virâg* metre, IV, 38; is vigour, 38; springs from entrail of dead body, if not cleaned out before being burnt, V, 203; springs from Indra's entrails, 215.
- tilvaka*, tree, not to stand near a grave, V, 427.
- tongue, distinguishes the essence (taste, flavour) of food, V, 263.
- tooth,—how teeth grow and decay, V, 52, 54.
- top,—of grass-stalks is sacred to the gods, IV, 185.
- tortoise (*kûrma*), how created, III, 147; a living one placed in first layer, 389; is the life-sap of these worlds, and these worlds themselves, 389; the lower shell the earth, the upper one the sky, and what is between is the air, 389; is anointed with *dadhi*, honey, and ghee, 389; is the same as the sun (*Āditya*), 390; is the vital air, 391; *Agni Vaisvânara*, *Āditya*, creeps over the three worlds in the shape of a tortoise, 392; the lord of the waters and the bull of bricks, 392;—how laid down on the altar, IV, 2.
- traidhâtavi*, offering at *Sautrâmanî*, III, 139; at *Purushamedha*, V, 412.
- trayastrimsa* (—stoma), connected with *pânkti*, *raivata*, &c., III,

- 91; trinava and trayastrimsa, produced from the âgrayana and from them the jâkvara and raivata-sâmans, IV, 11, 12; is a foundation, the year, 65; connected with Ribhus and Viśve Devâb, frees living beings (bhûta) from death, 70; is connected with Brihaspati, the Viśve Devâb, the upper region, &c., 103; last of the uneven stomas, 217; trayastrimsa day, 420.
- trayî vidyâ, III, 139; (the brahman) first created, 145, 192; is all the metres, 193; consists of hymns, tunes, and prayers, 196; dug out by the gods from the mind-ocean, 415; (stoma, yagus, rik, sâman, brihat, rathantara) is food; mentioned in final benediction of the Vasor dhârâ consecration, IV, 220; is the truth, 258; the (Soma)-sacrifice, 261; contains all existing things, 352; Pragâpati's body contains (or consists of) it, 352; consists of 10,800 eighties of syllables, 353; is Speech, and Agni (the fire-altar), 364 seq.; is the universe, 403; constitutes the (new, divine) body of the Sacrificer, V, 38; evolved from Agni, Vâyu, and Sûrya, and from it the luminous essences bhûb, bhuva, svar, 102, 103; the Brahman priest to use the trayî vidyâ, 104; is the unexhausted element of the sacrifice, 170.
- trayodasa-stoma, gained by Vasus, III, 40.
- trayovimsa-stoma, the array, the year, IV, 63.
- trees, all except udumbara side with the Asuras against the gods, III, 256; ruled over by Soma, IV, 76.
- tretâ, die, III, 107.
- trikakubh (metre), is the udâna, IV, 88.
- trinava-stoma, connected with Pañkti, jâkvara, &c., III, 91; with trayastrimsa produced from the âgrayana-graha, and from them the jâkvara and raivata-sâmans, IV, 11, 12; is strength, the year, 64; connected with Aditi and Pûshan, 69; connected with upper region, Brihaspati, Viśve Devâb, &c., 102, 103; is the two sides (flanks), V, 164; trinava day, 420.
- tripâna, III, 85.
- triple science. See trayî vidyâ.
- trishamyukta, offerings, III, 54, 56.
- trishubh, gained by Indra, III, 40; is vigour, strength (vîrya), 64; is the one rule which the gods keep, 447; IV, 362, 308; V, 311, 312; connected with kshatra, &c., III, 91; is the body, self, 167, 218, 253; produced from the summer, and from it the svâra-sâman, IV, 6; year-and-a-half-old calves produced in the form of it, 39; is the south, 45; the air of trishubh nature, 57; Vâyu connected with it, 142; is the thunderbolt, 193, 308; connected with the sun, 197; of eleven syllables, 308; is the generative breathing (of Pragâpati), 327-379; an eagle of the trishubh metre (midday Pavamâna) bearing the Sacrificer to bliss, V, 173; thereby the Rudras consecrate king, 312.
- trivrit-stoma, gained by Mitra, III, 40; connected with brahman, &c., 91; produced from upâmsugraha, and from it the Rathantara, IV, 5; the swiftest of stomas, 61; is Vâyu, 61; is breath, 66; through it (connected with Agni) the priesthood delivered from death, 67; is the head, 78; connected with Agni, the Vasus, the east, âgyasastra, rathantara-sâman, 100.
- truth, remaining with the gods, and untruth with Asuras, IV, 258; he who holds to it, though first poor, in the end prospers, 257; truth in faith, V, 46; conquers pain, always to be spoken, 85.
- Tura Kâvasheya, IV, introd. xviii; builds fire-altar at Kârôtî, IV, 279.
- Tvashtri, assists Varuna, III, 113; rules over living forms, 113, 119; (samsrip) ten-kapâla cake to, 115; prayugâm havis (ten-

- kapâla cake), 125; his son Vir-varûpa, 130; V, 213; ram slaughtered for him, III, 162; fashioned first the sheep, 411; takes Śrî's forms and receives (mitravindâ) oblation (ten - kapâla cake), V, 62-65; practises mystic rites on Indra and excludes him from the Soma-draught, 213 seq.; 248; Tvash-tri, the seminal, is multiform, 293; fashioner of the couples of animals, 293.
- twenty-five, IV, 75.
- twenty-five-fold, is seed, III, 353; is the body, IV, 168, 222.
- twenty-four-fold, is man, III, 167; the wing (paksha), IV, 222; Pragâpati, the year, V, 141.
- twenty-nine, IV, 75.
- twenty-one, IV, 75, 191; V, 150.
- twenty-one-fold (or twenty-first), is man, III, 172; (stoma) the sun, 127, 265; IV, 163; V, 37, 150 (cf. note), 305 note, 333, 335; the tail, IV, 222; the belly, V, 164; the altar, &c., 334, 335; the head of the sacrifice, 335.
- twenty-three, IV, 75.
- twinkling of the eye, as many as there are spirations, and hair-pits, V, 169.
- udâna, becomes the vyâna, IV, 16; (breath of the nose) fills man, V, 31.
- udânabhrit (holders of the upward air), are the ear-sustainers, IV, 15.
- udavasânîyeshri, III, 115, 139; IV, 269.
- udayaniya (Atirâtra), IV, 254.
- Uddâlaka Âruni, son of (Aruna) Gautama, a Kurupañkala Brâhmana, • [IV, 333 n., 393 n. :] V, 50 seq.; in disputation with Saukeya Prâkînayogya, 79 seq.; teacher of Proti Kausurubindi, 153. •
- Uddâlavat, a Gandharva, V, 30. •
- udder, in one third of cow, III, 237.
- uddhâra, share,—purastâd—, uparishatât, IV, 162. •
- Udgâtri priest, seated towards north, III, 109; gold wreath his fee at Dasapeya, 119; by means of the Mahâvratâ (sâman) he puts the vital fluid into Pragâpati, the altar, IV, 282; is the rainy season, V, 45; initiated for Sattra (as being the thunder-cloud and rain), 135; holding on to him from behind, 173; not to chant the Udgîtha of bahishpavamâna at Asvamedha, 305; is the friend of the gods, 388; the Udgâtris do, as it were, the Patnî's work at the sacrifice, 504.
- udgîtha,—of bahishpavamâna at Asvamedha performed by the horse, V, 305.
- udumbara (ficus glomerata), means substance, food, III, 35, 36, &c.; strength, life-sap, 373; used for throne seat at Vâgapêya, 35; for food-vessel, 36; for consecration water-vessel, 73, 80; ditto for the king's kinsman to sprinkle from, 83; branch hidden in wheel-track, 104; how produced, 256; sides with the gods, whilst all other trees do so with the Asuras, 256; contains the vital sap of all other trees, 256, (267), 394; produces fruit (thrice a year) equal to that of all other trees, 257; is always moist, 257; udumbara jar used for sowing seed on Agnikshetra, 337; etymology, 395; samidhs of, IV, 189, 191; samidh with forking branches, 203; offering-ladle of, for vasor dhârâ, 214; originates from Indra's flesh (and force), V, 215; • means strength, force, 220, 448.
- uggiti, formulas and oblations, III, 40.
- Ugra, form and name of Agni, III, 159; is Vâyu, 160. •
- Ugrasena, performs Asvamedha, V, 396.
- ukhâ, fire-pan,—materials collected for, III, 180; belongs to Pragâpati, 180; eight parts of, 180; thereinto the Sacrificer pours his own self, 180; represents the three worlds, 210, 233 seq.; 313; fashioning of, 233 seq.; is a cow, 237; is Agni's self (body), 239; is the Sacrificer's own self, 251; baking of pan, 252 seq.; instructions in case

- of its breaking, 263; ditto in case of fire therein going out, 263; etymology (ut-khan), 270; filled with sand and milk, 310, 311; not to be looked at when empty, 310; placed on mortar in first layer, 396-398; is the belly of the animal Agni, 400; shaping and baking of it side by side with the building of fire-altar, IV, introd. xix; a representation of the three worlds, ib.; is placed on the mortar, 2; Pragâpati and Sacrificer are poured therein as seed into the womb, 341; therein, as the three worlds, Pragâpati pours his own self, 354.
- Ukha Agni, III, 263, 265; is held up towards east, 272, (275); towards south-west and north-east, 280; carried about for a year, 269; placed on chariot and driven about, 290 seq.; poured on Gârhapatya, 310; IV, 191 n.; 308 n.; by building an altar without carrying him for a year one kills all beings in the form of an embryo, 272; one must not officiate at such a sacrifice, 272; relaxations of rule, 273, 274; only one who has carried Agni for a year attains immortal life, 324; placed on fire-altar with 'vasha', 202, 341.
- ukbîshakshara, V, 489 n., 500.
- uktha, III, introd. xiv-xvi; (=mahad uktham), the food of Agni, IV, 342; the uktha is Agni, Âditya, Prâna, the Purusha, 399; (=sâstra), V, 257.
- uktha-stotra, III, introd. xiv seq., 127.
- ukthya-graha, III, 11.
- Ukthya sacrifice, III, introd. xiv-xvi; victims of, 12; two hundred and forty, or two hundred and thirty-four in a year's session, V, 147.
- ulûkhalâ, etymology, III, 395.
- unbelief and belief, as two women with a man, (wrath) between them, V, 111-112.
- uneven, belong to the Fathers, V, 423.
- universe, in the beginning was neither existent, nor non-existent, IV, 374; is Mind alone, 375; is only Death, hunger, which creates Mind, 402; universe originally was nothing but a sea of water, V, 12; in the beginning was the Brahman, 27.
- Unnetri, priest, initiated last for sattra by non-initiated Snâtaka or Brahma-kârin, V, 137.
- unstringing (formulas). See avatâna.
- untruth, — remaining with Asuras, and truth with the gods, IV, 257; he who speaks untruth, though first flourishing, comes to nought in the end, 257; women, the sûdra, the dog and the blackbird (crow) are untruth, V, 446.
- upabhrî. See spoon.
- upahita, III, 151.
- upâmsu-graha, III, 6; is the mouth of the sacrifice, 53; produced from gâyatya-sâman, IV, 4; from it the trivrit, 5.
- upanayana, initiation of Brâhmanical student, V, 86 seq.
- upanishad (mystic import), the essence of the Yagus, IV, 339; regarding the nature of Agni, 363 seq.; V, 155.
- uparishad bhâgah, IV, 185; cf. uddhâra.
- Upasad, III, 116, 118, 355; IV, 187; with three kindling-verses, and without prayâgas and anuyâgas, IV, 259; the two performances are two strongholds between which the fire-altar is built, 316; are the fervour in the sacrifice, 317; are day and night, and Pravargya the sun, 317; three, six, twelve, or twenty-four Upasad-days, or a year, 317, 318; on Sata-rudriya-day, day of preparation, and sutyâ-day, 320; like after-offerings of a backward direction, V, 43; twelve Upasad-days at Âsvamedha, 371; ditto at Purushamedha, 403; is combined with Pravargya, 493.
- uparaya, supernumerary, V, 220 n.
- upasthâna, of fire on fire-altar, IV, 269; with seven-versed Aindrahymn, 274, 275.
- upayag, by-offering, eleven, III, 163.
- upayamanî, (supporting) tray, V,

- 458; is the air, the Pravargya pot placed thereon, 477, 481, 488.
- upper (or great) region,—is the sun, IV, 27; the pañkti, 45; sovereign mistress (adhipatnī), 46, 102; the Visve Devāḥ its lords, 102; connected with Brīhaspati, the trinava, and trayas-trinva stomas, the śākhvara, and 1aivata sāmans, 102, 103; a boon-bestower, is Praganya, 107; is the Sacrificer's region, 485.
- Ūrga, second autumn month, IV, 49.
- Urvāṣī, an Apsaras,—is the upper region, or the oblation, IV, 108; Urvāṣī, and Purūravasa, V, 68 seq.
- Ushas, wife of Bhūtānām patiś (Pragāpati, the year), III, 158.
- ushnīh,—in the form of it three-and-a-half-year old kine produced, IV, 39; is the eye (of Pragāpati), 327–328.
- ushnīsha, turban, III, 86.
- usurer (money-lender), V, 368.
- utkara, heap of rubbish, is the seat of what is redundant (superfluous), IV, 137
- utsādana,—of Pravargya, IV, 187; V, 493 seq.
- utsarga, formulas of removal (of distress), III, 408.
- uttaramandrā (tūne or lute), V, 356.
- uttara-nārāyana (litany), V, 412.
- uttara-vedi (high, or upper, altar), is the sky, III, 349; the womb, 349; the air, V, 248; on the uttara (northern) vedi, 225; used for 'setting out' the Pravargya vessels, 498; its navel is the voice, 498.
- vāga (food, race, strength), III, 204.
- Vāga,—Savitṛi, with Rbhus, Vibhus, and Vāga, receives offering of gharma, V, 480.
- Vāgapeya, III, introd. xi, xxiii seq.; by offering it one ascends to upper region, 2, 3; to the light, 33; becomes immortal, 33; wins Pragāpati, 3; it belongs to Brāhmaṇa and Rāganya, 3; by offering it one becomes samrāg, 4; it is superior to Rāgaśūya, 4; IV, 225; number seventeen prevails thereat, III, 8; etymology, 13 seq.; is a supernumerary (special) rite, 246.
- vāgapeya-graha, belongs to Indra, III, 6; five such, 8.
- vāgapeya-sāman, III, introd. xxiii, 11, 12.
- vāgaprasaviya, (seven) oblations as Vāgapeya, III, 37; with remains thereof Sacrificer sprinkled at Vāgapeya, 38; (fourteen) oblations (of all-herb-seed) at Agnikayana, IV, 223 seq.; are all food, 224.
- Vāgaravasa. See Kurī Vāgaravasa.
- vāghat, III, 218, 223.
- vāgin, horse, carries the Gaṇḍharvas, IV, 401.
- vāginām sāmān, III, 23.
- vai, meaning of, III, 198.
- Vainya. See Prithin.
- Vaipayata. See Tārksya.
- vairāga-sāman, III, introd. xx, xxii, xxiii; connected with Anushrubh, ekavimsa-stoma, autumn, 91; produced from ekavimsa-stoma, IV, 10; connected with Soma, Maruts, north, &c., 102.
- vairūpa-sāman, III, introd. xx, xxii; connected with vir, Gagati, &c., 91; (?) = riksama-sāman, IV, 8, 9; is an aida-sāman, 10; connected with Varuna, the Ādityas, the west, &c., 102.
- vaiśākha, month, new moon of, coincides with the nakshatra Rohinī, V, 2.
- Vaiśnavā. See Soma Vaiśnavā.
- Vairavana. See Kubera Vairavana.
- Vaiśvadeva, seasonal offering, III, 47; part of Pragāpati's body, V, 74; oblations, 74 n.; at Āvamedha (to Ka, Pragāpati, Aditi, Sarasvatī, Pūshan, Tvashtri, Vishnu), 289 seq.; 292 seq.
- vaiśvadeva-śastra, connected with Brīhaspati, the Visve Devāḥ, the upper region, &c., IV, 103; on second day of Āvamedha, V, 381.
- vaiśvadevī (āmikshā), III, 108;—bricks, IV, 23, 30 seq.; represent creatures, 31.
- vaiśvakarmāna, formulas and oblations (corresponding to the

- Sāvitra ones), IV, 266; Agni Vaiśvakarmāna, 268; are the second half of the year, 347.
- Vaiśvānara, twelve-kapāla cake to, III, 57; Vaiśvānara is the year, 57, 170; prayugām havis (twelve-kapāla cake), 125; paśupuro-ḍāsa, 170; twelve-kapāla cake at dikṣhā of Agniḥyana, 247; Vaiśvānara is all the fires, 248; is Agni, 248; is the Kṣhatra, 248; the Gārhapatya is Agni Vaiśvānara, 300; the year, IV, 33, 207; twelve-kapāla cake which makes Agni Vaiśvānara a deity after being set up on fire-altar, 207; etymology, 208; is the Kṣhatra, 210; is the sun, 212; views regarding his nature, 393 seq.; is the Puruṣa, 398; expiatory cake, V, 346; Vaiśvānara is this earth, 346.
- Vaiśvāsavya, officiates to Sveta-
ketu Āruṇeya, and is examined by his patron's father (Uddālaka Āruni), IV, 333.
- Vaiśya, takes part in chariot race, III, 29; holds honey-cup and cup of surā, 29; sprinkles king from arvattha vessel, 84; hired by some to drink the surā-liquor, V, 233; son of Vaiśya woman not anointed, 326.
- Vaiśvasvata. See Manu, Yama.
- Vaiyāghrapadya. See Buzīla, and Indradyumna.
- Vāk, victim to, III, 15; (Sarasvatī) the leader, 39, 80; (Bṛihaspati) Vāk, pap of wild rice to, 70; the triple Veda the thousand-fold progeny of Vāk, 140; out of her Pragāpati produced the waters, 145, 192; union with mind (manas), 149; bears the eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Ādityas, and the Virve Devāb, 149; Vāk, the voice, speaks to a span's distance, 200; is part of speech, 203; is a mahishī (consecrated queen), 239;—cf. Sarasvatī Vāk.
- vākovākya, dialogue, to be studied, V, 98.
- vālakṣilyā, bricks of the third layer are the vital airs, 54 seq.; etymology, 55; by means of them the gods ranged over these worlds upwards and downwards, 56.
- Vāmadevya, son of Vāmadeva. See Bṛihaduktha.
- vāmadevya-sāman, III, introd. xvi, 12, 274; how chanted, IV, 7; sung over completed altar, is the breath (vital air) and Vāyu, 179; is Pragāpati, V, 333.
- Vāmakakṣhāyana, III, 314; instructed by Sāṇḍilya, IV, 345.
- vapâ,—of five cuttings (portions), V, 125; vapâ offering on second day of Arvamedha, 392 seq.; victims with and without vapâ, 420.
- vâr, etymology, III, 146.
- varana wood, peg of, V, 436; enclosing-sticks, 439; surva-spoon, 439.
- vâravantīya-sāman, III, introd. xiv-xxi; used for Agnishoma-sāman on first day of Arvamedha, V, 376.
- Vārkaḥ, V, 169.
- vârshâhara, sāman, V, 501.
- vârtraghna, are the āgyabhāgas, V, 350.
- Varuṇa, by ten syllables gains Virâg, III, 40; his noose, 47, 57, 280; Varuṇa is Agni, 51; (? Bṛihaspati, 68); barley pap to, 57, 60; to Varuṇa belongs the black, hence black cloth the fee for oblation to Varuṇa, 58; knot sacred to Varuṇa, 58; is the spiriter (sava) of gods, 60; the horse his sacrificial animal, 60; to Varuṇa belongs what is hewn by axe and what is churned, 67; what is cooked by fire, 68; what grows in ploughed ground, 71; the flowing water that does not flow, 76; the garment of initiation (at Abhishekanīya), 87; Varuṇa Dharmapati, barley pap to, 71; Varuṇa consecrated king, 98, 103; upholder of the sacred law, 106; Varuṇa Satyaugas, 109; on being consecrated Varuṇa's lustre (bhargas) departs from him, 113; assists himself, 113; samsrip-oblation (barley pap) to, 116; seizes creatures, 116; prayugām havis

- (pap) to, 125; barley pap at Sautrâmanî, 136, 137; Varuna is the injurer, 137; horse slaughtered for him, 162; to him belongs the sling, 279, 280; the sheep sacred to him, 411; Mitra and Varuna, out-breathing and down-breathing, connected with *ekavimsa-stoma*, IV, 68; rules over one-hoofed animals, 75; protector of the west, 101; connected with the Âdityas, *saptadasa-stoma*, *marutvatiya-sastra*, *varûpa-sâman*, 101, 102; *ruhmâtî* (lightsome) oblation to, 238; is Agni (when completed and anointed), 238; is the *kshatra*, 239; Varuna and horse, V, introd. xix seq.; part of Pra-gâpati's body affected by Varuna, 36; takes Śrî's sovereign power and receives (*mitra-vindâ*) oblation (ten-kapâla cake), 62, 65; sends out his son Bhṛigu to improve his knowledge, 108 seq.; through (a cake to) Varuna one delivers one's self from Varuna's power and noose, 221; Varuna's cakes of ten kapâlas, for Varuna is Virâg, the lord of food, 222; connected with winter, 247; upholder of the sacred law, 251; is the king of the gods, 251; receives oblation in Sautrâmanî (for assisting in healing Indra), 252; swearing by the inviolable waters a sin against Varuna, 265; Varuna's son or brother is a whirlpool, 266; the last of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblations of drops, 281; Varuna Gumbaka, 343; propitiatory barley pap, 346; Varuna seizes upon the drowned, 346; barley sacred to him, 346; Varuna Âditya, king of the Gandharvas, 365; (the regent of waters, ? and Nakshatras) is the self of the gods, 505, 506.
- Varuna-praghâśâh, seasonal offering, III, 47; part of Pra-gâpati's body, V, 75; oblations of, 75 n.
- varuna-sava, III, introd. xiv, 76, 103.
- Vâruni. *See Bhṛigu.
- varunîc nature, of cow, III, 51.
- varunya, III, 57.
- vara, hymn, IV, 112, 223.
- vâsa (? desirable or submissive), III, 77.
- vasatîvarî water,—at Aśvamedha of four kinds, from the four quarters, 275.
- Vasha, uttered with ten oblations of the Darśapûrnamâsa, V, 3; is the sun and Death, and by it the Sacrificer is regenerated and delivered from death, 26; produces wasting away of cattle in winter, 45;—277 note.
- Vasîṣṭha, the Rîshi, is breath, IV, 5; his (knowledge of the) Virâg coveted by Indra, V, 212; formerly only one of his family could become Brahman priest, 212.
- Vasor dhârâ, shower of wealth, IV, 213 seq.; is Agni's Abhisheka (consecration), 213; its mystic meaning, 221 seq.; corresponds to year and Mahad uktham, 221, 222.
- Vasu, dwelling in the air, III, 103, 281.
- Vasus, by thirteen syllables gain the trayodasa-stoma, III, 40; eight Vasus produced from Vâk, 149; placed on earth with Agni, 150; (with Mitra) mix the clay, 231; fashioned this earth-world by means of Gâyatrî, 233; Rudras and Vasus sing praises of (brick in) second layer, IV, 25; how produced, 33; Vasus and Rudras, connected with the four-footed and the *çaturvimsa-stoma*, 68; Vasus, Rudras, and Âdityas separated, and were the lords when heaven and earth separated, 75; connected with Agni, &c., 100; the lords of the east, 100; Vasus, Rudras, Âdityas, Maruts, and Vîve Devâh build on different quarters of altar E. S. W. N. U., 118; the eight Vasus enumerated, V, 116; arise by performance of morning pressing, 173; consecrate the king by the Gâyatra metre, 312; obtain the part of Vishnu, the sacrifice, corresponding to

the morning - pressing, 443 ;
Indra, with Vasus, Rudras, and
Ādityas, receives offering at
Pravargya, 479, 480.

vāta. See wind.

vātsapra, hymn and rite, III, 261,
283 ; an unyoking-place, 286.

vatsara, (fifth year of cycle), IV, 21.
Vātsya, a teacher, IV, 272, 345 n.

vaushat, etymology, IV, 341, 346 ;—
forms part of the unexhausted
element of the sacrifice (and
trayī vidyā), V, 170.

vāvātā, addressed by Udgātṛi, V, 387.
vayasyā, bricks in second layer,
IV, 24.

Vāyu, how created, III, 148 ; his
union with the air, 148 ; and
the regions, 188 ; with him the
Rudras in the air, 150 ; is the
released Pragâpati, 152 ; Vāyu
Niyutvat, 173 ; the out-breath-
ing, 173 ; one half of Pragâpati,
175 ; regent of the air, 204,
(210, 286) ; Agni, Vāyu, and
Āditya, are all the light, 210 ;
goes along by the breath of the
gods, 221 ; is the vital air that
went out of Pragâpati, 212 ; is
Visvakarman (the maker of
everything), IV, 6 ; blows most
in (from) south, 6 ; becomes the
mind, in right side of body, 6 ;
wind produced by the prāṇa-
bhṛts, 33 ; everywhere between
the two worlds, 34 ; runs every-
where in the same direction,
34 ; is in the regions, 34 ;
wind has rain in it, 35 ; over-
lord of the air world, 48 ; is
Pragâpati (of the air), Agni,
the Sacrificer, 57, 58 ; takes the
part of Pragâpati between head
and waist, 60 ; becomes the
deities and the forms of the
year, 60 ; is the trivṛt-stoma,
and the swiftest, 61 ; the
support of all beings, 66 ; en-
closes all beings, 66 ; rules over
wild animals, 75 ; Agni, Vāyu,
and Āditya move hitherwards
and thitherwards, 90 ; the all-
worker (visvakarman), in the
south, 106 ; blows sideways in
the air, 130 ; wind and sky the
highest, and close together,

140, 141 ; is only on this side
of the sky, 141 ; is the thread
by which the sun strings the
worlds to himself, 141 ; is of
trishrubh nature, 142 ; Agni,
Vāyu, and Āditya are the hearts
of the gods, 162 ; is the self
(body) of all the gods, 179 ; is
the body (ātman) of Agni-Pragâ-
pati, the altar and universe,
179 ; Agni, Vāyu, and Āditya
are the Pravargya (vessels), 187 ;
Vāyu is the mañ (nara) of the
air as (part of) the All (vīśva),
208 ; is the breath, 208 ; Agni
considered as Vāyu, 363 ; Vāyu,
the one wind, when entering
man is divided into ten parts,
V, 3 ; Pragâpati becomes vital
air, and Vāyu, 15 ; created by
the Brahman and placed in the
air, 27 ; Vāyu one of the six
doors to the Brahman, 66, 67 ;
offering for expiation to Vāyu
in the direction in which the
wind blows, 84 ; all beings (at
death) pass over into the wind,
and from thence are again pro-
duced, 84 ; is evolved from the
air, and from him the Yagur-
veda, 102 ; Vāyu's form taken
by sun, whence wind is invisible,
130 ; Agni, Vāyu, and Āditya
are light, might, glory (fame),
173 ; the swiftest of gods, 278 ;
the fifth of the ten deities ('all
the gods') receiving oblation of
drops, 281 ; is a singer of
praises, 312 ; Vāyu cooks the
food, 316 ; sacrificed as animal
victim, 319 ; expiatory milk
oblation, 345, 347 ; Vāyu is
the transformer of seed, 345 ;
Vāyu, Sūrya, and Heaven and
Earth, 347 ; is Pūshan, since
he supports (push) everything,
474 ; (regent of the air) is the
self of the gods, 505.

Veḍa, triple (yagus, rik, sâman), III,
139, 140, 141 ; the thousand-
fold progeny of Vāk, 140 ; the
three Vedas (cf. trayī vidyā),
consist of 10,800 eighties of
syllables, IV, 353 ; study of
the Veda, V, 95 seq. ; bene-
ficial effects thereof, 99 seq. ;

- Rik*, Yagur and Sâman are light, might and glory (fame), 174. •
- vedi, is this earth, III, 345, 349; IV, 235; V, 248; • is the world of the (? place for) gods, IV, 118; measuring of vedi (for fire-altar), 30 seq.; (mahâvedi) equal to vedi of sevenfold fire-altar, 306; vedi of ninety steps (for the sevenfold fire-altar), 308; is fivefold, 309; right edge of vedi a balance in which the Sacrificer is weighed, V, 45; is the golden, brilliant-winged Gâyatri who bears the Sacrificer to heaven, 56; how to step past it, 57 seq.; two vedis at Sautrâmanî, 225; is the farthest end of the earth, 390.
- vet, sacrificial call, is indistinct (indefinite), IV, 183; used with oblation of ghee (with gold chips in it), on completed fire-altar, 183; used (with 'svâhâ') after final benediction of Vasor dhârâ consecration, 220; with 'vashat,' or 'svâhâ,' is food offered to the gods, 221.
- vetasa (bamboo), etymology, IV, 174; cf. reed. •
- vibhîtaka nut, used as dice, III, 106; tree, not to stand near a grave, V, 427.
- Vibhus,—Savitri, with Rîbhus, Vibhus, and Vâgas, receives offering of Gharma, V, 480.
- victim, animal, is Pragâpati, and represents all deities, IV, 404; number of, at Asvamedha, V, 309 seq.; is quieted (killed), 321; human (symbolic), 407; set free, 411; enumerated, 413 seqq.
- kankata, (flacourtia sapida), is the thunderbolt, III, 53; how produced, 256, 448; pieces laid round Pravargya pot, representing the Maruts, V, 466; the vital airs, 486.
- vikarnî, brick in sixth or seventh layer, IV, 96, 99, 140 seq.; is Vâyu, 140; is vital power (âyus), 141, 291.
- vikramana, one of Vishnu's steps, III, 96.
- vikrânta, one of Vishnu's steps, III, 96.
- vikriti, (fashioning) formula, III, 283.
- village-boundaries, contiguous in time of peace, V, 306, 307.
- vimita, shed, put up on gaming ground, III, 11.
- virâg, bricks of fifth layer, IV, 83.
- Virâg, metre, gained by Varuṇa, III, 40; of ten syllables, 183, 196; V, 403 n.; is Agni, III, 196, is food, IV, 50, 204; all food, IV, 12, 87; V, 408, 418; the unassailable metre in form of which tigers were produced, IV, 38; also two-year-old kine, 39; is food, 50, 204; of thirty syllables, 94, 385; the undiminished Virâg is Indra's heaven, 94; the ten vital airs are the Virâg, the sacrifice, V, 3; possessed by Vasishṭha, and coveted by Indra, 212; is the earth, 212; created by Pragâpati, enters the sacrificial horse, 310; born from the Purusha, and the Purusha from Virâg, 403.
- vîs, (peasantry, clan) food for the noble, III, 13; connected with west, Gagati, vairûpa-sâman, saptadâsa-stoma, rainy season, 91; connected with the gods generally, and the creator, is freed from death through saptadâsa-stoma, IV, 68; less powerful than nobility, and differing in speech and thought from each other, 133; is the sacrifice, 144; sits as it were, 210; is indefinite, 210, 245; speak to the kshatra now in a loud, now in a low voice, V, 41; obedient to the kshatra, 227; not to be equal and refractory, but obedient and subservient, to kshatra, 303.
- Vishnu, by three syllables gained the three worlds, III, 40; is the upper end of the gods, 44; the sacrifice, 45, 113; V, 179; three-kapâla cake, or pap to, III, 54; men belong to him, or are of his nature, 54; three steps (strides), 96, 261, 275; by Vishnu, Pragâpati created

- the worlds, 276, 286; assists Varuṇa in recovering his lost vigour, 114; (upasad) three-kapāla cake, or pap, 118; as embryo a span long, 235, 255, 260, 268; Viṣṇu Sīpivishṭa, pap of rice and fresh milk at New moon, V, 9; the sixth of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblations of drops, 281; Viṣṇu nibhūyapa, Sīpivishṭa, 293; a dwarfish animal his victim at Asvamedha, 300; enters the world in three places, 388; first reaches end of sacrificial session, and attains excellence among gods, 441; is the sacrifice, 442; unable to control his ambition, 442; with his bow and three arrows, 442; his head is cut off, and becomes the sun, 442; is divided into three parts (the pressings of the Soma-sacrifice), 443.
- Viṣṇu-strides, a feature of the haviryagñā, V, 120.
- vishṭārapankti (metre), is the regions, IV, 88.
- vishṭāvṛāga, III, 50, 53.
- vishṭāvṛāgin, III, 123.
- vishṭuti, III, introd. xxii.
- Vishuvat, central day of Gavām ayanam, and formerly one of the three 'great rites' of the year's sattrā, V, (139), 144; is in excess of the year, 158.
- viśvadeva-netraḥ, (devāb), seated in the west, III, 49.
- Viśvagit Atirātra, with all the *prishṭhas* and giving away of all one's property, a substitute for a year of Soma-pressing (with Agnikayana), IV, 320, 321; V, 420, 491.
- viśvagyotis (bricks) are (all the light), Agni, Vāyu, and Āditya, respectively, III, 220, 239; making of, 239; mean offspring, progeny, 239, 385; IV, 129; laying down of the first (Agni), III, 384; is breath, 385; IV, 2; Agni, 130; that of third layer, Vāyu, 47, 130; is offspring, 47; is breath, 47; the fifth layer, 99, 129; possessed of generative power, 129; is the sun, 130; is breath, 131; Sūrya its lord, 131.
- Viśvakarman, the puruṣa (man) slaughtered for him, III, 162; Viśvakarman and Indrāgni connected with the air and the second *svayamātrinnā*, 188, 190; IV, introd. xiv; is Vāyu, 6, 106; the Rishi Viśvakarman is speech, 12; he is Pragāpati, 28, 233; settles the third layer of altar, 41, 47; is Agni, 189, 190, 204; oblation to, 204; is the lord of all that exists, 204; eight oblations to (Agni) Viśvakarman corresponding to the Sāvitra oblations, 266; Viśvakarman Bhauvana performs Sarvamedha, and promises the earth to Kasyapa, 421.
- Viśvāṅī, the Apsaras, is the northern quarter, or the vedi, IV, 107.
- Viśvāmītra, *rishi* (All-friend), is the ear, IV, 10.
- Viśvantara, Śaushadmana, IV, 344 n.
- Viśvarūpa, the three-headed son of Tvashtri, slain by Indra, III, 130; V, 213.
- Viśvāvasu, the Gandharva, IV, introd. xiv.
- Viśve Devāb, by twelve syllables gained Gagai, III, 40; *pañṭa-bila* oblation (pap) on west part of vedi, 120, 122; piebald bullock the Hotri's fee, 122; animal offering to them (instead of to Maruts), 126; born from Vāṅ, and placed with the moon in the quarters (regions), 150; they and Bṛhaspati no special class of deities, 150; put the quarters in the world, 235; are the seasons, 311; sing praises of (bricks in) second layer, IV, 26; produced, 33; Rbhus and Viśve Devāb connected with living beings (bhūta) and *trayastrimsa-stoma*, 69; are the lords of the upper region, 102, 103; connected with Bṛhaspati, &c., 103; Vasus, Rudras, Ādityas, Maruts, Viśve Devāb, build on different sides of altar (E. S. W. N. U.), 118; sit down with the Sacrificer on the higher seat (in the sky), 124; are Indra and

- Agni, and the three are brahman, kshatra, and viś, 344; the most famous of gods, V, 278; are all the gods, 392; the counsellors of king Marutta, 397; offering of barren cows, 402, 411; Viśve Devâb, except the Asvins, 441; with Brîhaspati, receive offering of gharma, 480; are the vital airs, 488.
- vital airs. See prâṇa.
- vital power, vitality (âyus). See life.
- vrata, rite (of abstinence), III, 185; (fast-milk), 262; the four rites, and rites of rites, IV, 333 seq.; 342; entering upon at New moon, V, 7 seq.; vrata (food) brought at havîryagña, 119; is the head of the sacrifice, 240.
- vratadughâ, cow, given to Hotri and Udgâtis, V, 504.
- vrîdhanvant, V, 351.
- Vṛitra, slain by Indra by means of cake-offering, III, 45; by Full-moon offering, V, 6; is the moon, III, 45; slain by gods, 48, 49; rik, yagus, and sâman were in him, 138; his retreat shattered by Vishnu, 139; repelled by Indra, 179; waters loathing him, 332; verses relating to the slaying of Vṛitra, IV, 275; is evil, sin, V, 11.
- vṛitra-saṅku (peg), V, 437.
- vyâhṛti, mystic utterance, used with offerings to Rudra, IV, 161.
- vyâna, becomes the udâna, IV, 16.
- vyânabhrit (holders of the circulating air) are the mind-sustainers, IV, 15.
- vyushî-dvirâtra, III, introd. xxvi, 129.
- vain, as the mark of a sacrificial horse, V, 354.
- walking round altar (in sprinkling), means slighting it, IV, 170; made good by circumambulation, 170.
- warm, is the body of him who is to live, IV, 136.
- water (âpâb), different kinds of, for consecration, III, 73 seq.; produced out of Vâk, 145, 192; from Pragâpati, 157; heals what is injured, 220; the waters the udder of the sky, 284; the foundation of the universe, 293; therefrom the universe was produced, 294; water first made of this universe, 363; are unsettled, 301; waters beyond and below the sun, 305; jarful of water poured out as a thunderbolt to clear himself of all evil (nirriti), 324; three jarfuls poured on every four of sixteen furrows of Agnikshetra, 335; three additional ones on whole of Agnikshetra, 336; is the sky, 343; there is water not only in the channels of the vital airs, but in the whole body, 337; are the tenth, 363; whenever water (rain) flows everything that exists is produced, 363; possess self-rule, 364; the deepest place of the waters is where the sun burns, 391; are founded on the mountains (rocks), 405; the eye is their abode, the ear their goal, the sky their seat, the air their home, the sea their womb, and their sediment, 416; is food, IV, 35; is the vital airs, 35; waters (of heaven) are in the highest place, 37; sprinkling of fire-altar with water, 169; springs forth from rock, 169; is contained in rock, in the mountains, 170; waters as Apsaras, the Gandharva Vâta's mates, 232; food is produced from them, 232; universe originally nothing but a sea of water, V, 12; is everything, even in the farthest place, being Parameshthin, 15; water one of the six doors to the Brahman, 66, 67; the waters the foundation of the universe, 205; swearing by the inviolable waters, sin against Varuṇa, 265; waters as the third of the ten deities ('all the gods') receiving oblations of drops, 280; water thrown for exorcising, 438; the waters a place of abode to all the gods, and Varuṇa their regent, 306.
- water-dwellers (fish and fishermen),

- subjects of Matsya Sâmmada, the Itihâsa their Veda, V, 359.
- well-water, III, 77.
- west, connected with vis, Gagatî, &c., III, 91; west (? to east) path of sacrifice, 347; is the Gagatî, IV, 45; all-ruling (sam-râg), 46, 101; the Âdityas its lords, 101; Varuṇa its protector, 101; connected with saptadâsa-stoma, marutvatîya-sastra, vairûpa-sâman, 101; the all-embracer is Âditya, 106; is hope, distinction (prosperity) and the earth, V, 17, 18; the region of cattle, 485.
- wheat, headpiece of sacrificial post made of, III, 31; is touched by sacrificer, 32.
- wheel, mounted by Brahman priest, III, 32; of cart and potter, creaks if not steadied, V, 126.
- whew (vâgina), of the Maitravarunî payasyâ, offering of, IV, 271; dakshinâ given therewith, 271.
- whirlpool, water from, III, 76.
- wife, is one half of husband, III, 32; intercourse with, kept secret, 229; the husband must not eat food in her presence in order that she may bear a vigorous son, IV, 369, 370; (many) wives a sign of (social) eminence, V, 313.
- wind (vâta), cf. Vâyu;—connected with Varuṇa, by rain freed from death through ekavimsa-stoma, IV, 68; is Vâyu, 142; is the arrows of the Rudras of the air, 165; Vâta as Gandharva with the waters as Apsaras, his mates, 232; three oblations of wind on chariot, thereby yoking it, 235; is on this side of the sun, 235; also in the other world, 235; and in this (terrestrial) world, 236; wind-names uttered, V, 478; is the (aerial) ocean, flood, 479; is unassailable and irresistible, 479; an ogress-ridder, 479; identified with (aerial) ocean, flood; Indra, Savitrî, Bṛhaspati, and Yama, 479-81; Pûshan, 486; is irresistible, an ogress-ridder, 479.
- wing, of altar, crackling of, IV, 21
- is of paṅkti nature (or fivefold) 115; twenty-one-fold, 222 contraction and expansion of 300 seq.; has a bending link 301; is crooked (? curved), 302 wings are the bird's arms, 306 the immortal wings of th Âhavanîya, V, 271.
- winter, produced from speech, an from it the paṅkti, IV, 11; consists of monthṣ Saha and Sa hasya, 70; is the space between air and heaven, and the part of body between waist and head 70, 71; frog, avakâ plant, and bamboo three forms of it, 175
- in winter cattle waste away, V, 41
- wish,—in wishes nothing is excessive IV, 241, 247, 265.
- wolf, springs from Soma flowing from ears, III, 131; from Indra's urine, V, 215.
- woman, impure part of, below navel III, 32; fair-knotted, fair braided, fair-locked her perfect form, 232; on left side of mar IV, 81; lucky if marked on left side, 81; brings forth within a year, V, 12; two women (Belief and Unbelief) in N.E. quarter with black yellow-eyed man (wrath) between them 110, 111; has beautiful form bestowed upon her, 295; gives as dakshinâ, 402; is untruth 446
- womb, lies close to belly, IV, 115 lower than belly, 115; enlarge with the child before it is born not after, 309; is the beare because Pragâpati by it born creatures, V, 114.
- wood, two kinds of (cut by axe and then found on the ground), III, 257
- wood-brick, III, 155, 166.
- work (karmasî), evolved from the ear, and from it fire, IV, 379.
- worlds, the, are the heavenly abode (of the gods), III, 195; fastened to the sun by means of the quarters, 269; the two, around, 271; ascent of the (worlds and) metres, 276-278 they are strung on a thread and joined with Âditya, 360; from them is born both what exist

- and what exists not, 366; glide along like serpents, 369; are the resting-place, and moving-place, 143, seven worlds of the gods, 277; the three worlds and four quarters, 314; were created together, 286; three and those above them in which are placed the deities higher than Agni, Vâyu, Sûrya, V, 27; the Brahman is the sphere beyond these higher worlds, 27; how they were steadied by Pragâpati, 126; have light on both sides (sun and fire), 149; the three worlds (earth, air and heaven) are light, might and glory respectively, 173; two, those of the Gods and the Fathers, 225.
- Wrath, as black, yellow-eyed staff-bearing man, between two women, Belief and Unbelief, V, 111, 112.
- Yagña. See sacrifice.
- yagnâkratu, oblations of ghee relating to special sacrifices (Agni and Gharma, &c.), forming part of the Vasor dhârâ, IV, 217.
- yagnâpukbha, III, introd. xx.
- Yagnâtura. See Rishabha.
- Yagnavalkas Râgastambâyana, to him Pragâpati revealed himself, IV, 349.
- Yagnavalkya, IV, introd. xviii; questioned by Ganaka as to Agnihotra, V, 46; on the way in which the oblation is to be treated, 61; found by Ganaka to know the Mitravindâ sacrifice, 66; in disputation on Agnihotra at Ganaka's house, 112 seq.; taught by Ganaka, 114; claims prize as most learned in sacred writ, 115; on Agnihotra expiation, 182; on offering of omenta, 393.
- yagnâyagñiya - sâman, III, introd. xiv, 274; sung over completed altar, is the moon, IV, 179; is the heavenly world, 252; is Agni Vaisvânara's chant of praise, 253; on first day of Arvamedha, V, 376.
- yagnopavitin, sacrificially invested, V, 237.
- Yagus, was in Vritra, III, 138; part of triple Veda, 139, 141; the Brahman, the Yagus, its power in the other world; IV, 173; the fire-altar the ocean of Yagus, 278; is built up with the fire-altar, 282; marches in front in quest of Pragâpati's vital fluid, 282; is Vâyu, 336; the breath, 337; (yat-gûb), 337; the mystic import (upanishad) its essence, 339; is silent (muttered), indistinct, 350; he who knows the mystic science becomes the Yagus and is called thereby, 341; Yagus consists of 8,000 brzhatîs, and Yagus and Sâman of 10,800 (7,200 and 3,600 resp.) pañktis, 353; is the one brick of which the fire-altar consists, 374; all beings, all the gods become the Yagus, 390; what is performed without a yagus, is unsuccessful, V, 276.
- yagushmatî, bricks, are the nobility, III, 153; placed on the body of the altar, 348; number of, IV, 22; are the peasantry, 132, 133; is food, 124; any special (extra) one to be placed in middle layer, 138; none in the dhishnya hearths, 242, (?) 244; are the days of the year, Pragâpati's body, 354; three hundred and ninety-six in fire-altar, 357; enumerated as to layers, 358, 359.
- yâgyâ, is to be in the trishrubh metre, V, 26.
- Yama, III, 49; rules over the settlements of the earth, and grants it to Sacrificer, 298; is the kshatra, 299; Yama and Yamî (Agni and Earth) of one mind with Nirrti, 322; the Fathers live in his realm, V, 236, 237; rules over, and grants, abode in the earth, 431; is the sun, 460; Yama, with Angiras and Fathers, receives offering of Gharma, 481; — Yama Vaivasvata, king of the Fathers, 365.
- yamanetrâb (devâb), seated in the south, III, 49.
- yaudhâgaya - sâman, chanted with three nidhanas, IV, 7.

Yavamat, a Gandharva, V, 30.

Yavas and Ayavas, the light and dark fortnights, connected with creatures generally and the *Ātuskatvârimsa-stoma*, IV, 69; the lords of creatures, 76.

yâvat—tâvat, as long as, III, 244.

year, is seventeenfold (twelve months and five seasons), III, 174; twice in the year food is ripened, 244; is fastened to the moon by means of the seasons, 369; —its part in the sacrifice (as Father Time), IV, introd. xv seq.; is the fire-altar and the three worlds, IV, 29; is Agni Vaisvânara, 33; is space, 62; speeds all beings, 63; burns up all beings, 63; assails all beings, 63; the most vigorous of all things, 63; is arrayed (spread) over all things, 64; is the womb of all beings, 64; as an embryo, in the shape of the thirteenth month, enters the seasons, 64; is the strength of all beings, 64; it forms all beings, 65; is the foundation of all beings, 65; is the range of the ruddy (sun) and holds the supreme sway, 65; is the firmament (*nâka*), heaven, 65; all creatures are evolved from it, 66; is eighteenfold, 66; ruler of the months, 74; is generative power, 125; made continuous by the seasons, 125; contains all objects of desire, 313; is the same as the sun, 313; be-

yond the year lies the wish-granting world which is immortality, 322; is fivefold (viz. food, drink, excellence, light, and immortality), 326, 327; its divisions and lights, 351 seq.; is death, 356 seq.; Agni as the year, how corresponding to each other, 363; produced from the union of Death's mind and speech, 402; —Pragâpati, the sacrifice, is the year, V, 1, 38; only after gaining the year the gods become immortal, 5; the year is the imperishable world, 5; created by Pragâpati as a counterpart of himself, 14; the year (year's *sattra*) as man, 144, 145, 168 seq.; is that (one) day after day, 155; amounts to a *Brihatî*, 155; is the bull among seasons, 276.

yoke, measure of *uttaravedi*, III, 349; —yoke-pin, distance of throw of, III, 123.

yoking, first of the right, then of the left, ox, III, 291, 327.^c

youth (blitheful), in the prime of life, is apt to become dear to women, V, 295.

yûpa, sacrificial post, eight-cornered, III, 31; wrapt up in seventeen clothes, 31; with a wheaten head-piece, 31; seventeen cubits long, 31; mounted by Sacrificer and his wife, 32; V, 254; remarks on material, form, and size of yûpa, V, 123, 124; twenty-one, 373, 383.